



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

D 462520



J
87
N7g



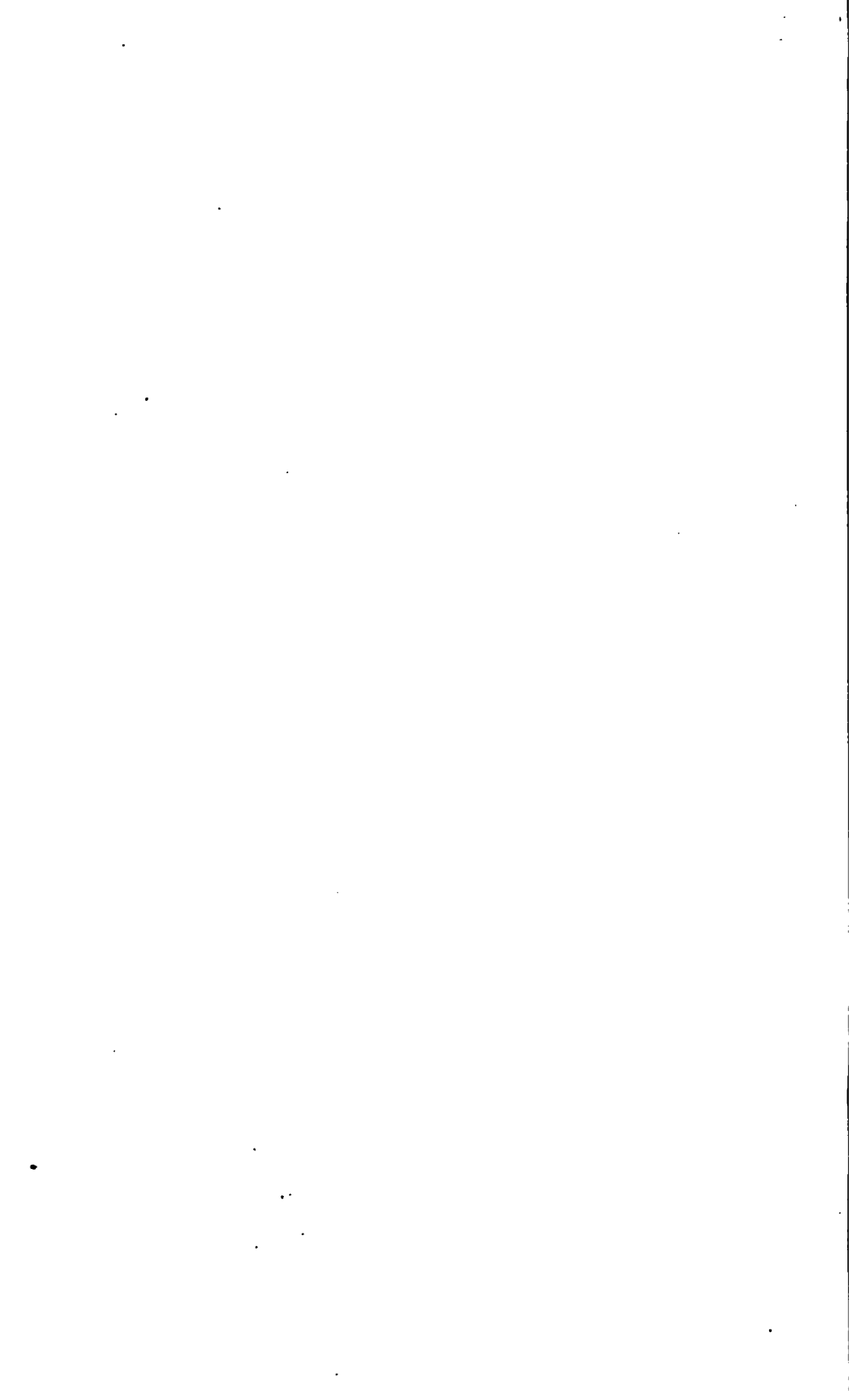
DOCUMENTS
OF THE
1913-1914 Session
ASSEMBLY.

OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION
1913

VOL. XIV.—Nos. 27 to 28, INCLUSIVE



ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1913



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARIES
266892
MARCH 1939

STATE OF NEW YORK

Seal

State Hospital Commission

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912

WILLIAM CARY SANGER }
HERBERT P. BISSELL } *Commissioners*
JAMES V. MAY }

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 3, 1913

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1913

*Dep't
V. J. E.
H. C. E.*



STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 57.

IN ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 3, 1913.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

ALBANY, *February 3, 1913.*

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

By direction of the Commission I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the State Hospital Commission for the year beginning October 1, 1911, and ending September 30, 1912.

T. E. MCGARR,
Secretary.

By transfer

APR 15 1916

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of transmittal.....	1
General operations	3
Movement of patient population.....	3
Financial operations	5
Report of treasurer, State hospitals.....	5
Appropriations and expenditures	5
State Hospital Commission	5
Salaries	5
Expenses	5
Special agents	5
Bureau of Deportation	5
Psychiatric Institute	5
State hospitals	6
Receipts	6
Disbursements	7
Maintenance receipts	7
Maintenance expenditures	8
Receipts and refunds	8
Unexpended balances, special fund.....	9
Utica State Hospital.....	9
Receipts	9
Disbursements	10
Willard State Hospital.....	11
Receipts	11
Disbursements	11
Hudson River State Hospital.....	12
Receipts	12
Disbursements	12
Middletown State Hospital.....	13
Receipts	13
Disbursements	14
Buffalo State Hospital.....	14
Receipts	14
Disbursements	15
Binghamton State Hospital.....	16
Receipts	16
Disbursements	16
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	17
Receipts	17
Disbursements	17
Rochester State Hospital.....	18
Receipts	18
Disbursements	19

Report of treasurer, State hospitals — (*Continued*):

Appropriations and expenditures — (<i>Continued</i>):	PAGE
Gowanda State Hospital.....	19
Receipts	19
Disbursements	20
Mohansic State Hospital	21
Receipts	21
Disbursements	21
Kings Park State Hospital	22
Receipts	22
Disbursements	22
Long Island State Hospital	23
Receipts	23
Disbursements	24
Manhattan State Hospital.....	24
Receipts	24
Disbursements	25
Central Islip State Hospital.....	26
Receipts	26
Disbursements	26
Tabular financial statement.....	28
Receipts	28
Disbursements for maintenance.....	30
Disbursements for buildings, etc.....	32
Comparative statement of total and per capita cost of maintenance.....	34
Average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles of consumption	37
General statement of the State hospitals.....	40
Statistics of fuel and light.....	41
Statistics of medical service of State hospitals.....	42
Statistics of employees.....	43
Retirement of Commissioner Ferris.....	44
Appointment of Dr. May.....	44
Construction and improvements necessary for the year 1913-1914.....	45
Requests of the State hospitals for legislative appropriations in 1913....	46
Utica	46
Willard	47
Hudson River	47
Middletown	49
Buffalo	50
Binghamton	50
St. Lawrence	51
Rochester	51
Gowanda	52
Kings Park	53
Long Island	54
Manhattan	55
Central Islip	56
Mohansic	57

	PAGE
Recapitulation of requests for legislative appropriations.....	58
General appropriations needed	58
Financial statement of 1912 and budget for 1913-1914.....	59
Board moneys and miscellaneous receipts.....	63
Expenditures	64
Bond issue recommended for construction and equipment of buildings for the insane	65
Estimates for the year 1913-1914.....	67
Inspection of the State hospitals.....	67
Appointment of statistician.....	68
Appointment of Dr. Somers.....	69
Appointment of Dr. Ryon.....	69
Amendments to the Insanity Law.....	70
Overcrowding — capacity of the State hospitals.....	71
Additional construction during the year.....	73
The Mohansic State Hospital.....	74
Long Island State Hospital — Creedmoor.....	75
Utica State Hospital — Marcy site.....	77
Additional accommodations at other hospitals.....	78
Delay in construction work.....	79
Long Island State Hospital — title to Flatbush property.....	79
Ward's Island lease.....	80
Reception hospital in New York city.....	83
Meat thefts at Manhattan State Hospital.....	85
Use of prison made goods in State hospitals.....	86
State Hospitals Bulletin	87
Rules and regulations governing the hospitals	87
Establishment of chemical laboratory at the Binghamton State Hospital..	87
New York State hospitals exhibit.....	88
Medal of honor of the State Hospital Commission.....	89
Hospital districts	90
Changes in the form of estimates, etc.....	90
Complaints	91
Licensed private hospitals.....	91
Improvements in heating plants.....	93
Work of the purchasing committee during the year.....	96
New schedule of salaries for medical officers.....	98
New schedule of employees' wages.....	106
Retirement fund of officers and employees.....	109
Chapter 59 — Retirement of State hospital employees.....	110
Bureau of Deportation.....	117
Immigration and the alien insane in the State of New York.....	117
The medical service of the State hospitals.....	133
Revision of the commitment papers.....	135
Emergency commitments	137
Voluntary commitment	137
Prevention of insanity: after-care work.....	138
Report of collection attorney.....	141

	PAGE
Report of inspector of supplies.....	144
Report of the inspector of buildings.....	147
Report of the purchasing committee.....	149
Report of the laboratory of the purchasing committee.....	160
Report of medical inspector Somers.....	164
Annual report of Dr. Walter G. Ryon, medical inspector.....	165
Report of Bureau of Deportation.....	182
Statistical tables	209
Psychiatric Institute	224
Report of the Director of the Psychiatric Institute.....	225
Twentieth annual report of the State Charities Aid Association to the	
State Hospital Commission	232
Report of special committee on mental hygiene.....	241
Reports of State hospital district committees on mental hygiene....	246
Willard	246
Hudson River	248
Middletown	249
Reports of visitors to State hospitals.....	250
Willard	250
Middletown	253
Buffalo	255
Binghamton	257
St. Lawrence	260
Long Island	263
Gowanda	265
Reviews of State hospital reports.....	268
Utica	268
Willard	270
Hudson River	272
Middletown	274
Buffalo	276
Binghamton	278
St. Lawrence	280
Rochester	283
Gowanda	285
Mohansic	286
Kings Park	288
Long Island	291
Manhattan	293
Central Islip	296
Statistical inquiries	300
Statistics of the insane.....	301
Census, September 30, 1912.....	301
Analysis of statistical tables.....	302
Statistical tables	349
Index	417

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

ALBANY, February 3, 1913.

To the Legislature:

In compliance with section 11 of chapter 27 of the Consolidated Laws, which requires that "the commission shall annually report to the legislature its acts and proceedings for the year ending September thirtieth last preceding, with such facts in regard to the management of the institutions for the insane as it may deem necessary for the information of the legislature, including estimates of the amounts required for the use of the state hospitals and the reasons therefor," the State Hospital Commission herewith presents its twenty-fourth annual report, covering the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1911, and ending September 30, 1912.

WM. CARY SANGER,
HERBERT P. BISSELL,
JAMES V. MAY, M. D.,
Commissioners.

REPORT

GENERAL OPERATIONS

The whole number of insane in the public, and committed insane in the private hospitals of the State on September 30, 1912, was 33,972, divided as follows: Men, 16,271; women, 17,701. The whole number of insane in the State hospitals, including the inmates of the Matteawan and Dannemora hospitals for insane criminals (1,272), on September 30, 1912, was 32,896. The whole number of the insane in licensed private institutions was 1,076. The net increase for the year in all institutions was 661; in the State hospitals, including the criminal asylums, 646; exclusive of the latter institutions, 573. In the licensed private institutions an increase of 15 for the year was reported.

The operations of the hospitals and the results of treatment during the year may be summarized as follows:

	Civil hospitals	Hospitals for criminal insane	Private institutions	Total
Under treatment October 1, 1911.....	31,051	1,199	1,061	33,311
First admissions.....	5,742	183	375	6,300
Readmissions.....	1,594	27	84	1,705
Transfers.....	810	6	98	914
Total under treatment during year.....	39,197	1,415	1,618	42,230
Discharged.....	4,098	95	329	4,522
Died.....	2,690	39	89	2,818
Transferred.....	785	9	124	918
Remaining September 30, 1912.....	31,624	1,272	1,076	33,972

From the fourteen State hospitals there were discharged as recovered, 1,610 patients; as much improved, 557 patients; as improved, exclusive of transfers, 1,072 patients. Two thousand six hundred and ninety patients died during the year. The daily average population of the fourteen State hospitals was 31,580. Of the discharges, 27 were cases of inebriety, 6 were simple drug habitues and 84 others were found to be not insane within the meaning of the statute.

Of the 31,624 patients remaining in the State hospitals on the 1st day of October, 29,011, or 91.7 per cent, were supported by the State, 2,935, or 7.6 per cent, paid the bare cost of maintenance, while 218, or .7 per cent, were rated as belonging to the private class.

During this year 297 persons, as against 313 last year, took advantage of the voluntary admission provision of the Insanity Law and placed themselves under treatment in the State hospitals. Of this number the majority were public patients.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Report of Treasurer, State Hospitals

The following summary of financial operations gives a record of moneys received and disbursed during the year ending September 30, 1912, for the State Hospital Commission, the State Hospitals, the Psychiatric Institute, and the Bureau of Deportation, with such other information as pertains to the financial affairs of the State Hospital system.

Appropriations and Expenditures

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

Salaries

	Balances 1910-1911	Appropriations 1911-1912	Expenditures 1911-1912
Commissioners		\$17,500 00	\$17,500 00
Medical inspector		4,500 00	4,500 00
Secretary		5,000 00	5,000 00
Treasurer		4,500 00	4,500 00
Auditor		4,000 00	4,000 00
Inspector of buildings		4,000 00	4,000 00
Inspector of supplies		4,000 00	4,000 00
Engineering services	\$859 75	500 00	1,329 11
Graded employees	1,646 10	20,020 00	19,428 88
Temporary services	1 55	2,462 70	2,244 60

Expenses

Commissioners		\$3,600 00	\$3,600 00
Medical inspector	\$296 91	1,000 00	818 34
Inspectors of buildings and supplies		2,000 00	1,998 34
Office supplies, equipment, etc. . .	79	10,000 00	9,935 90
Medical library		250 00	172 20

Special Agents

Services and expenses	\$1,325 10	\$10,000 00	\$9,245 07
-----------------------------	------------	-------------	------------

Bureau of Deportation

Salaries	\$1,763 82	\$15,000 00	\$12,499 76
Traveling expenses	1 70	600 00	347 86
Employees	817 53	4,000 00	4,351 37
Office expenses	148 88	2,000 00	2,144 88
Deportation and transfer of aliens ..	3 79	27,600 00	27,595 38

Psychiatric Institute

Maintenance	\$8,120 45	\$31,500 00	\$24,555 18
Total	\$14,986 35	\$174,032 70	\$163,766 86

STATE HOSPITALS

Receipts

Balance on hand, October 1, 1912.....	\$6,279 94
State treasury, maintenance appropriation.....	5,386,025 00
Refunds for overpayments and unclaimed wages	1,823 89
Sales of uniform material to employees.....	2,383 85

State treasury, miscellaneous receipts refunded:

Manufacturing departments	\$110,796 47	
Reimbursing patients	428,900 61	
Private patients	71,575 21	
Stewards' sales	20,056 66	
Legal receipts (costs in committee proceedings)	6,334 97	
Ferry receipts, Manhattan State Hospital	4,800 00	
Interest on deposits, local banks..	495 85	
Interest on deposits, New York State National Bank.....	5,819 40	
Refund of ticket fund, Central Islip State Hospital.....	2,400 00	
Refund of ticket fund, Long Island State Hospital.....	600 00	
Forfeiture held by purchasing steward	200 00	
Agricultural refunds	1,774 90	
		653,754 07
		<hr/>
		\$6,050,266 75
From State treasury, for extraordinary improve- ments, new buildings and all other expendi- tures not included in fixed charges and maintenance		955,887 56
		<hr/>
Total		\$7,006,154 31
		<hr/> <hr/>

Disbursements

Maintenance (all hospitals):

Salaries	\$302,969 97	
Wages	2,029,666 34	
Provisions	2,056,996 63	
Stores	116,439 74	
Commutation	86,558 13	
Ordinary repairs	153,291 47	
Farms and grounds	164,824 78	
Clothing	192,618 50	
Furniture and bedding	141,348 50	
Books and stationery	36,663 98	
Fuel and light	486,950 72	
Medical supplies	36,493 14	
Miscellaneous	150,046 86	
Transportation	25,044 11	
		\$5,979,912 87
Manufacturing		64,109 77
Uniform material		1,925 23
Balance available for 1911-1912.....		4,318 88
		<hr/>
Total maintenance disbursements.....		\$6,050,266 75
For extraordinary improvements, new buildings, etc.		955,887 56
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$7,006,154 31
		<hr/> <hr/>

MAINTENANCE RECEIPTS

Legislative Appropriations

	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
Utica	\$265,670 00	\$264,547 36	\$318,349 36
Willard	407,175 00	405,392 20	431,412 20
Hudson River	567,200 00	565,014 47	568,491 00
Middletown	378,125 00	376,638 00	376,108 00
Buffalo	373,745 00	372,226 27	377,084 00
Binghamton	426,875 00	425,093 70	427,070 50
St. Lawrence	374,735 00	373,297 82	388,407 50
Rochester	271,860 00	270,572 77	295,587 50
Gowanda	200,540 00	199,709 45	207,936 95
Mohansic		34,963 12	69,090 00
Kings Park	615,280 00	612,734 52	643,069 00
Long Island	167,020 00	166,472 70	206,470 60

	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
Manhattan	\$772,285 00	\$695,586 36	\$754,618 86
Central Islip	727,490 00	623,786 26	732,198 00
	<u>\$5,547,800 00</u>	<u>\$5,386,025 00</u>	<u>\$5,804,891 37</u>
Miscellaneous receipts	492,552 29	541,182 70	.....
Manufacturing refunds	103,457 46	110,796 47	.....
Miscellaneous refunds	5,475 49	4,207 74	.....
Agricultural refunds .....	.....	1,774 90	.....
Balance	15,976 75	6,279 94	.....
	<u>\$6,165,261 99</u>	<u>\$6,050,266 75</u>	.....
Less balance	6,279 94	4,318 88	.....
Total	<u>\$6,158,982 05</u>	<u>\$6,045,947 87</u>	.....

EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE

	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912
Utica	\$378,535 98	\$401,223 88	\$354,608 74
Willard	479,073 49	455,400 07	453,953 20
Hudson River	635,700 59	600,874 15	628,105 29
Middletown	350,828 01	371,892 02	383,133 96
Buffalo	404,070 10	382,793 34	376,581 21
Binghamton	452,867 41	448,982 63	467,031 18
St. Lawrence	421,941 28	416,430 33	409,540 63
Rochester	347,613 50	317,284 41	306,985 88
Gowanda	212,825 59	207,465 03	210,024 69
Mohansic .....	.....	.....	50,824 05
Kings Park	621,190 48	669,960 77	650,296 94
Long Island	193,973 99	193,598 75	170,934 40
Manhattan	905,143 87	891,728 44	852,309 02
Central Islip	774,117 14	801,348 03	751,618 68
	<u>\$6,177,881 43</u>	<u>\$6,158,982 05</u>	<u>\$6,045,947 87</u>
Balance	15,976 75	6,279 94	4,318 88
Total	<u>\$6,193,858 18</u>	<u>\$6,165,261 99</u>	<u>\$6,050,266 75</u>

Receipts and Refunds

	Board moneys	Miscellaneous receipts	Miscellaneous refunds	Manufacturing receipts
Utica	\$37,242 80	\$3,177 72	\$241 19	\$90,000 00
Willard	19,075 31	2,064 45	940 09	.....
Hudson River	48,640 63	5,041 44	28 47	.....
Middletown	65,961 44	1,346 37	1 00	.....
Buffalo	43,976 67	1,682 86	70 61	.....
Binghamton	23,046 84	2,203 01	71 36	.....
St. Lawrence	35,833 75	1,298 80	202 47	.....
Rochester	24,986 41	812 75	226 53	20,796 47
Gowanda	16,421 83	990 73	169 36	.....
Mohansic	120 24	564 31	.....	.....
Kings Park	66,078 96	2,093 16	600 38	.....
Long Island	20,510 11	1,665 17	455 90	.....
Manhattan	51,551 96	8,630 65	1,167 73	.....
Central Islip	47,028 87	4,890 86	32 65	.....
Purchasing steward .....	.....	200 00	.....	.....
Interest, New York State National Bank .....	.....	5,819 40	.....	.....
Total	<u>\$500,475 82</u>	<u>\$42,481 78</u>	<u>\$4,207 74</u>	<u>\$110,796 47</u>

Unexpended Balances, Special Fund, October 1, 1912

(For new buildings, extraordinary repairs and items not included in fixed charges and maintenance.)

Chapter 441, Laws 1911 (expires June 26, 1913).	\$1,766 15
Chapter 505, Laws 1911 (expires June 26, 1913).	5,924 32
Chapter 811, Laws 1911 (expires July 28, 1913).	60,009 99
Chapter 819, Laws 1911 (expires July 28, 1913).	444,094 58
Chapter 889, Laws 1911 (expires Oct. 19, 1913).	70,287 59
Chapter 48, Laws 1912 (expires Mar. 18, 1914).	113,400 35
Chapter 491, Laws 1912 (expires Apr. 18, 1914).	89,764 61
Chapter 504, Laws 1912 (expires Apr. 18, 1914).	12,443 62
Chapter 530, Laws 1912 (expires Apr. 18, 1914).	1,467,318 04
Chapter 547, Laws 1912 (expires Apr. 19, 1914).	161,513 72
Total	<u>\$2,426,522 97</u>

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance.	\$354,547 36	
Sales of uniform material.	91 52	
Refunds	149 67	
	<u></u>	\$354,788 55
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$26,957 43	
Private patients	8,637 32	
Steward's sales	2,856 50	
Legal receipts	133 75	
Interest on deposits	120 88	
	<u></u>	38,705 88
Manufacturing department (Oct. 1, 1911–March 30, 1912)		51,043 44
Treasury for special fund.		20,320 72
Total		<u>\$464,858 59</u>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$16,896 92
2 Wages	113,831 18
3 Provisions	89,348 24
Stores	5,284 89
Commutation	8,386 98
4 Ordinary repairs.....	4,860 34
5 Farm and grounds	13,222 64
6 Clothing	7,531 28
7 Furniture and bedding	9,109 03
8 Books and stationery.....	11,556 53
9 Fuel and light.....	27,446 38
10 Medical supplies	1,675 14
11 Miscellaneous	6,395 73
12 Transportation	2,041 14
13 Manufacturing	46,993 05
Uniform materials	29 27

 \$354,608 74
Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$8,131 37
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	967 07
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	7,246 40
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	2,293 43
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	82 80
Chapter 48, Laws 1912.....	1,599 65

 20,320 72
Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	\$38,705 88
Manufacturing receipts	51,043 44

 89,749 32

Balance, appropriation 1911-1912..... 179 81

 Total \$464,858 59

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance	\$453,013 11	
Sales of uniform material.....	864 30	
Refunds	75 79	
	<hr/>	\$453,953 20
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$17,664 37	
Private patients	862 22	
Steward's sales	1,915 58	
Legal receipts	98 00	
	<hr/>	20,540 17
Treasury for special fund.....		15,252 24
		<hr/>
Total		<u>\$489,754 61</u>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$18,780 51	
2 Wages	168,686 40	
3 Provisions	139,937 85	
Stores	6,655 65	
Commutation	5,759 56	
4 Ordinary repairs	13,672 04	
5 Farm and grounds	18,930 87	
6 Clothing	16,069 40	
7 Furniture and bedding.....	13,013 42	
8 Books and stationery	1,841 30	
9 Fuel and light	36,462 45	
10 Medical supplies	1,681 66	
11 Miscellaneous	9,417 11	
12 Transportation	2,463 93	
Uniform materials.....	581 05	
	<hr/>	\$453,953 20

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$4,883 60	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	36 43	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	5,628 26	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	3,893 78	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	810 17	
		<hr/>
		\$15,252 24
<i>Remitted to Treasury</i>		
Miscellaneous receipts		20,540 17
		<hr/>
Total		\$489,745 61
		<hr/> <hr/>

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance.....	\$628 076 82	
Refund	28 47	
		<hr/>
		\$628,105 29
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$38,104 90	
Private patients	7,080 33	
Steward's sales	2,629 76	
Legal receipts	836 43	
Interest on deposits.....	186 01	
		<hr/>
		48,837 43
Treasury for special fund.....		111,843 32
		<hr/>
Total		\$788,786 04
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$26,593 08
2 Wages	195,723 32
3 Provisions	186,358 94
Stores	14,781 35
Commutation	10,798 35
4 Ordinary repairs	22,064 36
5 Farm and grounds.....	24,051 07

6 Clothing	\$16,909 04	
7 Furniture and bedding.....	16,428 10	
8 Books and stationery	3,910 02	
9 Fuel and light	87,734 90	
10 Medical supplies.....	4,907 21	
11 Miscellaneous	13,029 01	
12 Transportation	4,816 54	
		<hr/>
		\$628,105 29

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$27,615 68	
Chapter 513, Laws 1910.....	3,533 45	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	2,230 08	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	48,511 75	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	12,390 92	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	17,561 44	
		<hr/>
		111,843 32

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	48,837 43	
		<hr/>
Total	\$788,786 04	<hr/>

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Balance October 1, 1911.....		\$6,279 94
Treasury for maintenance.....	\$376,853 02	
Refunds	1 00	
		<hr/>
		376,854 02
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$29,149 07	
Private patients	32,872 62	
Steward's sales	787 26	
Legal receipts	412 15	
Interest on deposits.....	101 40	
		<hr/>
		63,322 50
Treasury for special fund.....		18,763 31
		<hr/>
Total		\$465,219 77

*Disbursements**Maintenance**Estimate:*

1 Salaries	\$17,952 83
2 Wages	127,849 19
3 Provisions	149,935 57
Stores	8,785 12
Commutation	5,536 55
4 Ordinary repairs	7,636 86
5 Farm and grounds	5,489 04
6 Clothing	9,989 68
7 Furniture and bedding	7,234 06
8 Books and stationery	1,934 06
9 Fuel and light	30,863 33
10 Medical supplies	2,456 67
11 Miscellaneous	6,427 97
12 Transportation	1,043 03

 \$383,133 96
Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910	\$3,317 43
Chapter 513, Laws 1910	1,151 71
Chapter 819, Laws 1911	8,789 00
Chapter 530, Laws 1912	4,719 82
Chapter 547, Laws 1912	785 35

 18,763 31
Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	63,322 50
------------------------------	-----------

 Total \$465,219 77

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance	\$376,510 60
Refunds	70 61

 \$376,581 21
Miscellaneous:

Reimbursing patients	\$35,933 95
Private patients	5,480 26

Steward's sales	\$1,038 26	
Legal receipts	569 05	
		<hr/>
		\$43,021 52
Treasury for special fund.....		10,020 85
		<hr/>
Total		<hr/> <hr/> \$429,623 58

*Disbursements**Maintenances**Estimate:*

1 Salaries	\$17,771 99	
2 Wages	122,358 78	
3 Provisions	142,890 40	
Stores	6,556 81	
Commutation	8,302 10	
4 Ordinary repairs	10,173 17	
5 Farm and grounds	2,154 16	
6 Clothing	12,552 04	
7 Furniture and bedding.....	11,894 02	
8 Books and stationery.....	2,242 29	
9 Fuel and light.....	29,904 38	
10 Medical supplies	2,218 29	
11 Miscellaneous	6,963 65	
12 Transportation	599 13	
		<hr/>
		\$376,581 21

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$5,721 35	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	38 75	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	3,287 77	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	961 48	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	11 50	
		<hr/>
		10,020 85

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	43,021 52	
		<hr/>
Total		<hr/> <hr/> \$429,623 58

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance.....	\$466,959 82	
Refunds	71 36	
	<hr/>	\$467,031 18
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$20,119 16	
Private patients	1,845 34	
Steward's sales	1,776 53	
Legal receipts	407 60	
	<hr/>	24,148 63
Treasury for special fund.....		56,889 49
		<hr/>
Total		\$548,069 30
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$19,075 54	
2 Wages	150,008 33	
3 Provisions	156,157 50	
Stores	9,005 01	
Commutation	2,653 98	
4 Ordinary repairs	16,085 52	
5 Farm and grounds	20,358 40	
6 Clothing	13,298 04	
7 Furniture and bedding.....	12,286 33	
8 Books and stationery.....	2,470 33	
9 Fuel and light	51,471 54	
10 Medical supplies.....	3,043 06	
11 Miscellaneous	9,070 65	
12 Transportation	2,046 95	
	<hr/>	\$467,031 18

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$22,038 26
Chapter 513, Laws 1910.....	7,654 69
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	5,213 24

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

17

Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	\$6,371 96	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	4,694 48	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	10,916 86	
	<hr/>	\$56,889 49
<i>Remitted to Treasury</i>		
Miscellaneous receipts		24,148 63
	<hr/>	
Total		\$548,069 30
	<hr/>	<hr/>

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance.....	\$409,338 16	
Sales of uniform material.....	9 25	
Refunds	193 22	
	<hr/>	\$409,540 63
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$28,078 57	
Private patients	5,875 39	
Steward's sales	993 46	
Legal receipts	297 83	
	<hr/>	35,245 25
Treasury for special fund.....		25,940 80
	<hr/>	
Total		\$470,726 68
	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$20,963 87
2 Wages	146,867 78
3 Provisions	110,809 97
Stores	8,459 66
Commutation	8,929 02
4 Ordinary repairs	10,401 33
5 Farm and grounds	17,643 63
6 Clothing	10,989 76

7 Furniture and bedding.....	\$7,930 54	
8 Books and stationery	2,539 45	
9 Fuel and light	48,700 63	
10 Medical supplies	1,717 17	
11 Miscellaneous	9,468 65	
12 Transportation	4,119 17	
	<hr/>	\$409,540 63

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$1,597 19	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	11,438 80	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	12,880 81	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	25 00	
	<hr/>	25,940 80

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	35,245 25	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$470,726 68	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance	\$306,759 35	
Sales of uniform material.....	175 82	
Refunds	50 71	
	<hr/>	\$306,985 88

Miscellaneous:

Reimbursing patients	\$21,459 52	
Private patients	2,167 56	
Steward's sales	726 12	
Legal receipts.....	24 00	
	<hr/>	24,377 20
Manufacturing department (Oct. 1, 1911- March 30, 1912).....	10,938 45	
Treasury for special fund.....	21,871 92	
	<hr/>	
Total	\$364,178 45	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$18,749 93	
2 Wages	104,074 39	
3 Provisions	85,105 27	
Stores	10,068 58	
Commutation	7,372 07	
4 Ordinary repairs.....	4,740 75	
5 Farm and grounds.....	4,258 31	
6 Clothing	8,538 88	
7 Furniture and bedding.....	8,904 98	
8 Books and stationery	1,581 95	
9 Fuel and light	28,230 37	
10 Medical supplies	1,949 03	
11 Miscellaneous	5,627 91	
12 Transportation	578 21	
13 Manufacturing	17,116 72	
Uniform materials	88 53	
		<hr/>
		\$306,985 88

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$7,069 97	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	1,185 00	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	7,330 71	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	2,164 86	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	4,121 38	
		<hr/>
		21,871 92

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	\$24,377 20	
Manufacturing receipts	10,938 45	
		<hr/>
		35,315 65

Total	<hr/>	\$364,173 45
-------------	-------	--------------

GOWANDA STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance.....	\$209,855 33	
Refunds	169 36	
	<hr/>	\$210,024 69

Miscellaneous:

Reimbursing patients	\$14,701 38	
Private patients.....	953 57	
Steward's sales	951 23	
		<hr/>
		\$16,606 18
Treasury for special fund.....		12,028 59
		<hr/>
Total		<u>\$238,659 46</u>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$14,620 31	
2 Wages	71,574 55	
3 Provisions	59,737 67	
Stores	3,904 81	
Commutation	2,560 55	
4 Ordinary repairs	5,716 74	
5 Farm and grounds	11,019 60	
6 Clothing	6,555 08	
7 Furniture and bedding	4,013 93	
8 Books and stationery.....	1,711 94	
9 Fuel and light.....	19,550 83	
10 Medical supplies	1,091 79	
11 Miscellaneous	6,858 61	
12 Transportation	1,108 28	
		<hr/>
		\$210,024 69

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$4,115 83	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	6,465 70	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	1,438 43	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	8 63	
		<hr/>
		12,028 59

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts		16,606 18
		<hr/>
Total		<u>\$238,659 46</u>

MOHANSIC STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance		\$34,963 12
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$120 24	
Steward's sales	399 53	
Interest on deposits	29 53	
		549 30
Treasury for special fund.....		55,879 56
Total		\$91,391 98

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$4,460 32	
2 Wages	10,497 69	
3 Provisions	4,159 93	
Stores	574 21	
Commutation	574 20	
4 Ordinary repairs	541 58	
5 Farm and grounds.....	4,337 84	
6 Clothing	1,443 15	
7 Furniture and bedding.....	513 53	
8 Books and stationery.....	557 70	
9 Fuel and light.....	1,701 46	
10 Medical supplies	177 70	
11 Miscellaneous	1,295 25	
12 Transportation	16 49	
		\$30,824 05

Special Fund

Chapter 513, Laws 1910.....	\$6,745 15
Chapter 529, Laws 1910.....	10,310 60
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	4,954 87
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	706 40
Chapter 889, Laws 1911.....	31,712 41

Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	\$1,444 13	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	6 00	
		<hr/>
		\$55,879 56
<i>Remitted to Treasury</i>		
Miscellaneous receipts		549 30
Balance, appropriations 1911-1912		4,139 07
		<hr/>
Total		\$91,391 98
		<hr/> <hr/>

KINGS PARK STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance.....	\$649,969 56	
Sales of uniform material.....	394 10	
Refunds	206 28	
		<hr/>
		\$650,296 94
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$61,584 39	
Steward's sales	968 63	
Legal receipts	1,012 88	
		<hr/>
		63,565 90
Treasury for special fund.....		353,803 01
		<hr/>
Total		\$1,067,665 85
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$32,982 81
2 Wages	220,717 26
3 Provisions	244,311 85
Stores	10,507 92
Commutation	8,250 40
4 Ordinary repairs	11,286 37
5 Farm and grounds.....	16,499 98
6 Clothing	25,107 00
7 Furniture and bedding.....	15,411 80
8 Books and stationery.....	4,377 00
9 Fuel and light.....	36,302 51

10 Medical supplies	\$5,359 35	
11 Miscellaneous	15,923 15	
12 Transportation	2,410 02	
Uniform materials	349 52	
		<hr/>
		\$650,296 94

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910	\$60,622 32	
Chapter 513, Laws 1910	17,930 47	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911	78,636 84	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911	139,441 72	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912	14,443 59	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912	8,338 50	
Chapter 491, Laws 1912	31,833 19	
Chapter 504, Laws 1912	2,556 38	
		<hr/>
		353,803 01

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts		63,565 90
		<hr/>
Total	\$1,067,665 85	<hr/> <hr/>

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance	\$170,478 50	
Sales of uniform material	415 37	
Refunds	40 53	
		<hr/>
		\$170,934 40

Miscellaneous:

Reimbursing patients	\$18,434 80	
Private patients	478 61	
Steward's sales	631 08	
Legal receipts	388 18	
Interest on deposits	36 00	
		<hr/>
		19,968 67
Ticket fund		600 00
Treasury for special fund		72,778 64
		<hr/>
Total	\$264,281 71	<hr/> <hr/>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$11,240 71	
2 Wages	55,691 41	
3 Provisions	58,044 25	
Stores	5,061 03	
Commutation	2,968 52	
4 Ordinary repairs	3,781 58	
5 Farm and grounds	3,218 01	
6 Clothing	3,991 23	
7 Furniture and bedding	3,220 23	
8 Books and stationery	1,647 62	
9 Fuel and light	11,418 24	
10 Medical supplies	1,481 84	
11 Miscellaneous	8,729 88	
12 Transportation	80 13	
Uniform materials	359 72	
		<hr/>
		\$170,934 40

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$23,415 16	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	41,402 40	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	7,296 55	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	664 53	
		<hr/>
		72,778 64

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	20,568 67	
		<hr/>
Total	\$264,281 71	<hr/>

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance	\$851,141 29	
Sales of uniform material.....	433 49	
Refunds	734 24	
		<hr/>
		\$852,309 02

Miscellaneous:

Reimbursing patients	\$48,743 41	
Steward's sales	2,556 55	
Legal receipts	1,106 05	
Ferry receipts	4,450 00	
		\$56,856 01
Treasury for special fund.....		63,673 21
Total		\$972,838 24

*Disbursements**Maintenance***Estimate:**

1 Salaries	\$45,990 51	
2 Wages	294,897 73	
3 Provisions	344,825 07	
Stores	15,494 87	
Commutation ..	7,376 55	
4 Ordinary repairs	22,106 98	
5 Farm and grounds	10,509 43	
6 Clothing ..	27,024 17	
7 Furniture and bedding	17,013 90	
8 Books and stationery	6,317 93	
9 Fuel and light	20,311 36	
10 Medical supplies	5,151 91	
11 Miscellaneous	33,847 85	
12 Transportation	923 62	
Uniform materials.....	517 14	
		\$852,309 02

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$12,677 92	
Chapter 513, Laws 1910.....	225 70	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	2,022 35	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	36,526 79	
Chapter 505, Laws 1911.....	3,625 78	
Chapter 491, Laws 1912.....	402 20	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	8,133 77	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	58 72	
		63,673 21

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	\$56,856 01
Total	<u>\$972,838 24</u>

CENTRAL ISLIP STATE HOSPITAL

Receipts

Treasury for maintenance	\$751,586 03	
Refunds	32 65	
	<u></u>	\$751,618 68
Miscellaneous:		
Reimbursing patients	\$44,334 54	
Steward's sales	1,311 17	
Legal receipts	512 95	
	<u></u>	46,158 66
Ticket fund		2,400 00
Treasury for special fund		116,821 90
Total ..		<u>\$916,999 24</u>

*Disbursements**Maintenance*

Estimate:

1 Salaries	\$36,890 64	
2 Wages ..	246,888 33	
3 Provisions ..	285,374 12	
Stores ..	11,299 83	
Commutation ..	7,116 30	
4 Ordinary repairs	20,223 85	
5 Farm and grounds	13,131 80	
6 Clothing ..	32,619 75	
7 Furniture and bedding	14,374 63	
8 Books and stationery	3,475 86	
9 Fuel and light	56,852 34	
10 Medical supplies	3,582 32	
11 Miscellaneous ..	16,991 44	
12 Transportation ..	2,797 47	
	<u></u>	\$751,618 68

Special Fund

Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$7,758 22	
Chapter 513, Laws 1910.....	1,407 55	
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	837 65	
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	90,028 74	
Chapter 441, Laws 1911.....	5,883 48	
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	4,350 41	
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	6,555 85	
		<hr/>
		\$116,821 90

Remitted to Treasury

Miscellaneous receipts	48,558 66	
		<hr/>
Total	\$916,999 24	<hr/> <hr/>

The sum of \$4,488.47 held by the State Hospital Commission in trust for Bertha Fahr, a patient in the Hudson River State Hospital, under the will of her husband, Charles Fahr, has been transferred to the administrators, William Fahr and Hattie Fahr, by order of the surrogate of Kings county, July 16, 1912.

S. LOUIS SCHNITZER,
Treasurer, State Hospitals.

Financial statement, year ending September 30, 1912
Receipts

RECEIPTS	Utica	Willard	Hudson River	Middletown	Buffalo	Binghamton	St. Lawrence	Rochester
Balance, October 1, 1911				\$6,279 94	\$372,228 27	\$425,063 70	\$373,287 82	\$370,572 77
State treasury	\$284,547 36	\$405,392 20	\$565,014 47	376,633 00	70 61	71 36	193 22	50 71
Refunds for wages	149 67	75 79	28 47	1 00			9 25	175 89
Sales of uniform material	91 63	864 30						20,796 47
Manufacturing departments	90 000 00			65,961 44	43,976 67	23,046 84	35,833 75	24,986 41
Reimbursing and private patients	37,242 80	19,075 31	48,640 63	507 92	1,113 81	1,765 41	1,000 97	757 76
Steward's sales	2,912 40	1,966 45	2,633 76	437 15	569 05	407 60	297 83	55 00
Legal receipts	133 75	98 00	884 43					
Interest, local banks	131 57		197 35	101 40				
Agricultural refunds			1,325 90					
Maintenance receipts	\$395,209 07	\$427,472 05	\$618,725 01	\$450,226 85	\$417,956 41	\$450,414 91	\$410,632 84	\$317,394 93
Treasury, special fund	20,320 72	15,252 24	111,843 32	18,763 31	10,020 85	56,889 49	25,940 80	21,571 92
Total	\$415,529 79	\$442,724 29	\$730,568 33	\$468,990 16	\$427,977 26	\$507,304 40	\$436,563 64	\$339,266 85

Financial statement, year ending September 30, 1912
Receipts — (concluded)

RECEIPTS	Gowanda	Mohansio	Kings Park	Long Island	Manhattan	Central Islip	Total
Balances, October 1, 1911							\$6,279 94
State treasury	\$199,709 45	\$34,963 12	\$612,734 52	\$166,472 70	\$695,536 36	\$623,733 26	\$5,386,021 00
Refunds for wages	169 36		206 28	40 53	734 24	32 66	1,823 89
Sales of uniform material			394 10	415 37	433 39		2,183 85
Manufacturing departments							110,798 47
Reimbursing and private patients	16,421 83	120 24	66,078 96	20,510 11	51,551 96	47,028 87	\$60,475 82
Steward's sales	990 73	534 78	980 28	840 98	2,527 05	1,394 26	20,036 65
Legal receipts			1,112 88	388 18	1,773 60	677 50	6,334 97
Ferry receipts					4,800 00		4,800 00
Interest, local banks		29 53		36 00			5,895 85
Interest, New York State National Bank							5,819 40
Refund, ticket fund				600 00		2,400 00	3,000 00
Forfeiture (purchasing steward)							200 00
Agricultural refunds						449 00	1,774 90
Maintenance receipts	\$217,291 37	\$35,647 67	\$681,507 02	\$189,103 88	\$758,938 70	\$675,738 64	\$6,050,266 75
Treasury, special fund	12,028 59	55,879 56	353,803 01	72,778 64	63,673 21	116,821 90	955,887 56
Total	\$229,319 96	\$91,527 25	\$1,035,310 08	\$261,882 52	\$890,609 91	\$792,560 54	\$7,006,154 31

Financial statement, year ending September 30, 1912
Disbursements for maintenance

MAINTENANCE DISBURSEMENTS	Utica	Willard	Hudson River	Middletown	Buffalo	Binghamton	St. Lawrence	Rochester
Salaries.....	\$16,896 92	\$18,780 51	\$26,593 08	\$17,952 83	\$17,771 99	\$19,075 54	\$20,963 87	\$18,749 93
Wages.....	113,831 18	108,686 40	195,723 32	127,849 19	122,358 78	150,008 33	146,867 78	104,074 30
Provisions.....	89,248 24	139,937 85	186,358 04	149,935 57	142,890 40	156,157 50	110,809 97	85,105 27
Stores.....	5,284 89	6,655 65	14,781 35	8,785 12	6,556 81	9,005 01	8,459 66	10,068 58
Commutations.....	8,386 98	5,759 58	10,796 35	5,536 55	8,302 10	2,653 98	8,929 02	7,372 07
Ordinary repairs.....	4,860 34	13,672 04	22,064 36	7,636 86	10,173 17	16,085 52	10,401 33	4,740 75
Farm and grounds.....	13,222 64	18,930 87	24,051 07	5,489 04	2,154 16	20,358 40	17,643 63	4,258 31
Clothing.....	7,531 28	16,069 40	16,909 04	9,989 68	12,552 04	13,298 04	10,969 76	8,538 88
Furniture and bedding.....	9,109 03	13,013 42	16,428 10	7,234 06	11,894 02	12,286 33	7,980 54	8,904 98
Books and stationery.....	1,556 53	1,841 30	3,910 02	1,934 06	2,242 26	2,470 33	2,539 45	1,581 95
Fuel and light.....	27,446 38	36,462 45	87,734 90	30,863 33	29,904 38	51,471 54	48,700 63	28,230 37
Medical supplies.....	1,675 14	1,691 66	4,907 21	2,456 87	2,218 29	3,043 06	1,717 17	5,678 21
Miscellaneous.....	6,395 73	9,417 11	13,029 01	6,427 97	6,963 65	9,070 65	9,468 65	5,878 21
Transportation.....	2,041 14	2,463 93	4,816 54	1,043 03	599 13	2,046 95	4,119 17	17,116 72
Manufacturing*.....	46,993 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uniform materials*.....	29 27	581 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$354,606 74	\$453,953 20	\$628,105 29	\$338,128 96	\$376,581 21	\$447,031 18	\$409,540 63	\$306,985 88

* Hospitals will be reimbursed for these advances.

Financial statement, year ending September 30, 1912
Disbursements for maintenance — (concluded)

MAINTENANCE DISBURSEMENTS	Gowanda	Mohansie	Kings Park	Long Island	Manhattan	Central Islip	Total
Salaries.....	\$14,620 21	\$4,460 23	\$32,932 81	\$11,240 71	\$45,990 51	\$36,890 64	\$302,969 97
Wages.....	71,574 55	10,497 69	230,717 26	55,691 41	264,837 73	246,888 33	2,030,666 34
Provisions.....	59,737 87	4,159 93	244,311 85	58,044 35	244,825 07	285,374 13	2,056,996 83
Stores.....	3,904 81	574 21	10,507 92	5,061 03	15,494 37	11,296 33	116,439 74
Commutations.....	2,560 55	574 20	8,250 40	2,968 52	7,376 55	7,116 30	86,558 13
Ordinary repairs.....	5,716 74	541 58	11,288 37	3,781 58	23,108 98	20,223 35	153,291 47
Farm and grounds.....	11,019 60	4,337 84	16,499 98	3,218 01	10,509 43	13,131 80	164,824 78
Clothing.....	6,555 08	1,443 15	25,100 00	3,991 23	27,024 17	32,619 75	192,618 50
Furniture and bedding.....	4,013 92	513 53	15,411 80	3,220 23	17,013 93	14,374 93	141,348 50
Books and stationery.....	1,711 94	557 70	4,877 00	1,647 62	6,317 93	3,475 86	38,663 98
Fuel and light.....	19,550 83	1,701 46	36,302 51	11,418 24	20,311 86	56,852 34	486,950 72
Medical supplies.....	1,091 79	1,177 70	5,359 25	1,481 64	5,151 91	3,582 32	36,493 14
Miscellaneous.....	6,858 61	1,295 25	15,923 15	8,729 88	33,847 85	16,991 44	150,044 86
Transportation.....	1,108 28	16 49	2,410 02	80 13	33,923 62	2,797 47	*25,044 11
Manufacturing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*44,106 77
Uniform materials*.....	.....	.....	349 52	359 72	517 14	.....	1,925 23
Total.....	\$210,024 69	\$30,824 05	\$650,296 94	\$170,934 40	\$852,309 02	\$751,618 68	\$16,045,947 87

* Hospitals will be reimbursed for these advances.

† This total does not include \$260,996.14 in bills chargeable against the year's account, but not received until October.

Financial statements, year ending September 30, 1912
Disbursements for buildings, improvements, etc.

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BUILDINGS, IMPROVE- MENTS, ETC.	Utica	Willard	Hudson River	Middletown	Buffalo	Binghamton	St. Lawrence	Rochester
Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$8,131 37	\$4,883 60	\$27,615 68	\$3,317 43	\$5,721 35	\$22,038 26	\$1,597 19	\$7,009 97
Chapter 513, Laws 1910.....	.....	.....	3,533 45	1,151 71	.....	7,654 69	.....	.....
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	967 07	36 43	2,230 08	.....	38 75	5,213 24	.....	1,185 00
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	7,246 40	5,628 26	48,611 75	8,789 00	3,287 77	6,371 96	11,438 30	7,330 71
Chapter 48, Laws 1912.....	1,599 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	2,293 43	3,893 78	12,390 92	4,719 82	961 48	4,694 48	12,880 31	2,164 86
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	82 80	810 17	17,561 44	783 35	11 50	10,916 86	25 00	4,121 38
Total.....	\$20,320 72	\$15,252 24	\$111,843 32	\$18,763 31	\$10,020 85	\$56,899 49	\$25,940 80	\$21,871 92

Financial statement, year ending September 30, 1912 — (concluded)
Disbursements for buildings, improvements, etc. — (concluded)

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.	Gowanda	Mohantic	Kings Park	Long Island	Manhattan	Central Islip	Total
Chapter 507, Laws 1910.....	\$4,115 83	\$6,745 15	\$60,622 32	\$23,415 16	\$12,677 92	\$7,758 22	\$188,964 30
Chapter 513, Laws 1910.....	.....	10,310 60	17,930 47	.....	235 70	1,407 55	38,648 72
Chapter 529, Laws 1910.....	.....	4,964 87	78,636 84	.....	.....	.....	10,310 60
Chapter 811, Laws 1911.....	.....	706 40	139,441 72	41,402 40	2,022 33	837 65	96,122 26
Chapter 819, Laws 1911.....	6,465 70	.....	.....	.....	36,526 79	90,028 74	413,175 90
Chapter 441, Laws 1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,883 48	5,883 48
Chapter 605, Laws 1911.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,625 78	.....	3,625 78
Chapter 888, Laws 1911.....	.....	31,712 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,712 41
Chapter 48, Laws 1912.....	.....	.....	31,833 19	.....	402 20	.....	1,599 65
Chapter 491, Laws 1912.....	.....	.....	2,566 38	.....	.....	.....	32,235 39
Chapter 504, Laws 1912.....	1,438 43	1,444 13	14,443 59	7,296 55	8,133 77	4,350 41	2,556 38
Chapter 530, Laws 1912.....	8 63	6 00	8,338 50	664 53	58 72	6,555 85	81,105 96
Chapter 547, Laws 1912.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,946 73
Total.....	\$12,028 59	\$55,879 56	\$353,803 01	\$72,778 04	\$63,673 21	\$116,821 90	\$956,887 56

Comparative statement of total and per capita cost of maintenance of patients in State hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1912
The per capita cost is determined by dividing the actual cost by the average daily population, excluding paroles

	UTICA 1,506 patients		WILLARD 2,344 patients		HUDSON RIVER 3,029 patients		MIDDLETOWN 2,001 patients		BUFFALO 1,954 patients	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
Officers' salaries.....	\$16,896 92	\$11 22	\$20,794 66	\$8 87	\$29,326 37	\$9 68	\$19,678 14	\$9 83	\$19,613 64	\$10 04
Wages.....	113,831 18	75 59	183,830 37	78 43	213,620 75	70 53	139,635 63	69 78	133,655 56	68 40
Provisions.....	84,541 68	56 13	134,462 86	57 37	197,113 21	65 08	135,590 40	67 76	134,960 74	69 07
Stores.....	5,396 49	3 59	6,689 88	2 86	13,620 34	4 50	8,624 30	4 31	6,905 39	3 53
Commutations.....	8,386 98	5 56	6,313 31	2 69	11,834 10	3 91	6,053 75	3 03	9,092 35	4 65
Ordinary repairs.....	5,332 07	3 55	14,007 15	5 98	23,079 25	7 62	6,633 38	3 32	10,542 96	5 40
Farm and grounds.....	14,062 83	9 35	18,900 51	8 07	25,698 16	8 48	5,527 21	2 77	2,180 16	1 12
Clothing.....	8,583 83	5 69	17,990 97	7 67	17,870 10	5 90	9,167 09	4 58	12,523 18	6 41
Furniture and bedding.....	8,997 58	5 98	14,181 42	6 05	15,275 33	5 04	6,769 91	3 39	12,671 07	6 49
Books and stationery.....	1,896 15	1 25	2,063 43	88	4,164 88	1 37	1,881 56	95	2,251 08	1 15
Fuel and lights.....	28,495 47	18 92	37,431 18	15 97	105,480 25	34 82	32,115 43	16 05	29,575 09	15 14
Medical supplies.....	1,711 90	1 14	1,926 23	82	5,021 62	1 66	2,089 34	1 04	2,354 57	1 20
Miscellaneous expenses.....	6,751 91	4 48	9,595 67	4 09	13,274 40	4 38	6,506 47	3 22	7,387 90	3 78
Transportation.....	2,307 25	1 53	2,463 93	1 05	5,062 27	1 67	1,043 03	53	7,639 33	3 92
Total.....	\$307,202 34	\$203 98	\$470,653 11	\$200 80	\$680,441 03	\$224 64	\$381,315 64	\$190 56	\$384,353 02	\$196 70

* Hudson River State Hospital reports that coal valued at about \$23,000, included in this amount, was consumed previous to October 1, 1911.

Comparative statement of total and per capita cost of maintenance of patients in State hospitals for the year ending
September 30, 1912 — (continued)

	BINGHAMTON 2,330 patients		ST. LAWRENCE 1,920 patients		ROCHESTER 1,403 patients		GOWANDA 1,101 patients		MORRIS 48 patients	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
Officers' salaries.....	\$21,083 84	\$9 05	\$20,963 87	\$10 92	\$18,749 93	\$13 36	\$16,028 98	\$14 56	\$4,480 32	\$92 92
Wages.....	104,076 54	70 42	146,867 78	76 50	104,074 39	74 18	78,218 07	71 04	10,497 69	218 70
Provisions.....	151,603 75	65 07	120,238 50	62 63	80,702 09	57 52	54,849 32	49 82	4,031 89	84 00
Stores.....	9,356 82	4 02	8,149 41	4 24	8,949 11	6 38	3,651 01	3 32	4,506 38	10 55
Commutations.....	2,938 48	1 26	8,929 02	4 64	7,372 07	5 25	2,828 15	2 57	547 20	11 40
Ordinary repairs.....	16,737 73	7 18	7,134 37	3 72	4,907 19	3 43	6,010 27	5 46	286 96	5 98
Farm and grounds.....	19,957 36	8 57	16,888 49	8 80	4,277 51	3 05	11,212 95	10 18	3,978 19	82 88
Clothing.....	14,472 85	6 20	11,189 27	5 82	9,921 42	7 08	3,458 35	3 14	843 41	17 57
Furniture and bedding.....	11,971 59	5 14	8,990 06	4 68	9,079 61	6 47	2,636 14	2 39	403 33	8 40
Books and stationery.....	2,569 22	1 12	2,584 49	1 35	1,604 02	1 14	1,748 75	1 59	557 70	11 62
Fuel and light.....	45,795 33	19 65	48,100 68	25 04	28,313 45	20 19	19,719 68	17 91	1,617 67	33 71
Medical supplies.....	3,082 84	1 33	616 60	32 32	2,472 67	1 76	1,007 01	6 47	47 98	1 00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	9,569 69	4 10	10,014 13	5 22	5,512 55	3 92	7,115 55	6 47	1,292 70	26 93
Transportation.....	2,046 95	88	4,119 17	2 15	578 21	41	1,108 28	1 01	16 49	34
Total.....	\$475,292 99	\$203 99	\$414,785 84	\$216 03	\$286,414 22	\$204 14	\$209,592 51	\$190 37	\$29,087 91	\$606 00

Comparative statement of total and per capita cost of maintenance of patients in State hospitals for the year ending
September 30, 1912 — (concluded)

	KNOS PARK 3,510 patients		LONG ISLAND 710 patients		MANHATTAN 4,524 patients		CENTRAL ISLEIP 4,295 patients		ALL HOSPITALS 30,675 patients	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
Officers' salaries.....	\$36,828 75	\$10 49	\$12,457 37	\$17 55	\$45,990 51	\$10 16	\$41,007 26	\$9 55	\$323,878 56	\$10 56
Wages.....	243,052 08	69 25	11,075 88	15 63	394,897 73	85 18	270,983 98	62 98	2,157,420 54	70 30
Provisions.....	257,506 58	73 39	58,687 46	82 63	338,946 86	74 93	296,832 82	69 78	2,040,128 16	66 50
Stores.....	10,744 53	3 06	5,486 52	7 73	15,746 74	3 48	11,765 94	2 74	1,115,592 86	3 77
Communications.....	1,004 50	2 87	3,323 12	4 52	12,376 55	3 48	7,828 50	1 83	91,726 08	2 99
Ordinary repairs.....	12,391 71	3 50	4,323 13	6 06	25,080 86	5 88	21,704 64	5 08	155,391 87	5 07
Farm and grounds.....	18,321 40	5 22	3,878 30	4 76	10,517 86	2 32	14,282 24	3 32	169,208 71	5 53
Clothing.....	26,438 55	7 52	3,468 66	4 89	36,904 89	7 72	35,824 01	8 32	205,656 28	6 70
Furniture and bedding.....	16,526 57	4 43	4,383 53	6 15	18,096 49	4 20	14,719 39	3 42	144,610 70	4 72
Books and stationery.....	3,084 86	1 44	1,732 51	2 44	6,317 63	1 40	3,738 79	3 87	38,187 39	1 25
Fuel and light.....	66,981 84	19 08	10,730 90	15 04	56,317 71	11 13	77,528 03	18 52	589,520 71	18 99
Medical supplies.....	3,889 17	1 07	1,439 40	2 11	8,483 26	1 88	3,764 55	3 88	36,566 53	1 20
Miscellaneous expenses.....	16,004 66	4 57	5,711 45	8 04	33,682 20	7 45	18,186 10	4 24	184,215 88	5 98
Transportation.....	2,410 02	0 68	80 13	11	923 62	21	2,861 40	69	25,780 06	8 35
Total.....	\$726,074 25	\$206 86	\$179,188 89	\$252 38	\$685,824 61	\$195 80	\$610,655 65	\$188 74	\$6,240,882 01	\$203 45

Average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles of consumption in the State hospitals during the year ending
September 30, 1912

STAPLE ARTICLES	UTICA		WILLARD		HUDSON RIVER		MIDDLETOWN		BUFFALO	
	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost
Fresh meats, per pound.....	\$0.064	\$16.10	\$0.0925	\$20.476	\$0.0929	\$16.1642	\$0.097	\$16.489	\$0.089	\$15.76
Poultry, per pound.....	.176	.32	.11	.349	.1837	.4861	.161	.484	.172	.66
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	4.362	6.11	4.43	5.575	4.533	5.8878	4.51	6.01	4.38	5.33
Butter, per pound.....	.279	9.61	.2703	11.243	.2772	9.9373	.278	17.359	.268	9.515
Cheese, per pound.....	.137	2.76	.129	7.46	.1399	1.0416	.138	7.755	.139	9.447
Eggs, per dozen.....	.216	2.82	.2028	3.259	.2169	3.1626	.22	3.566	.256	4.543
Tea, per pound.....	.173	.55	.183	.651	.1848	.3708	.184	.318	.184	1.726
Coffee, per pound.....	.182	2.38	.183	2.60	.1850	2.1443	.183	1.828	.183	1.96
Sugar, per hundred weight.....	5.591	3.07	5.589	3.169	.0646	2.9780	5.46	3.068	5.40	2.95
Milk, fresh, per gallon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.820	6.8690	.....	9.55	1.138	8.297
Liquor, per gallon.....	2.183	.....	2.10	.....	1.6247	1.345	2.90	.....	1.918	.....
Coal, per ton.....	3.333	17.69	2.939	15.905	3.669	25.5753	2.849	13.824	1.836	13.00

Average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles of consumption in the State hospitals during the year ending
September 30, 1912 — (continued)

STAPLE ARTICLES	BINGHAMTON		ST. LAWRENCE		ROCHESTER		GOWANDA		MORRIS	
	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost
Fresh meats, per pound.....	\$0.099	\$20.793	\$0.078	\$19.013	\$0.0938	\$15.382	\$0.08124	\$14.515	\$0.105	\$28.92
Poultry, per pound.....	.185	6.472	.2228	4.933	.1425	.267	.1459	5.954	.212	41
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	4.405	9.927	4.721	10.9778	4.6518	5.254	4.349	8.2451	5.86	1.22
Butter, per pound.....	.285	2.531	.3987	1.0187	.2711	6.355	.2127	1.321	.282	1.46
Cheese, per pound.....	.183	5.615	.308	3.7852	.3300	.215	.1321	5.651	.145	.865
Eggs, per dozen.....	.223	5.615	.2005	3.4907	.2082	2.232	.2103	4.7448	.253	.808
Tea, per pound.....	.154	2.527	.18019	2.377	.1547	2.430	.1539	1.573	.153	.645
Coffee, per pound.....	.183	3.531	.18019	2.377	.1824	2.016	.1816	2.6607	.183	2.99
Sugar, per hundred weight.....	5.181	3.208	5.8241	3.2112	5.4861	2.647	.0564	.....	.059	5.21
Milk (fresh), per gallon.....	.166	10.022	.1538	.9824	2.1772	9.855	2.0562	.....	2.10	.....
Liquor, per gallon.....	2.102	10.134	.8082	.0734	2.1463	9.644	2.0562	.....	5.85	29
Coal, per ton.....	2.439	18.486	2.971	23.5023	2.562	20.121	1.8922	17.0216	.....	26.50

**Average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles of consumption in the State hospitals during the year ending
September 30, 1912 — (concluded)**

STAPLE ARTICLES	KINGS PARK		LONG ISLAND		MANHATTAN		CENTRAL ISLEIP	
	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost	Average purchase price	Annual per capita cost
Fresh meat, per pound.....	\$0.0917	\$15.4553	\$0.08256	\$20.214	\$0.0933	\$17.6771	\$0.0918	\$17.22
Poultry, per pound.....	.1718	.873	.1588	.876	.1676	.876	.1653	.8665
Wheat flour, per barrel.....	4.5162	3.0587	4.945	11.7313	4.4911	5.2573	4.528	5.2996
Butter, per pound.....	.2867	10.7712	.2852	11.164	.2855	11.2395	.289	9.903
Cheese, per pound.....	.134	.8654	.1012	.8686	.1388	.9095	.1215	.7021
Eggs, per dozen.....	.2422	4.0608	.2357	4.221	.2319	4.3413	.2464	3.433
Tea, per pound.....	.1565	1.3611	.1535	1.5294	.1569	1.4832	.1641	1.464
Coffee, per pound.....	.1766	1.5738	.1821	2.569	.1862	2.4481	.1826	2.182
Sugar, per hundred weight.....	5.48	2.8173	5.384	3.19	5.52	3.0332	5.43	2.60
Milk (fresh), per gallon.....	.2332	4.5467	.2024	9.954	.1992	3.9283	.2368	.8562
Milk (condensed), per gallon.....	.6988	4.80	.64	3.301	.6140	6.1532	.692	9.093
Liquor, per gallon.....	..	..	..	..	2.1135	10.0314	2.06	.0334
Coal, per ton.....	2.875	4.0844	3.0269	15.776	2.2514	10.5473	2.944	17.801

General statement of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912

STATE HOSPITAL	Date of opening	Area of grounds Acres	Area under cultivation Acres	Value of real estate	Value of personal property	VALUE OF PRODUCTS	
						Farm and garden	Manufactured by patients
Ulster.....	1843	455	340	\$1,663,300	\$166,000 00	\$24,984 34	\$12,800 00
Willard.....	1869	1,217	848	2,166,900	220,000 00	65,135 53	38,819 99
Hudson River.....	1871	866	476	3,253,425	418,854 96	29,339 08	33,568 13
Middletown.....	1874	281	120	1,682,300	135,000 00	13,076 83	7,825 00
Buffalo.....	1880	183	69	3,030,100	120,000 00	8,824 57	25,779 04
Binghamton.....	1881	1,363	950	2,675,956	300,000 00	47,401 79	21,000 00
St. Lawrence.....	1890	1,015	507	2,913,000	159,710 00	49,409 71	35,491 19
Rochester.....	1891	267	197	913,700	55,985 00	10,724 09	15,104 04
Geneva.....	1898	500	316	983,250	165,500 00	29,014 67	6,500 00
Mohawk.....	1910	602	320	169,154	33,936 75	8,822 12	.....
Kings Park.....	1895	835	142	3,423,900	283,260 16	18,809 48	39,374 46
Long Island.....	1895	200	50	8,698,500	85,000 00	3,145 19	3,500 00
Manhattan.....	1896	245	68	4,446,150	340,660 00	23,180 10	62,500 10
Central Islip.....	1896	1,000	270	3,077,905	204,002 00	15,797 71	37,833 25
Total.....	.....	9,029	4,673	\$31,094,540	\$2,686,908 87	\$347,665 21	\$340,095 20

Fuel and light, year ending September 30, 1912

STATE HOSPITAL	Total annual cost	Annual per capita cost	Total number of tons of coal consumed	Average purchase price of coal per ton
Utica.....	\$28,495 47	\$18.92	8,307	\$3.332
Willard.....	37,431 18	15.97	13,142	2.939
Hudson River.....	*105,480 25	34.82	21,583	3.659
Middletown.....	32,115 43	16.05	9,975	2.849
Buffalo.....	29,575 09	15.14	13,915	1.826
Binghamton.....	45,795 33	19.65	19,000	2.439
St. Lawrence.....	48,100 68	25.04	15,776	2.971
Rochester.....	28,313 45	20.19	9,456	2.562
Gowanda.....	19,719 68	17.91	10,021	1.892
Mohansic.....	1,617 67	33.71	222	5.85
Kings Park.....	66,981 84	19.08	18,353	2.906
Long Island.....	10,720 90	15.09	3,701	3.025
Manhattan.....	50,347 71	11.13	21,764	2.251
Central Islip.....	77,826 03	18.12	26,866	2.944
Total.....	\$582,520 71	\$18.99	192,081	\$2.828

* Includes \$23,000 worth of coal consumed prior to October 1, 1911.

Table showing classification of physicians and ratio of patients to physicians in the State hospitals for the insane
on September 30, 1912

STATE HOSPITAL	PHYSICIANS							AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS TO EACH PHYSICIAN			Annual per capita cost of medical service
	Superintendent	First assistant	Senior assistant	Assistant	Woman	Medical internes	Total	Including superintendant and internes	Excluding superintendants and internes	Excluding superintendants and internes	
Utica.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	9	175	197	225	\$9.50
Willard.....	1	1	4	4		2	13	183	199	238	8.871
Hudson River.....	1	1	4	7	4	2	19	183	172	193	9.591
Middletown.....	1	1	1	5		2	11	184	202	253	8.205
Buffalo.....	1	1	8	3	1	2	11	184	203	253	9.00
Binghamton.....	1	1	3	5	1	3	14	166	179	223	8.219
St. Lawrence.....	1	1	2	4	1	4	13	153	166	249	9.044
Rochester.....	1	1	1	3	1	3	10	150	166	250	16.024
Geneva.....	1	1	1	3	1		7	168	184	184	18.122
Mohawk.....	1						1	57			78.809
King Park.....	1	2	5	12		5	26	147	153	191	10.184
Long Island.....	1	4	7	11	1	6	29	126	140	150	13.45
Manhattan.....	1	1	7	11		6	29	156	163	208	8.688
Central Islip.....	1	1	9	8	2	7	28	150	164	222	8.193
Total.....	14	17	44	60	16	37	197	161	173	217	\$9.637

Pathologist at Hudson River included in total for senior assistants.
Pathologist and Director of Clinical Psychiatry (Manhattan) included in total for first assistants.

Employees

STATE HOSPITAL	A. ALL EMPLOYEES				
	NUMBER			Number of patients to each employee	Annual per capita cost
	Men	Women	Total		
Utica.....	145	161	306	5.11	\$75.59
Willard.....	246	237	483	4.853	78.43
Hudson River.....	329	269	598	5.0	70.53
Middletown.....	194	208	402	5.11	69.78
Buffalo.....	170	203	373	5.2	68.40
Binghamton.....	284	205	489	4.8	70.42
St. Lawrence.....	197	216	413	4.829	76.50
Rochester.....	118	158	276	5.0	74.18
Gowanda.....	132	82	214	5.213	71.04
Mohansic.....	19	6	25	2.0	218.70
Kings Park.....	342	339	681	5.31	69.25
Long Island.....	89	86	175	4.18	86.03
Manhattan.....	408	428	836	5.56	65.18
Central Islip.....	467	243	710	6.25	62.88
Total.....	3,140	2,841	5,981	5.287	\$70.30

STATE HOSPITAL	B. NURSES AND ATTENDANTS			
	NUMBER			Number of patients to each nurse and attendant
	Men	Women	Total	
Utica.....	80	96	176	8.88
Willard.....	129	126	255	9.191
Hudson River.....	173	208	381	8
Middletown.....	105	165	270	7.6
Buffalo.....	90	111	201	9.72
Binghamton.....	196	152	348	9.4
St. Lawrence.....	95	141	236	8.450
Rochester.....	62	114	176	8
Gowanda.....	92	68	160	6.963
Mohansic.....	2	.....	2	.....
Kings Park.....	163	243	406	9
Long Island.....	.....	104	104	7.92
Manhattan.....	211	316	527	8.81
Central Islip.....	314	204	518	8.57
Total.....	1,712	2,048	3,760	8.41

RETIREMENT OF COMMISSIONER FERRIS

On December 27, 1911, Dr. Albert Warren Ferris resigned as President of the State Commission in Lunacy. He was appointed to that position on September 23, 1907, by Governor Hughes.

Dr. Ferris was graduated from New York University with the degree of A. B. in 1878, and received the degree of A. M. in 1885. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) in 1882.

After serving as medical and surgical interne on the staff of Kings County General Hospital, Flatbush, L. I., from 1883 to 1885, he was appointed assistant physician at Sanford Hall, a private institution for the insane, at Flushing, N. Y. Here he remained as physician in charge from 1885 to 1891.

Dr. Ferris served as assistant in medicine in Vanderbilt Clinic, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, 1893-1901. He practiced in New York city from 1891 until his appointment to the Commission, making a specialty of nervous diseases.

From 1901 to 1903 Dr. Ferris was a trustee and the treasurer of Rutgers Female College, New York city.

At the time of the founding in 1894 of Pringle Memorial Home for Aged Men, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dr. Ferris was an incorporator, and he has since been a trustee and the corresponding and financial secretary till his resignation in 1907.

The New York Neurological Society sent Dr. Ferris to Amsterdam as a delegate to the Congres International de Psychiatrie September 2 to 7, 1907. He spent several weeks abroad during the summer of 1908 studying the construction of hospitals in Switzerland and Germany.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. MAY

Dr. James V. May, Medical Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, was appointed President of the State Commission in Lunacy by Governor Dix on December 30, 1911, to succeed Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, resigned.

Dr. May was graduated from the University of Kansas, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1894. His medical education was obtained at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was

graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897. After graduation he served a full term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley) now known as the Philadelphia General Hospital. He served as an assistant physician at the Brigham Hall Hospital, a private institution for the insane at Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1899 and 1900. On April 20, 1900, he was appointed as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, remaining on active duty until September 10, 1902, and serving over a year in the Philippine islands. In recognition of these services he now holds a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. Dr. May has been connected with the State hospital service since the time of his appointment as junior physician at the Manhattan State Hospital, Central Islip, in September, 1902. Shortly afterward he was transferred to the Binghamton State Hospital, where he served in the various grades of the medical staff and succeeded Dr. H. Wardner Eggleston as first assistant physician. Dr. May was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital by Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of State Prisons, in August, 1911.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS NECESSARY FOR THE YEAR

1913-1914

During its official inspections in the fall of 1912, the Commissioners met the managers of the respective hospitals in conference as required by statute upon the needs of these institutions in the way of construction and repair work, including extensions and improvements to existing establishments.

In the succeeding pages will be found the original requests of the hospital authorities and in the second column the revised amounts as recommended by the Commission and incorporated in the preliminary budget sent to the State Comptroller.

As will be noticed, the Commission found it necessary to make a reduction in the total amounts desired from \$3,961,929.18 to \$3,194,260. The Commission requests an addition in the lump sum annually allowed for miscellaneous repairs, improvements, emergencies and equipment of \$100,000, making the amount required for the coming year \$300,000; also an appropriation of

\$120,000 to improve the buildings of the Psychiatric Institute (recently seriously injured by fire), also \$149,150 for general fire protection at the various hospitals, including fire-escapes and other important features recommended by the State Fire Marshal, making the grand total recommended for the State hospitals \$3,763,410.

Requests of the State Hospitals for Legislative Appropriations in 1913

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For new establishment at Marcy, provided by chapter 48 of the Laws of 1912, including rail- road spur, water supply and lines, power-house, laundry, storehouse, bakery, barn, road- way, remodeling of farm build- ings, with such part of equip- ment as may be necessary at this time; also for commence- ment of work on new group for 600 patients with dining-room and kitchen building and equipment	\$200,000 00	\$250,000 00
For asphalt paving, roadway on hospital grounds from York street west, Utica	8,213 75	8,250 00
For mortuary and laboratory . . .	10,000 00	10,000 00
For fencing at Utica and on Marcy farm	13,503 08	13,600 00
For verandas and sun parlors . . .	4,500 00	4,500 00
Total	\$236,216 83	\$286,350 00

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For improvements in heating systems at the Maples, Edgemere, The Pines, Sunnycroft, and the Hermitage, including new boilers and consolidation of separate plants, and combination with electric plant if deemed advisable	\$20,500 00	\$20,500 00
For new building for blacksmith shop	1,200 00	1,200 00
For verandas for Chapin House and Edgemere	4,000 00	.....
For tile floors for dining-rooms at Sunnycroft	5,000 00	.....
For new wooden floors	1,500 00	.....
For new roofs, piggeries and basement of burned barn	2,025 00	2,025 00
For lathe for machine shop	1,000 00	.....
For concrete silo and milk room and equipment for the new dairy barn	1,475 00	1,475 00
For steam heating equipment, the Grange	400 00	.....
For water filtration plant	45,000 00	45,000 00
Total	<u>\$82,100 00</u>	<u>\$70,200 00</u>

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For furnishings for new additions	\$5,400 00	\$5,400 00
For changes, renewals and alterations in plumbing and in hydrotherapeutic rooms.	5,500 00	5,500 00

	Original list	Revised list
For addition to laboratory.....	\$3,300 00	.....
For new trolley station	3,080 00	.....
For hospital for the tubercular insane	100,000 00	\$60,000 00
For additional medical quarters.	30,000 00	30,000 00
For painting Inwood	5,000 00	5,000 00
For general painting, outside and inside.	15,900 00	15,900 00
For roads, walks, grading and paving	4,000 00	3,000 00
For addition to carpenter shop, machinery and equipment . . .	5,000 00	5,000 00
For rewiring of cottages and new distributing boards	3,190 00	3,200 00
For repairs and renovations of nurses' cottage, central group.	3,200 00	3,200 00
For renovation of two cottages..	7,000 00	7,000 00
For new refrigerator plant	19,000 00	.....
For new trim for disturbed wards.	2,200 00	2,200 00
For addition to main kitchen and equipment	3,000 00	3,000 00
For roof over coal pockets.....	2,847 00	2,850 00
For coal and ash handling appa- ratus for boilers, central heat- ing plant	3,670 00	3,670 00
For repairs to infirmary.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
For cow barn and equipment...	12,000 00	12,000 00
For poultry-house and equipment.	1,562 78	1,600 00
For dishwashing machine.....	504 69	.....
For electro-therapeutic outfit...	1,500 00	.....
For fences and gates.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
For new floors in "B" kitchen.	5,040 00	5,040 00
Total	<u>\$248,894 47</u>	<u>\$180,560 00</u>

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For laboratory and mortuary building	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
For removing barns to new sites, including rebuilding and water connections	9,800 00	9,800 00
For slaughter-house and addition to piggery	3,000 00	3,000 00
For painting	1,500 00	1,500 00
For icehouse	1,800 00	1,800 00
For removing railroad switch to run direct to new power-house, including additional land . . .	10,000 00	10,000 00
For additional farm land, about 500 acres	50,000 00	.....
For fencing	3,000 00	3,000 00
For storehouse	10,000 00	.....
For dairy herd	3,000 00	3,000 00
For labor and material for draining land	2,500 00	2,500 00
For enlarging amusement hall and chapel to provide for increased population	10,000 00	.....
For pavilion for tubercular insane	30,000 00	30,000 00
For additional quarters for employees	50,000 00	.....
For completion of power plant and equipment, including coal pockets; and for unification of power plant	150,000 00	173,000 00
For slate roof for laundry	1,200 00	1,200 00
For food elevators, annexes 1 and 2	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$346,800 00</u>	<u>\$249,800 00</u>

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For new verandas men's and women's wards	\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
For coal conveyor, including motors, erection and changing railroad switch	5,000 00	5,000 00
For addition to nurses' home...	25,000 00	25,000 00
For water softening apparatus..	6,000 00	5,000 00
For root cellar	2,200 00	2,200 00
For laundry machinery	5,700 00	5,700 00
For refuse incinerator, tuberculosis building	150 00	.....
For steel ceiling for laboratory..	40 00	.....
For addition to male employees' home	20,000 00	20,000 00
Total	<u>\$84,000 00</u>	<u>\$82,900 00</u>

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
Building for women patients....	\$250,000 00	.....
For painting	6,000 00	\$6,000 00
For clubrooms for women employees	6,000 00	.....
For fireproof record building...	3,000 00	3,000 00
For commercial chemical laboratory	3,000 00	3,000 00
For additional boilers	15,000 00	15,000 00
For metal cover and cement floor for coal trestle and bins and conveyors for coal	13,300 00	13,500 00
For roads, walks, concrete floors and concrete machinery	4,700 00	4,700 00
For addition to carpenter shop, including equipment	1,800 00	1,800 00
For dairy barn, including equipment	12,000 00	12,000 00

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

51

	Original list	Revised list
For cows	\$6,750 00	\$6,750 00
For additional accommodations for horses	1,800 00	1,800 00
For blacksmith shop, including equipment	1,000 00	1,000 00
For additional heat at Broadmoor.	7,000 00	7,000 00
For industrial workroom in main building	1,000 00	1,000 00
For vegetable cellar	750 00	.....
Total	<u>\$333,100 00</u>	<u>\$76,550 00</u>

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For additional land, about 206 acres	\$10,500 00	\$10,500 00
For two new wings on employees' cottage, Eastwood	32,000 00	32,000 00
For addition to piggery, including slaughter-house, room for em- ployees and equipment	2,500 00	2,500 00
For additional medical quarters.	6,000 00	.....
For coal and ash handling ma- chinery	2,400 00	2,400 00
For five dormer windows, execu- tive building, providing addi- tional quarters for employees.	1,551 96	1,600 00
For milking machines, east barn.	1,245 36	.....
For propagating house, vegetables	980 56	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$57,177 88</u>	<u>\$50,000 00</u>

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For steam header main	\$1,800 00	.....
For removal of mansard	20,000 00	.....

	Original list	Revised list
For laundry machinery, including conveyor dryer	\$5,325 00	\$5,325 00
For glycerine extractor for soap factory	1,750 00	1,750 00
For additional furniture	2,500 00	2,500 00
For building for infirm men patients	82,500 00	82,500 00
For cottage for convalescent men patients	22,000 00	.....
For cottage for violent men patients	27,500 00	27,500 00
For new plumbing north building	12,000 00	12,000 00
For new veranda, south men's building	4,500 00	4,500 00
For roads, walks and grounds	2,500 00	2,500 00
For icehouse at pond	2,500 00	2,500 00
For painting	1,500 00	1,500 00
Total	<u>\$186,375 00</u>	<u>\$142,575 00</u>

GOWANDA STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For building for reception and acute wards	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
For tuberculosis hospital for women	1,500 00	.....
For conduit and new heating line from power-house to superintendent's house and medical quarters	3,000 00	3,000 00
For three new boilers	7,500 00	7,500 00
For porches over wards 1 and 2	2,100 00	.....
For Stebbins farm, 80 acres	10,000 00	.....
For T. P. Brown property, including buildings	6,000 00	6,000 00
For mortuary and laboratory building and equipment	10,000 00	10,000 00

	Original list	Revised list
For Hathaway mill property, including mill and water power.	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00
For dancing pavilion	1,300 00	.....
For new porch, nurses' home . . .	1,000 00	.....
For root cellar	1,000 00	.....
Total	\$147,400 00	\$130,500 00

KINGS PARK STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For administration building and additional accommodations for employees	\$45,000 00	.....
For electrical equipment for clinic room	850 00	.....
For flour storage building providing additional space in bakery, machinery and equipment	12,000 00	\$12,000 00
For mortuary and laboratory building, including clinic room and medical library.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
For elevators for four new buildings	13,200 00	13,200 00
For additional accommodations for nurses and employees.....	150,000 00	150,000 00
For amusement hall	40,000 00	.....
For renovating cottages, including steel ceilings and plastered side walls	30,000 00	30,000 00
For additional accommodations for acute and hospital cases...	100,000 00	100,000 00
For buildings for 300 chronic cases	150,000 00	.....
For electric lighting of roadways leading to new buildings.....	6,000 00	6,000 00

	Original list	Revised list
For painting	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
For screening windows and doors, tubercular cottages . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00
For pipe covering and screens for radiators	1,800 00	1,800 00
For reception room for cottage thirty-three	1,825 00	1,825 00
For extension of vacuum heating system begun in 1912 . . . . .	.....	155,000 00
Total	<u>\$569,675 00</u>	<u>\$488,825 00</u>

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For continuation of work on the Creedmoor site, including rail- way spur, power-house, water supply and lines, sewage dis- posal, laundry, storehouse, bak- ery, barns, farm cottages, re- modeling of buildings, with such part of equipment as may be necessary at this time, and also for commencement of work on new group for 600 patients with dining-room and kitchen building and equip- ment	\$250,000 00	\$250,000 00
For superintendent's cottage . . .	25,000 00	25,000 00
For additional quarters for em- ployees	55,000 00	55,000 00
For amusement hall and chapel.	35,000 00	35,000 00
For kitchen and dining-room buildings and equipment	80,000 00	80,000 00
For new laundry and equipment.	30,000 00	30,000 00
For water supply, including wells and pumping plant	10,000 00	10,000 00

	Original list	Revised list
For iron fence around hospital property	\$17,000 00	\$17,000 00
For new floors for wards and dormitories and renovating floors in main building	16,700 00	16,700 00
For alteration of doorways	12,000 00	.....
For arc lights for grounds	600 00	.....
For sterilizer for laundry	1,400 00	1,400 00
Total	<u>\$532,700 00</u>	<u>\$520,100 00</u>

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For fireproof vault for storage of medical records	\$5,000 00	\$5,000 00
For street lighting system	12,000 00	.....
For placing electric wires underground	6,800 00	6,800 00
For new ferry slips and new ferry-boat	40,000 00	40,000 00
For gymnasium and swimming pool in basement of nurses' home	7,000 00	7,000 00
For additional accommodations for male employees	100,000 00	100,000 00
For labor and material for roads and walks	2,000 00	2,000 00
For additional furniture	5,000 00	5,000 00
For new steam kettles	1,000 00	1,000 00
For connecting kitchens 1, 2, 3 and 5 with cold storage plant.	2,500 00	2,500 00
For equipment of nurses' home provided by chapter 530, Laws of 1912	10,000 00	10,000 00
For equipment of kitchen and dining-room for new nurses' home	2,500 00	2,500 00

	Original list	Revised list
For equipment of building for 200 patients provided by chapter 530, Laws of 1912....	\$12,000 00	\$12,000 00
For additional accommodations for 200 male patients	150,000 00	150,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$355,300 00	\$343,300 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CENTRAL ISLIP STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For enlargement of first floor of administration building	\$10,000 00	.....
For enlargement of assembly hall	8,000 00	\$8,000 00
For new group for acute cases, including reception wards, for 200 patients	200,000 00	200,000 00
For conduit and steam pipe line from north colony boiler-house connecting with groups D, E and F	25,000 00	25,000 00
For additional medical quarters.	10,000 00	10,000 00
For cottage for steward	8,000 00	8,000 00
For furniture and equipment for new group, and three dining- rooms for patients and one din- ing-room for employees	20,000 00	20,000 00
For four new boilers for north colony power plant	11,000 00	11,000 00
For new ice-making and refrig- erating plant, including build- ing and equipment	54,500 00	54,500 00
For extension to laundry, includ- ing building and equipment..	20,000 00	20,000 00
For three recreation pavilions for groups H, I and K.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
For cement walks	1,000 00	1,000 00

	Original list	Revised list
For fences	\$500 00	\$500 00
For coal pocket and cement floor, north colony power plant . . .	1,000 00	1,000 00
For four ventilators for laundry.	500 00	500 00
For shed for farm implements...	2,500 00	2,500 00
For painting interior new S-group	2,800 00	.....
For water supply for south col- ony power plant	6,100 00	6,100 00
For attendants' home with hos- pital ward for sick employees.	75,000 00	.....
For tile flooring for large dining- rooms in groups H, I and K, 25,000 square feet	18,000 00	.....
For cow stable for fifty cows and reinforced concrete silo	3,700 00	.....
Total	<u>\$482,100 00</u>	<u>\$372,600 00</u>

MOHANSIC STATE HOSPITAL

	Original list	Revised list
For continuance of work on build- ings for 600 patients and cen- tral plants	\$300,000 00	\$200,000 00

FIRE PROTECTION

For special fire protection purposes in the State hospitals as recommended by the State Fire Marshal:

Willard State Hospital	\$12,225 00
Hudson River State Hospital	28,650 00
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	5,000 00
Buffalo State Hospital	7,025 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital	7,250 00
Rochester State Hospital	22,000 00
Kings Park State Hospital	40,000 00

Manhattan State Hospital.....	\$14,000 00
Central Islip State Hospital.....	13,000 00
Total	<u>\$149,150 00</u>

RECAPITULATION OF REQUESTS FOR LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1913

	Original list	Revised list
Utica State Hospital	\$236,216 83	\$236,350 00
Willard State Hospital	82,100 00	70,200 00
Hudson River State Hospital....	248,894 47	180,560 00
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	346,800 00	249,800 00
Buffalo State Hospital	84,090 00	82,900 00
Binghamton State Hospital.....	333,100 00	76,550 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital....	57,177 88	50,000 00
Rochester State Hospital	186,375 00	142,575 00
Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital	147,400 00	130,500 00
Kings Park State Hospital.....	569,675 00	488,825 00
Long Island State Hospital.....	532,700 00	520,100 00
Manhattan State Hospital	355,300 00	343,300 00
Central Islip State Hospital....	482,100 00	372,600 00
Mohansic State Hospital	300,000 00	200,000 00
Total	<u>\$3,961,929 18</u>	<u>\$3,194,260 00</u>

GENERAL

Amount required by Commission for miscellaneous repairs, improvements, emergencies and equipment.....	300,000 00
For Psychiatric Institute improvements.....	120,000 00
For fire protection	149,150 00
Grand total	<u>\$3,763,410 00</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF 1912 AND BUDGET FOR 1913-1914

During the year ending September 30, 1912, the total cost of the department may be summarized as follows: Hospital maintenance account, \$6,240,882.01. Construction account, \$955,887.56. For administration: For the operation of the Commission's office, \$76,955.76; for the salaries and expenses of inspectors, \$15,316.68; for the Psychiatric Institute, \$24,555.18; for the Bureau of Deportation, \$19,343.86; for deportation and transfer, \$27,595.38; total, \$163,766.86. Grand total, \$7,360,536.43.

The increase in the cost of administration during the year is due to various factors. The increase of \$14,995.38 for deportation and transfer is due to increased activities of the Bureau of Deportation, the Bureau having removed from the State 1,753 alien and nonresident insane as compared with 1,126 the preceding year.

An increase in the office expenses of the Commission from \$79,278 to \$92,272.44, is due to the appointment of additional inspectors and their expenses and to some extent to the natural increase in the volume of the business transacted. The increase in office expenses in the Bureau of Deportation from \$918.61 in 1910 to \$2,144.88 in 1911 is due to the large increase in the amount of work done by that bureau during the year and to the fact that it has been necessary to obtain one additional room for the use of the office force.

The item of \$10,000 for the salaries and traveling expenses of the inspector of buildings and the inspector of supplies, constituting an addition to the budget of the past year, was due to the creation of these two additional positions following the investigation made by the New York Audit Company and the State Charities Aid Association and the recommendations following the investigation.

The position of assistant auditor at a salary of \$2,500 was also created by the Commission for the same reasons. His traveling expenses are met from the general office fund. The assistant auditor has under direction visited a majority of the State hospitals, making detailed examinations and reports upon the financial records and general business administration, including the important matter of the distribution of supplies. These inspections, the Commission believes, will have a wholesome effect upon

the employees of the financial departments of the State hospitals. The visits are made at irregular and unexpected intervals, and tend to bring about greater care in accounting methods and a proper recording of the receipt and distribution of supplies.

The position of collection attorney was created by the Commission, as stated in another part of this report, for the purpose of increasing the amounts collected for reimbursing and private patients in the various hospitals. Owing to the increased volume of business done by the Commission's office, it was also necessary to make some additions to the stenographic force, which has resulted in an increase of \$2,500. This, however, has caused a material decrease in the expenditures for temporary stenographic services. An additional page was employed in the office of the State Hospitals Treasurer which it is expected will result in a considerable reduction in the amount of messenger fees.

The expenses of operating the Bureau of Deportation have been materially decreased by rearrangement of the salaries paid to the medical examiner and deputies. Instead of three medical examiners at a salary of \$5,000 each per annum, the Commission has, in accordance with the amendments to the Insanity Law (chapter 121, Laws of 1912) provided for one examiner at \$5,000 and has created the position of first deputy medical examiner at a maximum salary of \$4,000 per annum and second deputy medical examiner at a maximum salary of \$3,000 per annum. An assistant physician was transferred from one of the State hospitals to the position of second deputy. An additional stenographer at \$600, an additional interpreter at \$744, and a woman transportation agent at \$744 were also appointed.

The total legislative appropriations for the maintenance of the hospitals for the year beginning October 1, 1912, amount to \$5,804,891.37. This is an increase of \$418,866.37 over the total legislative appropriation of \$5,386,025 for the year just closed, which however was \$161,755 below the previous year's appropriation. Neither figure includes the hospital receipts from board moneys. The per capita cost of the past year, including unpaid bills, amounted to \$203.45, which is an increase of \$13.74 over the per capita cost, \$189.71, of the previous year due to (1) the natural increase in employees' wages which results from increased

compensation based on length of service, as provided by the statute, (2) the adoption of a new schedule of officers' salaries which went into effect on July 1, 1912, (3) the increase in the cost of food supplies and other commodities generally, (4) the expenditures made necessary by the commencement of a new hospital at Mohansic, (5) the contributions made necessary to the retirement fund established by chapter 59 of the Laws of 1912.

The net increase in population during the year was 573. Had it not been for the activities of the Bureau of Deportation, which was responsible for the removal of 1,753 persons from the State during the year, this increase would have amounted to over 2,000.

The following is a comparative statement of cost of maintenance during the years ending September 30, 1911, and September 30, 1912, including all liabilities incurred during each of these years, with a statement of increase during the past year:

	Cost 1910-1911	Cost 1911-1912	Increase 1911-1912
Officers' salaries.....	\$296,857 10	\$323,878 56	\$27,021 46
Wages.....	2,026,692 21	2,157,420 54	130,728 33
Provisions and stores.....	1,948,353 44	2,155,721 02	207,367 58
Commutations.....	81,428 15	91,726 08	10,297 93
Ordinary repairs.....	142,853 91	155,391 67	12,537 76
Farm and grounds.....	135,337 45	169,206 71	33,869 26
Clothing.....	183,976 94	205,656 28	21,679 34
Furniture and bedding.....	140,411 35	144,610 79	4,199 44
Books and stationery.....	34,625 78	38,187 39	3,561 61
Fuel and light.....	488,264 85	582,520 71	94,255 86
Medical supplies.....	36,702 04	36,566 83	* 135 21
Miscellaneous.....	175,150 21	154,215 35	* 20,934 86
Transportation.....	27,965 00	25,780 08	* 2,184 92
	<u>\$5,718,618 43</u>	<u>\$6,240,882 01</u>	<u>\$522,263 58</u>

* Decrease.

The new schedule of officers' salaries, effective July 1, 1912, resulted in an increase of \$11,500. The balance of the increase, \$15,500, resulted from the increase in population requiring the creating of six new positions for medical officers.

The increase in wages, shown in the above tabulation, viz., \$130,728.33, is due, first, to the necessary increase in the number of employees (an increase of approximately \$60,000); next, to the opening of the Mohansic State Hospital with necessarily heavy initial expenses, also the amount of \$9,200 paid into the

retirement or pension fund by reason of lost time, and finally statutory increases for length of service, amounting to \$40,000.

An increase of \$221,599 has been due to the advance in the prices of food supplies, as will be noted from the appended tabulation:

Approximate increase in cost of supplies during 1912 as compared with 1911

ARTICLE	Approximate quantity	Approximate increase in price	Approximate increased cost
Flour.....	40,000 bbls.	None	
Rolled oats.....	1,300 "	\$1.294	\$1,693 50
Beans.....	6,000 bu.	.26	1,560 00
Beef, carcass.....	3,200,000 lbs.	1.4404C	46,092 80
Beef, fore.....	2,000,000 "	1.282 C	25,640 00
Codfish.....	170,000 "	1.5075C	2,562 75
Potatoes.....	133,000 bu.	.30515	40,584 85
Eggs.....	800,000 dos.	.01565	9,390 00
Butter.....	1,246,000 lbs.	.05025	62,611 50
Cheese.....	248,000 "	.01725	4,278 00
Sugar.....	1,760,000 "	.00966	16,984 00
Tea.....	103,000 "	.0075	772 50
Coffee.....	414,000 "	.0228	9,439 20
Total.....			\$221,599 20

Two thousand six hundred dollars, representing the commutation and maintenance of employees, have been paid into the retirement fund during the year. The per capita cost of clothing has increased about sixty cents, or a total of \$21,679.34, due to the general increase in prices. The increased expenditures for furniture and bedding are due to the natural increase in the patient population and an unusual expenditure for renewals. The increased amount expended for books and stationery is due very largely to the use of additional books, forms, blanks, etc., required by the special system of accounting recommended by the Audit Company of New York. The expenditure for fuel and light represents the increased cost of coal and the larger amount required on account of the severe weather during the winter and the opening of new buildings.

The appropriation for maintenance in the various institutions for the year ending September 30, 1911, as contrasted with the appropriation during the fiscal year just ended, are shown by the following tabulation:

Institution	1910-1911	1911-1912
Utica State Hospital.....	\$265,670 00	\$264,547 36
Willard State Hospital	407,175 00	405,392 20
Hudson River State Hospital....	567,200 00	565,014 47
Middletown State Hospital.....	378,125 00	376,638 00
Buffalo State Hospital.....	373,745 00	372,226 27
Binghamton State Hospital.....	426,875 00	425,093 70
St. Lawrence State Hospital....	374,735 00	373,287 82
Rochester State Hospital.....	271,660 00	270,572 77
Gowanda State Hospital.....	200,540 00	199,709 45
Kings Park State Hospital.....	615,280 00	612,734 52
Long Island State Hospital.....	167,020 00	166,472 70
Manhattan State Hospital.....	772,285 00	695,586 36
Central Islip State Hospital....	727,490 00	623,786 26

Attention is called to the reductions in each instance.

As will be noted, the Commission in an effort at economy reduced the request for direct legislative appropriations for maintenance from the preceding year by \$161,775. This, in view of the advance in prices above referred to, proved to be an inadequate appropriation, with the result that the year ended in a deficiency of \$260,969.14.

The amount of the appropriation for the purpose of maintaining the manufacturing department of the Utica State Hospital was reduced from \$79,955.53 to \$72,640.30. The amount appropriated for the maintenance of the manufacturing fund at the Rochester State Hospital was increased from \$30,449.30 to \$30,817.16.

BOARD MONEYS AND MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

The total receipts from board moneys during the year increased \$13,535.62, i. e., from \$486,940.20 in 1911 to \$500,475.82 in 1912; and the miscellaneous receipts increased \$13,945.81, i. e., from \$32,743.71 in 1911 to \$46,689.52 in 1912.

The amount allowed for construction, additions and improvements at the State hospitals during 1911 was \$1,025,000 and for the year 1912, \$1,842,424.

EXPENDITURES

It will be observed that comparatively little construction was provided for by the Legislature for the year 1910. This economy, while commendable and possibly necessary, resulted in an increase in the expenditures necessary for construction during the subsequent years of nearly 100 per cent. Building operations must be carried on constantly as a result of increasing insane population and for the purpose of providing for the overcrowding, which now amounts to 4,871, or over 18 per cent of the total hospital population. Constant expenditures are necessary to replace old buildings which have outlived their usefulness. To remedy the overcrowded condition of the wards and buildings, the erection of three new hospitals has been undertaken by the State, at Yorktown Heights, at Marcy, and on the abandoned Creedmoor rifle range. An appropriation of \$500,000 was granted to commence work at the Mohansic State Hospital. This will permit of the construction of the railroad spur, power-house, cold storage plant, bakery and other service buildings. To complete one group for 600 chronic patients, it will be necessary to obtain an additional appropriation during the coming year of \$200,000.

There was also appropriated for the purchase of a new site for the Utica State Hospital the sum of \$115,000, and for the commencement of building operations, etc., on the new site, \$50,000 was appropriated. The limited number of additions to existing facilities made during the year 1910-1911 renders large expenditures for the year beginning October 1, 1912, an immediate necessity. An appropriation of \$500,000 will be necessary for the development of the Utica State Hospital on the Marcy site, of which one-half should be made available for use during the coming year. An equal amount should be appropriated for the purpose of commencing construction on what was formerly the Creedmoor rifle range for the purpose of increasing the facilities of the Long Island State Hospital. One-half of this amount, or \$250,000, should be made available for use during the coming year.

The following construction providing additional accommodations has been recommended at other hospitals:

Hudson River State Hospital:	
Hospital for tubercular insane.....	\$60,000 00
Additional medical quarters	30,000 00
Middletown State Hospital:	
Pavilion for tubercular insane.....	30,000 00
Buffalo State Hospital:	
Addition to nurses' home.....	25,000 00
Addition to male employees' home.....	20,000 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital:	
Addition to employees' quarters.....	32,000 00
Rochester State Hospital:	
Building for infirm men patients.....	82,500 00
Cottage for violent men patients.....	27,500 00
Gowanda State Hospital:	
Building for reception and acute wards.....	100,000 00
Kings Park State Hospital:	
Additional accommodations for employees.....	150,000 00
Ditto for acute and hospital patients.....	100,000 00
Long Island State Hospital:	
Additional quarters for employees.....	55,000 00
Manhattan State Hospital:	
Additional accommodations for male employees	100,000 00
Ditto for 200 male patients.....	150,000 00
Central Islip State Hospital:	
New group for acute cases (200).....	200,000 00
Additional medical quarters	10,000 00

The total amount asked for building operations during the coming year, to provide additional accommodations, is therefore \$1,172,000, exclusive of the amounts asked for the development of institutions at Yorktown Heights, Marcy and Creedmoor.

BOND ISSUE RECOMMENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS FOR THE INSANE

During the last fifteen years the total amount expended by this Commission for construction and equipment of new buildings is \$9,190,910.82. The constant increase in population mak-

ing necessary the construction of new buildings every year, as well as the erection of additional hospitals, shows no prospect of any material reduction in the amounts which will be necessary for future development of the State institutions. The expenditures which are necessary for these purposes are so great that the Commission firmly believes that it would be wise for the Legislature to submit the question of a bond issue to the people of the State during the immediate future. The per capita cost of building during the last fifteen years, including power-houses, bakeries, storehouses, laundries, reception buildings, staff houses, superintendents' and stewards' residences and buildings for chronic patients, tuberculosis pavilions, etc., as nearly as can be estimated, approximates \$890. However, this has not covered the expensive work of establishing a new institution as no new hospitals have been started during that period. As nearly as can be determined at the present time, the increase in the hospital population, together with the accommodations necessary for the overcrowding in the existing institutions, may necessitate provision for 20,000 patients during the next twenty years. The estimates of the State Architect's office as to the cost of future construction, covering the complete establishment and equipment of four new hospitals, would strongly indicate the necessity of a per capita expenditure of \$1,730 for this work. The Commission would, therefore, recommend a bond issue of \$27,000,000 which would probably provide for the needs of the hospitals during the ensuing twenty years. This would make a very material reduction in the large appropriations annually necessary to cover construction, improvements and equipments and would have resulted in a reduction in the net legislative appropriations of \$1,842,000 of 1912, had a bond issue been voted by the people of the State during the preceding years. The fact that with the utmost economy the expenditures made necessary in the care of the insane approximate one-fifth of the total revenue of the State would strongly indicate the absolute necessity of resorting to some other means of providing for the buildings which will be needed in the future for the care of the insane. The increased cost of all commodities promises to necessitate appropriations for

maintenance alone which will be a considerable drain upon the revenues of the State, without contemplating any additional construction.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1913-1914

In compliance with the statute, the Commission submits below estimates of the total amounts required for the maintenance of the State hospital system, of the Commission's Bureau of Deportation, of the scientific and teaching branch of the State hospitals (the Psychiatric Institute), and the State Hospital Commission for the year beginning October 1, 1913.

It estimates that for the year beginning October 1, 1913, the average daily number of patients will be 33,000 and the average daily number of officers and employees, 6,400. The Commission respectfully requests an appropriation for maintenance of \$7,051,850 to cover the fixed charges, viz., all items of maintenance, including the salaries and wages of employees, clothing, medical supplies, etc. A part of this total can be provided from the receipts of the board moneys and miscellaneous receipts of 1914, now estimated at \$600,000, leaving the amount to be incorporated in the appropriation bill \$6,451,850, the difference being adjusted in the supply bill of 1914.

For administration expenses, including the maintenance of the State Hospital Commission, the Psychiatric Institute, the Bureau of Deportation and salaries and expenses of inspectors and special agents, the Commission will require \$216,000.

For construction account	\$3,614,000 00
For fire protection as recommended by the State	
Fire Marshal	150,000 00

Total for construction, extraordinary repairs and improvements	\$3,764,000 00
---	----------------

INSPECTION OF THE STATE HOSPITALS

In addition to the inspections made by the Commission, the medical inspector, in accordance with the established custom, has visited all of the State hospitals, as well as the private institutions, at least four times during the year, making such special additional

investigations as have been required. The medical inspector, as will be shown by his report, has made special studies of the methods of treatment in vogue at the various hospitals, as well as the methods of administration and the work done by the medical officers. He has made the customary examination of all patients admitted during the year and reported to the Commission such cases as, in his opinion, did not necessitate hospital treatment. In many instances it has been found that the mental condition of patients admitted was such as to warrant their care at home.

Frequent inspections of the various institutions have been made during the year by the inspector of buildings, whose report will be found in another place. His services have been of great value in supplementing the information furnished by the superintendents to the Commission in regard to the estimates submitted for new buildings and equipment, alterations in heating plants, etc. He has had special supervision of the extensive alterations at the Kings Park State Hospital, which have included the installation of water tube boilers, a central hot water system, a vacuum system, use of balanced draft and other modern methods, which it is hoped will result in a large saving in the expenditures required.

The inspector of supplies, as will be shown by his detailed report in another place, has made numerous visits to the hospitals and in many instances has rejected supplies which have not complied with the requirements of the Commission or the contracts made with the purchasing committee.

The services of these inspectors have been of great value in furnishing expert opinions based upon personal observations of the conditions existing in the various institutions. The amount of work which devolves upon the Commission has rendered the assistance of such inspectors indispensable.

APPOINTMENT OF STATISTICIAN

On the 3d day of November, 1911, Dr. Horatio M. Pollock was appointed statistician and editor. Dr. Pollock stood at the head of the eligible civil service list. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was received from the University of Leipzig, Germany, after two years of post graduate work. He is a graduate of Union College, where he received the degrees of B. S. and M. S.

His work consists largely in making statistical studies relating to mental disease, the care and treatment of the insane, and the movement of patients — all with a view to securing such information as will be of help to the State, both in the care and treatment of the insane and the prevention of insanity. He also edits the publications of the Commission.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. SOMERS

Dr. Elbert M. Somers was appointed superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush, on the 17th of January, 1912. Dr. Somers, who is forty-two years old, after graduation from the Clinton Grammar School, spent one year at Hamilton College, afterward entering the medical department of the New York University, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1893. After serving as interne in the Christ Hospital, Jersey City, Dr. Somers entered the State service at the St. Lawrence State Hospital in 1894, reaching the position of first assistant, after passing through the lower grades, in September, 1903. After passing a competitive civil service examination, the doctor was appointed to the position of medical inspector of the State Commission in Lunacy on June 1, 1911, from which position he was promoted to the superintendency of the Long Island State Hospital.

APPOINTMENT OF DR. RYON

Dr. Walter G. Ryon was appointed medical inspector of the State Commission in Lunacy January 17, 1912, succeeding Dr. Elbert M. Somers. He received his education in the public schools of Ogdensburg, graduating from the Ogdensburg Free Academy in 1892. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York city, in 1896. He entered the State hospital service in August, 1896, as interne at the Manhattan State Hospital. In 1897 he was promoted to the grade of junior physician and transferred to Central Islip State Hospital. He was promoted to assistant physician in 1900 and was transferred to the St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, in 1903. April 1, 1911, he was appointed first assistant physician at the Willard State Hospital.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTION ATTORNEY

The collection of funds resulting from charges made by the Commission for private and reimbursing patients in the various hospitals is of such great importance that the Commission has deemed it advisable to delegate the supervision of that work to a special collection attorney. In accordance with this plan Mr. William G. Dargan was appointed to that position February 19, 1912. It is the expectation of the Commission that as a result of his activities much more money will be collected by the special agents, who will be placed under his charge, and that a greater interest can be developed in this important work on the part of the hospitals. It will be his duty to determine whether or not the special agents have made every effort possible to collect moneys from those legally liable for the maintenance of patients in the State hospitals and he will be held responsible by the Commission for the efficiency of the agents in question. During the year ending September 30, 1912, the amount collected from the sources enumerated above amounted to \$500,475.82. It is thought by the Commission that, as a result of the activities of the collection attorney and the renewed interest on the part of the hospitals, this fund can be very materially increased during the coming year.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INSANITY LAW

Acting on recommendations made by the legislative committee appointed by the conference, the Commission during the past session of the Legislature submitted amendments to the Insanity Law, some of which have been far reaching in their importance. One of the most important changes proposed was in the title of the Commission, which was to be designated as the State Hospital Commission instead of the State Commission in Lunacy. This amendment is in keeping with the modern conception of insanity. Every effort has been made during the last decade to eliminate the words "asylum," "lunatic" and "lunacy" from the statute and from the reports of the proceedings of the hospitals and the Commission. The word "lunacy" is a relic of the past and has accordingly been discarded. It was thought that the designation "State Hospital Commission" could be appropriately applied to the body which has jurisdiction over the State hospitals. This is, further-

more, in keeping with the designation "State Prison Commission," which has visitorial powers over the penal institutions of the State. The question as to whether or not the above named designation was legal in view of the constitutional requirement that there shall continue to be a commission in lunacy was referred to the Attorney-General, who ruled that the constitutional requirement that the Commission in Lunacy should be continued had no bearing upon the official designation of that body as established by legislative enactment.

It will be noted also that chapter 121 of the Laws of 1912 has changed the designation of the president of the Commission to that of chairman. This amendment, as were all the others adopted, was approved by the legislative committee appointed by the conference. The law provides for three commissioners, whose powers are equal and whose duties and obligations are the same, each being expected, furthermore, to devote his entire time and efforts to the work, whether medical or otherwise. The questions which arise at the present time involve the expenditure of large sums of money and require some insight into practically every form of business activity. It was thought that the Commission should have the power of determining which of its members should act as its presiding officer, and it was believed that the medical member should be afforded a greater opportunity to devote himself to the questions which pertain to his profession and not be burdened with the responsibility of the administration of the Department.

OVERCROWDING—CAPACITY OF THE STATE HOSPITALS

The overcrowding of patients, to which attention has been called in practically every report issued by the Commission for many years, continues to be a serious menace to the comfort and welfare of the insane. As shown in the table given below the census of the civil State hospitals on September 30, 1912, was 31,624 while the capacity of these institutions as determined by a careful investigation by the medical member of the Commission made during the past year was 26,753. The overcrowding, therefore, numerically amounts to 4,871. This has been provided for as far as possible by the addition of beds to dormitories which already had an insufficient amount of space for the number of patients accom-

modated. Two beds have also been placed in many small rooms which were originally intended for but one.

Each patient requires, according to Mercier, a minimum of 40 square feet of floor space in dayrooms and at least 54 square feet in dormitories. It has generally been agreed that there should be from 500 to 700 cubic feet of air space for each patient in dormitories. Owing to the large number of persons committed to the institutions, who must be cared for by the State, this allowance of space has long since ceased to be a possibility.

For the purposes of comparison the following tabulation is appended, showing the old and new certification, the actual number of beds available, the census on September 30, 1912, the overcrowding in each hospital, and the percentage of overcrowding based on the certified capacity.

Table showing overcrowding on basis of certification of September 30, 1912

HOSPITAL	Old certification	New certification	Beds available	Census Sept. 30, 1912	Total overcrowding	Percentage overcrowding
Utica.....	1,443	1,321	1,496	1,573	252	19.07
Willard.....	2,322	2,015	2,355	2,381	366	18.16
Hudson River.....	2,825	2,709	3,043	3,087	378	13.95
Middletown.....	1,948	1,865	2,042	2,020	155	8.31
Buffalo.....	1,844	1,684	1,935	2,025	341	20.24
Binghamton.....	2,328	2,110	2,461	2,327	217	10.25
St. Lawrence.....	1,805	1,776	1,997	1,988	212	11.93
Rochester.....	1,305	1,268	1,475	1,498	230	18.13
Gowanda.....	972	978	1,141	1,104	126	12.86
Mohansic.....	51	42	51	51	9	21.42
Kings Park.....	2,834	3,147	3,911	3,815	668	21.22
Long Island.....	634	625	770	747	122	19.52
Manhattan.....	3,600	3,596	4,949	4,570	974	27.08
Central Islip.....	3,996	3,617	4,770	4,438	821	22.69
Total, civil hospitals.	27,907	26,753	32,396	31,624	4,871	18.20
Matteawan.....	590	617	825	819	202	32.73
Dannemora.....	335	358	459	458	100	27.93
Total, hospitals for criminal insane....	925	975	1,284	1,277	302	30.97

It will be seen that the percentage of overcrowding is largest in the institutions for the criminal insane. In the hospitals under the supervision of this Commission it is greatest in the Manhattan State Hospital, amounting to 27.08 per cent. The next highest percentages are shown at Central Islip and Kings Park, while they are naturally much smaller in the institutions outside of New York city. The total shown in the civil hospitals amounts to 18.20 per cent.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR

Buildings for which appropriations were granted by the Legislature of 1909, 1910 and 1911, consisting of two large groups of cottages, one for 700 patients at the Kings Park State Hospital, the other for 600 patients at the Central Islip State Hospital, were fully occupied during the year. In addition a special group of buildings was constructed for the accommodation of 200 patients of the acute and recoverable class at the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island. The overcrowding — nearly always existent in the institutions of the Metropolitan District — was materially reduced by these additions.

CONSTRUCTION PLANNED DURING THE COMING YEAR

The Commission was granted an appropriation of \$150,000 for the construction of a group for 200 patients at the Manhattan State Hospital, but a supplemental appropriation will doubtless be required by the hospital to permit of the erection of buildings specially designed for the acute and recoverable class; hence no new beds will be ready on the island during the coming year except the few to be provided from the appropriation of \$5,000 for an addition to the hospital tuberculosis camp.

A contract has been let for the construction of three frame pavilions at the Kings Park State Hospital, designed for the accommodation of 250 patients of the tubercular class. These pavilions can be occupied before the 1st of January, 1913, and will afford special facilities for the care of these unfortunates. At the Central Islip State Hospital a small group of pavilions to accommodate 350 patients will be ready for occupancy before the summer of 1913. At Middletown 100 additional beds will be made available through a large addition to the chronic building; and at Poughkeepsie 84 additional beds will be provided by structural changes. It will thus be seen that the only additional accommodations immediately in sight will affect the overcrowding only to the extent of 784 beds; fortunately, however, these accommodations are, for the most part, for the patients in the Metropolitan District, where, as indicated above, the crowding is far more serious than in the institutions in other parts of the State.

THE MOHANSIC STATE HOSPITAL

During the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$500,000 was made for the commencement of construction at the Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown, planned for the accommodation of the overflow from the New York city institutions, as well as to provide for the admissions from the new hospital district, comprising New York and Westchester counties. The erection of a new hospital to accommodate less than 3,000 patients for the insane in this district cannot be considered. Unfortunately, the completion of an institution of this size will require several years at best. The preliminaries now progressing consist of the construction of a railroad, the work on which has been carried forward as rapidly as possible considering the difficulties encountered in extending the switch across the outlet of Lake Mohansic. The general problem is rendered much easier, however, by the fact that the State has already constructed several miles of railroad for the use of the New York Training School for Boys, which occupies a site directly across the lake from the hospital. Block plans have been completed by the architect for the development of the hospital and contracts for the construction of farm and dairy barns will be awarded in a short time. After the completion of the railway spur it is planned to build during the coming year a power-house and coal pocket, bakery, storehouse and sewage disposal plant; also to provide for the reservoirs for the requisite water supply. Only a portion of these buildings need be built at this time, as they can easily be extended as actual necessity arises. The cost will be approximately as follows:

Storehouse (partial completion)	\$28,000 00
Bakery (partial completion)	18,000 00
Dairy barn (partial completion)	30,000 00
Farm barn (partial completion)	15,000 00
Reservoirs, standpipe, etc., for water supply....	75,000 00
Sewage disposal plant.	45,000 00
Power-house and coal pockets (partial completion)	60,000 00
<hr/>	
Total.	\$271,000 00
<hr/>	

In addition to beginning this construction, the Commission considers it extremely desirable to begin work on the erection of six buildings for 100 patients each, together with the dining-room and kitchen which will be necessary for this group. It is estimated that this will cost approximately \$450,000, and as the conduits for the cottages in this group will cost about \$35,000, the total amount necessary for the construction recommended will be approximately \$756,000.

During the year the Commission has acquired title to the Beiderhase property, comprising 38.1 acres, at a cost of \$12,000. This brings the total area of the new institution up to 600 acres.

The Commission believes that, in the building of the new hospital at this site, an opportunity is offered of avoiding many of the structural defects which have in the past caused serious difficulties in administration. By means of the grouping of buildings for 100 or 200 patients each, around a dining-room and adjoining kitchens as a center, the Commission believes that patients can be cared for in an economical way and at the same time given many of the advantages of the so-called cottage system. This general plan was followed in the recently completed Smith group at Central Islip and in the new group at Kings Park and has been found highly satisfactory. The erection of other groups along somewhat similar lines, together with an administration building, an infirmary building, a tubercular pavilion, a farm cottage group, an isolation building, etc., can be completed probably within the next few years and will furnish accommodations at the Mohansic State Hospital for about 3,000 patients. There are now at the institution fifty-one patients of the able-bodied working class, who have been transferred from other hospitals for the purpose of operating the Mohansic farm, which promises to be a considerable source of income to the institution.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL — CREEDMOOR

In addition to the development of the Mohansic State Hospital it has been considered desirable by the Commission as well as by the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital to proceed with the building of a new institution at Creedmoor at the earliest possible opportunity. The expectation that this

would be abandoned as a hospital site led to the sale two years ago of nearly seven acres, which now form a part of the Motor Parkway running from Queens to Ronkonkoma and passing almost directly through the center of the Creedmoor property. The hospital at Flatbush will naturally serve as a receiving center for the Brooklyn district, from which patients can be transferred to the institution at Creedmoor, which should accommodate at least 2,300. This will provide for the Brooklyn admissions probably for many years to come. At the northeast end of the site there is a small strip of about twenty-five acres which is separated from the rest of the property by what is known as Clinton avenue. South of this another highway, known as Marvin road, crosses the grounds. There are twenty-four acres between Clinton avenue and Marvin road. The Motor Parkway or speedway referred to above is inclosed by a fence on either side and can be crossed only at one point, where a bridge has been built for that purpose. This will be the only access afforded patients or employees to the part of the land which lies north of the parkway. It will therefore be necessary to construct the buildings on the southern part of the site, thus limiting the space available. It is to be hoped that an appropriation of \$500,000 can be obtained from the Legislature during the coming session for the development of the institution. A railway switch should be erected and work commenced on the power-house, coal pockets, storehouse, bakery and other service buildings. The building formerly occupied by the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard has been used temporarily for the accommodation of thirty patients and several employees. A number of the National Guard buildings can be removed to the grounds north of the Motor Parkway and used permanently. A tuberculosis pavilion can also be located on this part of the site. If one-half of the appropriation above mentioned is made available by the Legislature during the coming year, considerable headway can be made toward the development of the institution, which will, on completion, materially relieve the overcrowding in the Metropolitan District. As in the building of the Mohansic State Hospital, the Commission believes that the general type of construction as illustrated by the Smith group at Central Islip should be fol-

lowed. Owing to the high prices prevailing, it will be impossible to obtain more land adjoining Creedmoor and the erection of three-story structures will probably be necessary. The water supply of the institution and the proper arrangements for modern disposal of the sewage will constitute a problem worthy of serious consideration by the Commission and the Board of Managers.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL — MARCY SITE

The growth of the city of Utica and the fact that in the not distant future the farm lands adjacent to and south of the hospital buildings will be required for building sites and streets, in addition to the necessity for increased room for patients, made it important to secure an available site in the country. It was very generally advertised in the papers that a new site would be needed, the general character of which was described in the notices, and all persons who were in a position to bring a suitable site to the attention of the Commission were notified to do so. Five sites were visited and inspected by the Commission and after the most careful study a site was finally selected at Marcy, about five miles from the city of Utica. It is believed that this site combines in a marked degree all the features necessary for an ideal hospital location. It immediately adjoins the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg branch of the New York Central railroad; a State highway from the city of Utica passes by it, the land in the main slopes gently to the south and is exceedingly well adapted for hospital buildings. The barge canal is reached by one portion of the property and in the future a trolley line may be extended to the grounds. Some rich and fertile land particularly adapted for farm and vegetable gardening purposes is included in the purchase.

Arrangements are being made for the building of a reservoir which will give the hospital an adequate supply of good water and a sufficient pressure for all purposes, including that of fire protection. The advice and counsel of the State Engineer has been appreciatively received in connection with the problems of water supply.

At one time it was thought possible that the old buildings at Utica might when abandoned for hospital purposes be turned

over to some other department of the State, but the great demand for additional beds led to the conclusion that the best interests of the service required the continued use of these buildings for the care of the insane. It is probable that when the land south of Hickory street, which now crosses the present hospital property, is sold, the buildings may be used for a class of patients that will not be able to do farm work and that will have all necessary opportunities for proper out-of-door life on the grounds which would then remain surrounding the present hospital buildings. As the superintendent and steward of the hospital will be in charge of both the Utica and Marcy properties and other officers and employees will in the same way work for both institutions, there will be a material saving in fixed charges over the maintenance of two institutions under separate management. The Legislature will be asked for the appropriations necessary to do whatever work can be undertaken in the current year. It is hoped that the new buildings will be in every way models of the best type of hospital construction and arrangement.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS AT OTHER HOSPITALS

In addition to the new construction planned at Yorktown, at Creedmoor and at Marcy, it will be absolutely necessary to provide additional accommodations for some of the institutions in other parts of the State. With this object in view the Commission recommends the erection of another building for female patients at the Binghamton State Hospital, a tuberculosis pavilion at Middletown, a pavilion for tubercular cases at the Hudson River State Hospital, an infirmary and a cottage for disturbed patients at the Rochester State Hospital. It would be well to obtain an appropriation for additional buildings for at least 100 acute cases at the Kings Park State Hospital, as well as a group for chronic cases to accommodate at least 300 at the same institution. The erection of a new building at the Manhattan State Hospital designed for the accommodation of at least 200 male patients is recommended by the Commission. A reception building is needed at Central Islip for at least 100 patients. It is believed that these buildings, when completed, and this should be accomplished at the earliest possible moment, will be no more

than sufficient to provide for the increase in population which will necessarily take place during the next few years.

DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

A subject which has engaged the very careful consideration of the Commission is that of delay beyond the specified contract time in the completion of buildings and construction work at the State hospitals. The law provides for the award of contracts to the lowest responsible bidder after open bidding. In a number of instances, work has been delayed to an extent that has not only inconvenienced the hospitals, but has been a source of very great anxiety to the Commission. The rules in regard to the enforcement of penalties against contractors are unsatisfactory and the question has been taken up with the Attorney-General. It would appear that under the law as it now stands, and the inability of the State to offer a bonus or premium for completing a contract ahead of the specified time, the only course to pursue would be to make every possible effort to see that the persons to whom the contracts are awarded are so reliable that they can be depended upon to complete the work within the time specified by the contract.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL—TITLE TO FLATBUSH PROPERTY

The Commission has conferred during the year with Mayor Gaynor and with members of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in an effort to bring to a close the negotiations which have extended over many years to secure an exchange of the properties on Randall's Island controlled by the society for those of the buildings at Flatbush. It has also united with the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital in urging speedy action on the part of the municipal authorities in turning over permanently the latter properties to the State. Early in the year the Attorney-General began suit against the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents and the city of New York to compel performance of a contract heretofore made for the exchange of these properties. Meanwhile, a bill was introduced into the Legislature at the suggestion of the Commission, to enforce the demands of the State. The Commission regrets that the suit above referred to had not at the close of the year

reached anything more than a place on the calendar for the fall term. As the bill referred to, after passage by the Legislature, seemed to be unnecessary by reason of the friendly attitude of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, it was vetoed by the Governor at the request of the Commission.

The attorneys for the society have now requested a postponement of the pending suit until after the next session of the Legislature, claiming that the law under which the contract for the exchange was made could be amended so as to eliminate the society from the matter. This suggestion appeals to the Commission as a reasonable one, and an amended bill will be introduced having that object in view. This will involve the preparation of a new contract between the city and the State, providing that the former should transfer the Flatbush properties to the State of New York, receiving in return the portion on Randall's Island controlled by the society. The Commission is assured that this new agreement will be approved by the city of New York. Should this be the fact, the Commission will feel disposed to discontinue the pending action.

Much against its will, the State Hospital Commission has been obliged during the past two years to spend approximately \$100,000 in the up-keep of the dilapidated buildings at Flatbush. The safety of the inmates and the preservation of the buildings made this expenditure imperative. Furthermore, the Legislature at the session of 1912 made an appropriation of \$30,000 to provide for a new storehouse and cold storage plant, with equipment, on the grounds at Flatbush. The investment of these large sums by the State of New York has been based upon the understanding that the good faith of the authorities of the city and of the Randall's Island House of Refuge were staked on the exchange of properties. The buildings have now been placed in comparatively comfortable condition and the Commission hopes to chronicle in its next report the complete transfer of the properties for State hospital purposes.

WARD'S ISLAND LEASE

Chapter 2 of the Laws of 1896 provided for the transfer of the New York city asylums for the insane, located on Ward's Island and at Central Islip, Suffolk county, N. Y., to the custody

and control of the Manhattan State Hospital, established and incorporated by that act. Section 2 of this chapter directed that, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York lease to the State of New York, at an annual rental of \$1, the island known as Ward's Island, now owned by the city of New York, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and the equipment, fixtures and furniture of the asylum for the insane located on said island. This act directed the comptroller of the city of New York, on behalf of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, to execute a lease to the State of New York, such lease to continue and remain in full force and effect until the same shall either be terminated by the State or terminated by the city of New York, as hereinafter provided, etc.

The transfer of the institution to the custody of the Manhattan State Hospital took effect as provided for by the statute and has continued in force until this time. The comptroller of the city, however, refused to execute a lease on the part of the city, as provided by section 2 of the statute, on the ground that the provisions of the law were inequitable to the city.

Section 2 of the above named act provides that "The said lease may be surrendered at any time by the State, or the same may be terminated by the city of New York by fifteen years' notice in writing, signed by the mayor of said city and the Comptroller of the State, but in case the said lease shall be so terminated by the city of New York, the said city shall pay to the State the value at the time of such termination of all buildings that may have been erected and of all improvements that may have been made by the State on the premises as to which the lease is terminated."

The following communication was addressed to the Comptroller of the State of New York by the mayor of the city of New York under date of November 19, 1897.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

NEW YORK, November 19, 1897.

TO HON. JAMES A. ROBERTS, *Comptroller of the State of New York*:

Sir.—Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of chapter 2 of the Laws of 1896, entitled "An act for the conversion of the New

York City Asylum for the Insane into a State Hospital and to establish the Manhattan State Hospital," I, William L. Strong, mayor of the city of New York, do hereby give notice on behalf of the said city of New York, that the lease heretofore made pursuant to said statute, by the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, to the State of New York, of the island known as Ward's Island together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the equipment, furniture and fixtures of the Asylum for the Insane located on said island, will terminate at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of this notice, to wit, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1912.

W. L. STRONG,
Mayor.

It will be observed that the provisions of this notice are clearly null and void, owing to the fact that no lease was ever executed by the comptroller of the city of New York, nor has the city, in accordance with the requirements of the statute, ever paid to the State the value of the buildings and improvements made on the island, which now amount to practically one and one-half million dollars. It is quite obvious that the provisions of the legislative enactments of 1896, which were mandatory in character, have never been carried out by the city of New York.

Efforts have been made at various times to induce the New York city authorities to take some action in this matter, but unfortunately without effect. With this object in view, an act of the Legislature was passed in 1908 authorizing the city of New York to lease Ward's Island to the State for fifty years at an annual rental of \$1. As above stated, however, no lease was ever executed. The Commission has made every effort during the past year to induce the city authorities to take some definite action for the purpose of transferring the title of this property to the State, but has not succeeded in accomplishing anything toward that end. If the consent of the mayor and other authorities of the city can be obtained for such a proceeding, the Commission recommends that an act be passed by the Legislature authorizing a transfer of the title of the island to the State for such consideration as may be agreed upon. Either a title should be obtained or

a lease for an extended period should be made by the city to warrant the erection of additional buildings and the large expenditures which are made necessary in caring for the insane of the city of New York in this institution.

RECEPTION HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK CITY

Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1904 authorized the city of New York to acquire a site for the erection of a reception hospital in New York city and lease the same to the State for a term of not less than fifty years. This was to be used for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a reception hospital for the insane to accommodate not less than 200 patients "for the purpose of affording them such speedy and skilled treatment as may be conducive to their more prompt recovery." The sum of \$300,000 was appropriated for the construction of such an institution. As a result of this legislation the city of New York acquired a plot of ground near the East river, bounded by Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth and Exterior streets.

It was believed at one time that it would be desirable to make provision for an institution which could offer such supervision and treatment of incipient cases as might be necessary, at the same time serving as a reception hospital and a distributing center for the large number of cases admitted in the Metropolitan District. At the present time the patients committed from New York city are admitted directly to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital in accordance with the provisions of the existing statutes. The temporary detention of these cases would undoubtedly obviate the necessity of any further treatment in many instances. The operation of such an institution would, however, be exceedingly expensive, and the advisability of assuming the functions now delegated to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital has been questioned for some time.

Under date of April 18th a communication was received from the comptroller of the city of New York requesting the Commission to definitely determine whether the above mentioned site should be used for the purpose for which it was intended and for which it had been purchased by the city. The selection of the plot of ground made by the city authorities was far from

satisfactory. It consists largely of rock which rises about twenty feet above the level of the adjoining streets and would necessitate very expensive excavations before any building operations could be undertaken. The surrounding neighborhood is far from being suited to the purpose of a psychopathic hospital. Directly across from the site, on Seventy-fourth street, is a large powerhouse in constant operation and producing noises which would be detrimental to the care of cases requiring early treatment. The nearest surface car is on Second avenue. The original intention of using the adjoining water front for the recreation of patients is impracticable on account of the fact that this land cannot be obtained for that purpose.

A resolution was passed by the Commission on April 16th referring the consideration of this question to a committee consisting of the director of the Psychiatric Institute and the superintendents of the Manhattan, Central Islip, Kings Park and Long Island State Hospitals. Later Dr. Russell, formerly Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital, and Secretary Folks of the State Charities Aid Association were asked to co-operate with the committee. The report of the committee is appended:

Report of Special Committee on the Advisability of Establishing a Psychopathic Hospital in New York City

To the State Hospital Commission:

In accordance with a decision made at the meeting of the committee on June 3d, Mr. Homer Folks wrote to the city authorities to obtain the conditions under which the lease of the site for a psychopathic hospital was completed, and received a copy of the lease, which is added to this report. It was considered unnecessary by the subcommittee, under the circumstances, to call upon the city authorities, as the statements contained in the lease were quite clear and did not specify anything in regard to the abandonment of Bellevue, or the exact type of hospital which should be erected on the site.

At the meeting held July 24, 1912, it was decided, upon a motion by Dr. Mabon, seconded by Dr. Macy, that:

"It is the sense of this committee that the time is not yet ripe for the establishment of an institution such as contemplated in

the lease, and that, therefore, the city be notified that the State is at present unable to proceed with the erection of a reception hospital."

The only dissenting member was Mr. Folks, who was of the opinion that a hospital should now be built.

It was furthermore moved and seconded that this committee recommend to the State Hospital Commission that the same committee be reappointed in order to broadly study the situation and to formulate plans for the future, and that, if appointed, a conference be called between the State Hospital Commission and this committee so that the scope of the work might be gone over.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUST HOCH,
WILLIAM MABON,
G. A. SMITH,
WILLIAM AUSTIN MACY,
E. M. SOMERS,
W. L. RUSSELL,
HOMER FOLKS,

Committee.

After a careful consideration of this subject it was concluded that such an undertaking as a psychopathic hospital in New York city would not be justified at the present time. The city controller, Hon. William A. Prendergast, was therefore notified that the Commission had, for the present time, at least, abandoned the project of erecting a reception hospital in the city of New York and would therefore not be able to make any use of the site offered for that purpose.

MEAT THEFTS AT THE MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

In spite of the exhaustive investigation conducted by the Commission of the meat thefts which occurred in November, 1910, at the Manhattan State Hospital, and which have been fully covered in the report of the Commission for 1911, and in a special report submitted to the Legislature January 1, 1911, in which investigation the Commission was assisted by Deputy Attorney

General Beyer and Harry W. Mack, the attorney for the hospital, it was impossible to secure any evidence sufficient for the conviction of any one in the employ of the hospital except the absconding meat cutter, Martin. Simon Katzenstein, who was concerned in the removal of the meat, but who was not connected with the institution in any way, was indicted on charges of bribery and subsequently convicted. Pending an appeal to the courts the defendant committed suicide. It has been impossible, in spite of every effort on the part of the Commission, to obtain any information regarding the whereabouts of the meat cutter, Martin.

It is believed that the methods since inaugurated on the recommendation of the Audit Company of New York will make any further thefts of this kind impossible.

USE OF PRISON MADE GOODS IN STATE HOSPITALS

Article 7 of the State Prison Law requires the prisons to manufacture such articles as are needed and used "in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, including articles used in the erection of buildings." This necessitates the purchase of all such furniture and equipment as can be supplied from the Prison Department; a release must be obtained before the purchase of any such article can be made in the open market. The styles, patterns, designs, quality and prices of the articles manufactured are determined by a board of classification, consisting of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, the State Commission of Prisons, the Superintendent of State Prisons and the State Hospital Commission.

A meeting of the board of classification was held last winter and some rearrangement made as to styles, patterns and prices of the articles manufactured. In spite of that fact, however, there have been numerous complaints from the hospitals in regard to the inferior quality of the goods received from the prisons, and it has been found, in some instances, that the prices exceed those in the open market. The Commission believes that a further revision is indicated and that wherever better articles can be purchased for the same price, or when articles of a satisfactory quality can be purchased at a lower price, a release should be granted.

STATE HOSPITALS BULLETIN

The *State Hospitals Bulletin* has been issued quarterly as usual. During the past year the preparation of the *Bulletin* has been delegated by the Commission to an editorial board consisting of the medical member of the Commission, the director of the Psychiatric Institute at Ward's Island, and the director of clinical psychiatry of the Manhattan State Hospital. While the custom of publishing the minutes of the Commission's conference with the superintendents and managers and the proceedings of the interhospital conferences has been continued, it is thought that the scope of the *Bulletin* can be confined largely to articles which will serve the purpose of giving medical officers of the different institutions an opportunity to keep in touch with the modern progress of psychiatry to an extent not done heretofore. During the past year a special number of the *Bulletin* was devoted entirely to the subject of immigration and the State care of the alien insane, which has become such an important question.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE HOSPITALS

It has long been felt that a general revision of the rules and regulations which govern the administration and operation of the various State hospitals would be extremely desirable. The Insanity Law provides that the rules and regulations covering the appointment and duties of all the employees of the State hospitals shall be prepared by a committee consisting of three superintendents to be appointed by the Commission, such by-laws, rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the Commission at the end of the quarterly conference of superintendents and managers. The rules now in force have not been amended for many years and are now in process of revision by such a committee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHEMICAL LABORATORY AT THE BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL

It has been necessary for many years to submit samples of materials purchased by the hospitals for analysis in laboratories at a considerable expense. The necessity of such examinations has materially increased since the establishment of the purchasing committee, which has made contracts involving large expenditures. The establishment of such a laboratory at one of the State hos-

pitals will involve but a small expenditure and will result in a material saving. With this object in view the Commission, during the last year, has authorized the equipment of such a laboratory at the Binghamton State Hospital, to be under the management and supervision of the experienced chemist who has been employed for years in the capacity of apothecary at that hospital. The awarding of large contracts for coal by the Purchasing Committee has made it necessary to have very frequent analyses for the purpose of determining the quality and grade of the coal purchased. The reports of the inspector of supplies will show that very often the materials supplied on contract do not comply with the requirements of the specifications. The report of the chemist to the purchasing committee will show the scope of the work which has already been done.

NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS EXHIBIT

For the purpose of showing the system of operation of the various State hospitals and the modern methods of caring for the insane, the Commission arranged for the preparation of an exhibit which was used at the State Fair from September 9 to 15, 1912, at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, at Washington, D. C., from September 16th to October 5th, at the State Board of Health Exhibit, Albany, from October 21st to October 27th and at the Mental Hygiene Conference, at New York city, from November 8th to November 16th.

This exhibit consists of charts outlining the work of the State Hospital Commission and showing its organization. It includes a group of photographs showing the type of construction used in the State hospitals for various classes of patients, such as the reception hospitals, the buildings for chronic cases, infirmaries, tubercular pavilions, nurses' homes, farm cottages, etc., as well as interior views showing dayrooms, dining-rooms, dormitories, operating-rooms, laundries, industrial departments, etc. Another group of photographs shows the methods of caring for the insane and includes pictures illustrating the use of the continuous bath, hydrotherapy and open air treatment of tubercular cases. The occupations of patients are demonstrated by photographs of the classes in basketry, arts and crafts, bookbinding, broommaking,

shoe shops, printing establishments, etc. The amusement of patients is shown by photographs of classes in folk dancing, pictures of the amusement halls at various hospitals, and classes in raffia and brass work. Carefully prepared charts show the number of patients cared for, the increase in the insane population, the admissions to the State hospitals, the rate of recovery, ages of patients on admission, average per capita cost, classification of mental diseases, nativity of admissions, death rate, environment of patients previous to admission, frequency of alcoholic insanity and general paresis, and the results of studies in heredity. Other charts show the organization of a State hospital, salary and wage schedules, special dietary, daily ration allowance, etc.

A part of the exhibit is a demonstration of the methods used in the modern treatment of the insane as compared with that in vogue in earlier times. This is illustrated by apparatus formerly used for restraint, such as cribs, chairs, muffs, camisoles, bars, handcuffs, mouth gags, etc.

A large exhibit is shown of baskets, lace, flowers, brass work, shoes, slippers, etc., made by patients at the various hospitals.

The work of the Psychiatric Institute is also shown by means of photographs, models and specimens of various kinds.

The operation of the State hospitals is also illustrated by means of moving pictures, which have attracted much attention. The Commission believes that the education of the general public as to the methods used in caring for the insane, and as to the needs of the hospitals, will be of great value. This exhibit has been prepared for permanent use and will be shown generally throughout the larger cities by the State Board of Health.

MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION

During the summer a request was received from the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital for permission to confer a medal for bravery upon Edward Ballgowan, an employee of that institution, who, on February 29th rescued a patient from imminent danger at the risk of his own life. The patient who had escaped from his immediate escort had climbed to the top of a lofty scaffolding surrounding a chimney in course of repairs and had attempted to leap therefrom. Regardless of per-

sonal danger the attendant grappled with the patient and dragged him from the very edge of the scaffold to which he had struggled. The Board of Managers was authorized to confer upon this employee the medal of honor of the State Hospital Commission which was formally adopted after the submission of a number of designs from various firms in New York city. It is the intention of the Commission to confer this medal upon such persons as may have exhibited unusual bravery at any of the various State hospitals, or who may have rendered services deserving of recognition in other ways. The medal will be conferred upon employees upon recommendations made by boards of managers.

HOSPITAL DISTRICTS

The erection of new buildings on the Creedmoor site, a new institution at Marcy, and the completion of the Mohansic State Hospital at Yorktown will render a rearrangement of the State hospital districts desirable. There has been considerable dissatisfaction for some time on the part of residents of Syracuse, owing to the fact that the insane of that city have been cared for at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, which is far distant from the center of population in that district. It is believed that the completion of a new institution at Marcy will render it possible to add the counties of Oswego and Onondaga to the Utica State Hospital district. As Syracuse is only fifty-three miles from Utica this will be a great convenience to the relatives and friends of patients. The overcrowding in the Metropolitan District is such as to make it necessary at frequent intervals to transfer considerable numbers of patients to institutions at more remote points. There is no reason why patients who have no friends or relatives, or who are not frequently visited, should not be transferred from the New York city institutions to the St. Lawrence State Hospital. The rearrangement of the districts of the Manhattan, Kings Park and Central Islip State hospitals is also strongly indicated.

CHANGES IN THE FORM OF ESTIMATES, ETC.

A conference was held at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, December 19, 1911, for the purpose of discussing

certain questions connected with the business administration of the hospitals, with special reference to amendments proposed in the method of preparing estimates. As a result of this conference the estimate system was discussed at considerable length and modifications were approved by the Commission and adopted to be in effect from January 1, 1912.

It is the belief of the Commission that these changes and modifications will do away with many of the difficulties which have existed heretofore and will result in the material improvement of existing conditions.

COMPLAINTS

It is the unbroken practice of the Commission to give careful attention to and to have thorough investigations made of all complaints in regard to any feature of hospital service or the work of the Commission. In most instances preliminary investigations are made by the managers who, under the law, "Have general direction and control of all the property and internal affairs of the institutions for which they are respectively appointed," and who are further directed by law to "Investigate, hear and determine the truth of all charges made against the superintendent or other officer or employee of the hospital." It is a fact that the services of the managers, composed of public-spirited and respected men and women and selected from the localities in which the hospitals are situated, contribute largely to the confidence which is generally felt by the people of the State in the hospitals.

LICENSED PRIVATE HOSPITALS

The inspections made by members of the Commission, as well as the report of the medical inspector, would tend to show that the standard of medical care in some of the private licensed hospitals in the State is not so high as it should be. The younger physicians have not kept themselves informed in regard to the recent advances made in psychiatry. There have been so many changes in the attitude of the profession generally toward the study of insanity during the last fifteen or twenty years that every effort should be made on the part of assistant physicians to keep in touch with modern progress. An inspection of the case records in the institutions shows that the strict letter of the law

is complied with and that entries are made at the intervals required; but that the careful methods in vogue at the State hospitals generally are largely lacking in the private hospitals. The mental examinations are frequently inadequate and strikingly deficient in detail. Statements regarding the physical condition of the patients are woefully lacking. Assistant physicians should be provided with the State Hospital Bulletin and other journals devoted to psychiatry, and it would be desirable to have them attend the interhospital conferences. In the majority of the private hospitals there are very few graduate nurses from State institutions. The employees generally are persons who have had no training whatever, either in general hospitals or in the care of the insane, and there has been a feeling that a supervisor or one or two graduate nurses is quite sufficient. In but few of the private hospitals is there any effort whatever to carry on any systematized course of instruction with the object in view of educating the employees in the care of the patients entrusted to their charge. The methods of treatment, too, are generally inferior to those in vogue in the State hospitals. While there are usually some appliances for hydrotherapeutic treatment — in some none at all — they are used in a very desultory fashion, without much systematization. In one or two institutions practically every patient in the hospital receives hydrotherapeutic treatment, the necessity of which must be questioned. In other hospitals the hydrotherapy room seems to be almost entirely for display purposes. The re-education of patients suffering from dementia praecox, which has given such good results recently, has been almost without exception ignored by the private hospitals. The occupation of patients has received but scant attention and little effort has been made to interest them in work which would have a very material influence on their recovery. Laboratory work has received practically no attention in the private hospitals with few exceptions and facilities for studying the spinal fluid and other procedures which are of value from the standpoint of both diagnosis and treatment are lacking. But little attention is paid to the outdoor exercise of patients and they often have very little opportunity to attend entertainments or participate in other amusements, aside from reading and card playing. The fire pro-

tection in some of the private hospitals, in spite of the fact that attention has been repeatedly called to this important consideration by the Commission, is inadequate, although, through inspections and recommendations made by representatives of the State Fire Marshal's office during the past year, considerable improvement has been shown in this direction. The Commission is strongly inclined to the view that no three-story building occupied by the insane should be without an adequate number of fire escapes and should, under any circumstances, be properly equipped with standpipes. In a word, the care received by the insane in these institutions must be characterized as largely custodial and not in keeping with the advances made by the State institutions.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HEATING PLANTS

The necessity of remodeling the heating plant of the Kings Park State Hospital and renewing the electrical equipment of that institution has suggested a careful inquiry into engineering problems which promises to be of great importance and far reaching significance. The heating plants of the various institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission have been installed at times when engineers held views which were not in accordance with present theories. Some of the plants are equipped with mechanical stokers and many are not; some are equipped for the use of anthracite coal, some burn bituminous coal exclusively and several use a mixture; some use natural draft, while others resort to various types of forced draft, depending on the local conditions, such as height of chimneys, etc. Unfortunately, none of the plants are equipped with coal or ash conveyors, which the Commission believes to be highly desirable and which can be installed at a comparatively reasonable cost. It is believed that as a result of the different varieties of grates in use there is considerable waste in coal. The majority of the grates are of the shaker or dump variety, only a few being stationary and bar grates. Where the fires are dumped, as is usually the custom, twice during each shift, in other words, four times during the twenty-four hours, considerable coal necessarily moves into the ash box. This waste is entirely eliminated when stationary grates are used. The waste which results from the

use of coal which is not adapted to a bar grate can be entirely avoided by the use of pin hole openings in a grate of the stationary variety, which, theoretically, is the most economical. The Commission has long felt that a careful study into the type of grates used and equipment of the heating plants generally was strongly indicated and would result in a considerable economy to the State.

In view of the necessity of remodeling the plant at Kings Park, it was thought desirable to solve some of the questions which have arisen, if possible. After a careful consideration of the entire subject, and after a consultation with competent engineers, it was decided to make changes at Kings Park which would serve the purpose of determining whether great economy could be brought about by the installation of new and more modern apparatus. In accordance with this plan water tube boilers have been installed instead of the fire tube boilers which have been generally used heretofore. A feature of the plan which should result in a very material saving consists in the installation of the balanced draft, which will automatically regulate the burning of fuel.

It has been suggested that the installation of a vacuum system of modern type would result in a great economy, owing to the fact that a much lower steam pressure could be utilized, not only for heating purposes generally, but for use in the kitchens. After a careful consideration of the various types of valves on the market and after competitive bids had been obtained, the Cryer vacuum valve was installed and the results obtained during the coming winter will demonstrate beyond any question the advantages to be derived from the use of a modern vacuum system. There is undoubtedly a great deal of steam lost owing to the fact that the pipes are not properly insulated in the conduits. The Commission thinks that the exhaust steam should be utilized in all plants and that it can be used to material advantage in all cases.

The erection of central heating plants and the abolition of the numerous plants which have been maintained for years in various groups and outlying buildings at some of the institutions would unquestionably result in a material saving in the amount of fuel

used and would do away with the necessity of employing men to maintain the various plants.

An examination of the boilers at Kings Park State Hospital showed that some of them could not carry more than forty pounds steam pressure and that they were in a serious condition, owing to the presence of a considerable quantity of salt in the water, which at times amounted to as high as twenty-seven grains per gallon. This necessitated the boring of new wells, which was made possible by a special appropriation obtained for that purpose from the Commission. A greatly improved water supply has been obtained from these wells, which were put into operation as rapidly as possible, and water is now available which will not constitute a source of danger to the boilers.

It is believed that a uniform grade of coal can be used in the different power plants, if necessary installing new grates for that purpose. If this is done, the purchasing committee could undoubtedly obtain a large supply of coal at a greatly reduced rate.

At the present time the heating plants are conducted along entirely dissimilar lines. It has been customary heretofore to install hot water generators in the various buildings of a hospital. It was thought that a central hot water system would constitute an additional source of economy and the outcome of this experiment at the Kings Park State Hospital is also looked forward to with considerable interest.

In installing the electrical equipment, the three-phase system has been used at the Kings Park State Hospital. Owing to the fact that it uses less wire and for various other reasons it promises to be cheaper. It would appear to be better adapted to use with the motors and is equally as good for lighting purposes.

It is the opinion of the engineers in charge of the installation of the various improvements enumerated above as being installed at Kings Park, that a saving of at least 40 per cent. would be made in the amount of coal used during the winter. If this statement proves to be correct, it will mean a saving of approximately \$19,000 in fuel in one institution. If the views held by the engineers prove to be practical in their application, the question of remodeling the heating plants in all of the institutions is one which should be seriously considered.

WORK OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR

The Commission has devoted a great deal of attention to the work done by the purchasing committee during the past year and is firmly of the belief that its activities will result in a great saving to the State. The question of purchasing coal at a reduced rate is one of the greatest importance, owing to the large amount of fuel which is used by the various institutions. It has been suggested that coal should be purchased on what is known as the "B. t. u." basis. The price paid for the coal in accordance with this plan depends entirely on the number of heat units furnished, so that heat units are paid for rather than tons of coal. Heretofore the different hospitals have purchased coal from sources which proved the most available under the circumstances and which varied largely with local conditions. The purchasing committee has devoted considerable time during the past year to this important question and, after consulting various authorities and studying the specifications used by the United States government, the city of New York, the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Fiscal Supervisor, prepared a set of specifications which it was thought would result in a material improvement over existing conditions. Unfortunately, the bids on these specifications were obtained at a time when a serious coal strike was impending and the committee's plans were accordingly not subjected to a test which was entirely a fair one. It was found, however, that the producers, in the form of the large coal companies, which have furnished the hospitals with their fuel heretofore, would not bid on these specifications, owing to the fact that they provided for a certain limitation as to the number of British thermal units contained in the coal supplied. Unquestionably the B. t. u. basis represents the most scientific method of purchasing fuel which is known to-day. Unfortunately, however, the coal situation is practically entirely in the hands of the large companies, which refuse to submit to any such restrictions. The plan adopted by the Commission on the recommendation of the purchasing committee and the various engineers and other authorities consulted has not resulted in any material advantage. There has been no improvement in the standard of coal furnished and no material saving in the amount

expended for fuel. In view of these facts the Commission is inclined to the belief that no economy can be exercised by the purchase of coal under joint contract through the medium of the purchasing committee.

After a careful study of the situation, and after repeated consultations with the representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, the committee recommended the purchase of butter by joint contract. It was thought that it would be wise to purchase large quantities of butter of the grade known to the trade as extras, when this quality could be purchased at a low price, for storage. The Agricultural Department was of the opinion, which has been amply confirmed by past experience, that it was not practicable to store butter of any lower grade than creamery extras. The butter known as firsts is of a satisfactory quality for immediate use, but cannot be satisfactorily stored during the winter months without deteriorating to a considerable degree. The plan of purchasing butter by joint contract has been tried before by the representatives of the Commission. On this occasion, however, Western butter was purchased in the open market on New York quotations. The Agricultural Department recommended the purchase of New York State creamery butter in view of the requirements of the law that products of this State, other things being equal, should be given first consideration. The butter, to the extent of 600,000 pounds, was purchased by the committee from the creameries of northern New York on Boston quotations at a slight differential. This butter was carefully inspected by representatives of the State Department of Agriculture and stored in large quantities at convenient points for future use. As a result of this method it has been estimated by the purchasing committee that the saving will amount to fully \$28,000 and a much better grade of butter has been rendered available for use in the hospitals than has been possible heretofore.

The committee has extended its activities very largely during the past year and its purchases have included the following: Flour, cereals, sugar, meats, butter, dried fruits, canned goods,

baking soda, cream of tartar, leather, rubber goods, cottons; dry goods, surgical rubber, plated ware, iron pipe and fertilizers.

The report of the Committee will be found in full under a separate heading.

NEW SCHEDULE OF SALARIES FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS

The Commission has for years been firm in its belief that the compensation of the medical officers in the various State hospitals was inadequate. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in inducing properly qualified recent graduates to make application for appointment to medical positions. After a careful consideration of the report as submitted in November, 1911, by the committee of superintendents appointed in October for that purpose, the Commission addressed the following communication to the Governor of the State on February 28, 1912:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX, *Governor of the State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—For many years the question has been carefully considered of increasing the salaries of the medical officers in the State service. The following resolutions were submitted to the State Commission in Lunacy by the committee of superintendents appointed at the Binghamton conference, October, 1911, to prepare amendments to the Insanity Law, and to submit recommendations regarding the salary and wage schedules of the State hospitals:

“Whereas, The present salary schedule covering State hospital positions in the medical service has been in operation many years without change, notwithstanding the great increase in the size of the State hospitals and a corresponding increase in the work required of medical officers;

‘Whereas, The salaries now paid are not sufficient to induce properly educated and qualified physicians to enter the State hospital service, or to retain them if they enter such service;

‘Whereas, The vacancies on the medical staffs of the several State hospitals now existing are very numerous and, as shown by recent civil service examinations, cannot be filled by qualified candidates for appointment at the salaries now paid;

‘Whereas, The existing provisions for promotion are indefinite and uncertain and allowances for maintenance are inadequate;

‘Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the proper care of the patients in our State hospitals requires and demands

a revision of the salary schedule which shall provide higher compensation for the physicians, assurance of promotion after qualifications are established by proper examinations, and improved conditions as regards maintenance. Be it further

Resolved, That the schedule of salaries affixed hereto and forming a part of this report, be recommended to the State Commission in Lunacy for adoption, and that the Commission be asked to take immediate action as regards the approval of this schedule, and, in view of the fact that no legislation is required to make this schedule effective, to request the proper State officers to approve the same so that it may be made effective January 1, 1912."

The schedule of salaries recommended by the committee of superintendents is that now recommended by the Commission for adoption.

The following statement sets forth the principal reasons for the proposed increases which the Commission now recommends:

There are at the present time 186 resident medical officers in the fourteen State hospitals for the insane, and there are eighteen vacancies which the superintendents have not been able to fill with properly qualified men. During the year ending September 30, 1911, there were sixty-two appointments to positions on the medical staff in the various institutions, fifty-five promotions, twenty transfers and fifty-seven resignations. The resignations amounted to over 30 per cent. of the total number of officers. The difficulty in inducing properly qualified medical men to take the entrance examinations required for the service is shown by the fact that in an examination held a short time ago for one of the medical positions, twelve out of seventeen failed. An examination was recently held for admission to the service, when six men appeared for the examination, whereas several years ago twenty-eight were examined by the same committee for this position. Of those who were admitted to this examination, two failed, two made percentages which were barely sufficient to allow them to pass, and the remaining two received very creditable marks.

The increase during the period from July 1 to September 30, 1912, which will be made necessary by the proposed schedule, if adopted, will amount to \$9,349. The increase for the year beginning October 1, 1912, and ending September 30, 1913, will amount to \$36,190.75. The expenditures for officers' salaries during the current year will amount to approximately \$305,000, so that the change in the new schedule will result in an expenditure of about \$341,000 for this purpose during the next fiscal year.

The salaries of medical officers have not been changed in any way since 1896. The physician entering the service as a medical interne receives but \$600 per annum at the present time; junior

physicians receive from \$900 to \$1,200; assistant physicians from \$1,200 to \$1,500; second assistants from \$1,500 to \$2,000; first assistants from \$2,000 to \$2,500; and superintendents from \$3,500 to \$4,500. These officers are allowed maintenance in addition to these salaries. With the exception of superintendents, first assistant physicians and stewards, no resident officers are allowed maintenance for their families.

It should be remembered that the great majority of those in the service rank as assistant physicians, only a comparatively small number reaching the higher grades of first and second assistant physicians. Since this schedule was originally adopted, the cost of medical education has increased probably 50 per cent. The educational qualifications are much higher than formerly, many of the medical colleges requiring a college degree prior to entrance.

In 1904 the employees of the institutions received an increase in wages amounting to approximately 20 per cent. The provisions of the Phillips bill, recently introduced, will, if adopted, result in another increase of about 18 per cent. It would seem only fair and proper that some increase should be made in the salaries of medical officers. The salaries paid by the State hospitals are so much lower than those offered by the United States Army, Navy and Public Health and Marine Hospital services, and other departments of the public service, that it is only with exceeding difficulty that properly qualified men can be induced to interest themselves in the care of the insane.

The nature of the specialized work required is such that it does not offer many attractions to men entering the profession. As a result of the salaries offered, it has been impossible to retain men in the service for any great length of time, and this has materially affected the efficiency of the institutions. The proper understanding of the modern methods of caring for the insane can only come after years of experience in the large institutions, and the numerous changes which were mentioned above have made it difficult to maintain an adequate number of properly trained men. The lack of room which has been rendered unavoidable by the crowded condition of our large institutions has made it impossible to provide the medical officers with proper living quarters. As a result of this, the majority of them have found it necessary to leave the service in the event of their becoming married or having any family to maintain. Those who are married have been required to pay maintenance for their wives and have had very inadequate facilities for the maintenance of a family. All of these circumstances have made it very difficult

to induce desirable men to enter the service and to retain properly qualified men for any length of time.

It is to be hoped that the moderate increase in the salaries will result in a material improvement of these conditions.

Very respectfully yours,

THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY,

By T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

February 28, 1912.

The Commission recommended the following schedule, which was adopted on February 8, 1912, and which was formally approved by the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller on the 21st day of March of the same year. This schedule was put into active operation on the 1st of July, 1912, and it is hoped will result in a material increase in the standard of efficiency throughout the medical service of the hospitals.

Schedule of Officers' Salaries

GENERAL RULES

MAINTENANCE OF OFFICERS' FAMILIES

1. On and after July 1, 1912, medical superintendents, first assistant physicians, directors of clinical psychiatry, pathologists and stewards shall be entitled to maintenance for their families, and senior assistant physicians or assistant physicians, where quarters are available in the judgment of the medical superintendent, may be allowed maintenance for their families, subject to the approval of the Commission.

DEFINITION OF "FAMILY"

2. The term "family" shall be construed to include only a wife and minor children.

INCREASE OF SALARIES

3. Increase of salaries of resident officers in all cases shall begin on the first day of the calendar month next ensuing after the expiration of one year from the date of appointment to such office in a State hospital.

NUMBER OF RESIDENT OFFICERS

4. The number of resident officers of a hospital below the grade of medical superintendent may be increased, subject to the approval of the Commission, unless otherwise provided by statute.

RESIDENT OFFICERS

5. Resident officers of State hospitals shall be classified as follows:

- (1) Medical superintendents,
- (2) First assistant physicians,
- (3) Directors of clinical psychiatry,
- (4) Pathologists,
- (5) Senior assistant physicians,
- (6) Assistant physicians,
- (7) Women physicians,
- (8) Medical internes,
- (9) Stewards,
- (10) Matrons.

MEDICAL STAFF

6. The medical staff below the grade of medical superintendent in each State hospital shall be classified as follows:

- (1) First assistant physician,
- (2) Director of clinical psychiatry,
- (3) Pathologist,
- (4) Senior assistant physicians,
- (5) Assistant physicians,
- (6) The woman physician,
- (7) Medical internes.

SALARIES

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

Medical superintendents shall receive from \$3,500 to \$6,000 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

First assistant physicians shall receive from \$2,600 to \$3,000 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the

rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service. In institutions having more than 3,000 patients, there may be two first assistant physicians, subject to the approval of the Commission. Only senior assistant physicians who have served in that grade for two years shall be eligible for promotion to first assistant physician.

DIRECTORS OF CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY

In such institutions as it may designate, the Commission is authorized to approve of the appointment of a director of clinical psychiatry, who shall receive from \$2,600 to \$3,000 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 per annum at the end of each year of continuous service. Appointment to this position shall be made only after competitive civil service examination. In other institutions, a medical officer may be detailed, subject to the approval of the Commission, to perform the duties of director of clinical psychiatry, and after a competitive civil service examination for that position shall be rated as senior assistant physician.

PATHOLOGISTS

In such institutions as it may designate, the Commission is authorized to approve of the appointment of a pathologist who shall devote his entire time to pathological and laboratory work. Such pathologist shall receive the salary of a first assistant physician and appointment to this position shall be made only after competitive civil service examination. In other institutions where the entire time of a physician is required for pathological and laboratory work, he shall, after a competitive civil service examination for that position, be rated as senior assistant physician, subject to the approval of the Commission.

SENIOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

Senior assistant physicians shall receive from \$1,800 to \$2,200 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service. The second assistant physicians now in the service are hereby trans-

ferred without further examination to the grade of senior assistant physicians. Promotions of assistant physicians to the grade of senior assistant physicians shall be based upon noncompetitive promotion examinations irrespective of vacancies. Only assistant physicians who have served in that grade for three years shall be eligible for examination for promotion.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

Assistant physicians shall receive from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service. All junior physicians now in the service are hereby transferred to the grade of assistant physician without further examination. Candidates for appointment to the position of assistant physician shall have served one year as a medical interne in a State hospital for the insane, or one year as an interne or resident physician in a general hospital, and shall be appointed only after a competitive civil service examination. Assistant physicians, before appointment, must obtain a license to practice medicine in the State of New York.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS

Women physicians shall receive from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service. Women physicians shall not be eligible for promotion to the positions of first assistant physician, director of clinical psychiatry or pathologist.

MEDICAL INTERNES

Medical internes shall receive \$1,000 per annum; appointment to be made after noncompetitive civil service examination.

STEWARDS

Stewards shall receive from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$100 at the end of each year of continuous service. Appointments shall be made only after competitive civil service examination.

MATRONS

Matrons shall receive from \$65 to \$75 per month, with an increase from minimum to maximum at the rate of \$2 per month at the end of each year of continuous service. They shall be graduates of a State or general hospital training school and shall be appointed only after a competitive civil service examination.

RETIREMENT

7. Retirement of resident officers at the age of sixty-five years shall be optional with the State Commission in Lunacy. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of each hospital to report to the State Commission in Lunacy any resident officer who shall have reached the age for retirement.

This schedule shall not be construed so as to reduce the salaries now received by any of its officers above mentioned.

All officers receiving less than the minimum of this schedule shall begin at such minimum on July 1, 1912.

All officers receiving the minimum or more than the minimum of this schedule on July 1, 1912, shall continue to increase at the rate of \$100 per annum.

All officers who have drawn the maximum salary, as provided by the schedule approved March 7, 1906, for one year or more, shall receive an increase on July 1, 1912, of \$100, and continue to increase \$100 each year until the maximum of this schedule is reached.

By the Commission:

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

Approved, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, this twenty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, by

JOHN A. DIX,

Governor,

EDWARD LAZANSKY,

Secretary of State,

WM. SOHMER,

Comptroller.

NEW SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYEES' WAGES

The increasing difficulty which has been experienced for years in obtaining a sufficient force of trustworthy employees to properly care for the patients in the State hospitals has for some time strongly indicated the necessity of a material increase in wages. In certain of the institutions the entire working force had changed in a single year. After careful investigation of this subject by a committee of superintendents, and a conference of this committee with the Commission, the following schedule of employees' wages was approved by the Commission and was embodied by the Legislature in chapter 43 of the Laws of 1912. This schedule will become effective on April 1, 1913, owing to the fact that a sufficient fund was not available for its earlier operation. The necessary amount of money to provide for this increase was appropriated by the Legislature.

Administration Department

Position	Wages per month	
	Minimum	Maximum
Man stenographer	\$70 00	\$80 00
Women stenographers	55 00	68 00
Watchmen .....	.....	50 00
Policemen .....	.....	50 00
Barbers	45 00	55 00
Coachman	55 00	60 00
Drivers .....	.....	33 00
Pages and messenger boys	18 00	23 00

Financial Department

Bookkeeper	95 00	105 00
Accountant	80 00	90 00
Voucher and treasurer's clerk.	55 00	70 00
Storekeeper, institutions having less than 2,000 patients.	55 00	70 00
Storekeeper, institutions having 2,000 or more patients	70 00	85 00
Man stenographer	70 00	80 00
Woman stenographer	55 00	68 00

Where a telegraph office is maintained in an institution an extra compensation of \$10 per month shall be allowed to the person performing the service of operator.

Supervisors

Position	Wages per month	
	Minimum	Maximum
Chief supervisors, men.....	\$55 00	\$68 00
Chief supervisors, women.....	50 00	62 00
Supervisors, men	50 00	62 00
Supervisors, women	43 00	55 00

Nurses and Attendants

Charge nurses, men.....	40 00	47 00
Charge nurses, women.....	34 00	40 00
Nurses, men	35 00	43 00
Nurses, women	30 00	35 00
Charge attendants, men	35 00	43 00
Charge attendants, women.....	30 00	35 00
Attendants, men	26 00	34 00
Attendants, women	19 00	25 00
Special attendants, men.....	43 00	50 00
Special attendants, women.....	35 00	43 00

An attendant or nurse performing night service for a period of one month succeeding the first day of the month shall be entitled to \$2 per month in addition to regular wages. All attendants and all special attendants whether in immediate charge of patients or otherwise shall receive at least the wages designated in the above schedule.

Domestic Service

Position	Wages per month	
	Minimum	Maximum
Housekeepers	\$35 00	\$40 00
Waitresses and chambermaids	20 00	23 00

Kitchen Service

Chefs, men	95 00
Head cooks, men.....	55 00
Head cooks, women.....	55 00
Cooks, men	35 00

Position	Kitchen Service — Cont'd	Wages per month	
		Minimum	Maximum
Cooks, women			\$35 00
Assistant cooks, women.....			30 00
Kitchen helpers, men.....		\$25 00	30 00
Kitchen helpers, women.....		18 00	25 00
Bakery Service			
Baker			68 00
Assistant baker			45 00
Bakers' helpers			35 00
Meat Cutters			
Meat cutters, institutions having less than 2,000 patients.....			62 00
Meat cutters, institutions having 2,000 or more patients.....			68 00
Laundry Service			
Laundry overseer			65 00
Launderers			35 00
Head laundress			35 00
Laundresses			22 00
Engineer's Department			
Chief engineer			130 00
Engineer's assistants, first grade.....			82 00
Engineer's assistants, second grade....			68 00
Engineer's assistants, third grade....			55 00
Electrical engineer			100 00
Electrical engineer's assistants, first grade.....			82 00
Electrical engineer's assistants, second grade.....			68 00
Electrical engineer's assistants, third grade.....			55 00
Lineman			50 00
Plumbers and steam fitters.....			78 00
Plumbers and steam fitters' helpers...		30 00	42 00
Firemen, eight-hour shifts.....			45 00
Firemen, twelve-hour shifts.....			65 00

Building Department

Position	Wages per month	
	Minimum	Maximum
Master mechanic		\$130 00
Supervising carpenter		110 00
Head carpenter		78 00
Carpenters		68 00
Painters		68 00
Tinsmiths		68 00

Industrial Department

Shop foreman		64 00
Tailor ..	\$55 00	64 00
Shoemaker ..	55 00	64 00

Farm and Grounds Department

Head farmer	64 00	68 00
Dairymen	50 00	55 00
Farmers	35 00	43 00
Herdsmen	35 00	43 00
Gardeners	50 00	55 00
Florists	55 00	64 00
Drivers		33 00
Laborers		30 00
Blacksmiths		68 00

Increase of wages from minimum to maximum to be at the rate of \$2 per month for each six months of continuous service.

RETIREMENT FUND FOR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

At a conference of State hospital superintendents and managers with the Commission, held at Albany, January 25, 1910, the committee appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of the establishment of a retirement fund for officers and employees recommended the introduction of legislation with that object in view. This committee consisted of Drs. Pilgrim, Hurd, Scholer and Mabon, and Messrs. Rogers and Smith, and their report was unanimously adopted. No legislation providing for such retirement was enacted, however, until the last session of the Legislature, when the following bill which only concerns employees was passed and obtained the signature of Governor Dix on March 22, 1912.

CHAPTER 59.

AN ACT to amend the insanity law, relative to the retirement of employees of state hospitals for the insane.

Became a law March 22, 1912, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter thirty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the insane, constituting chapter twenty-seven of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article to be known as article five and to read as follows:

ARTICLE V.

RETIREMENT OF STATE HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES.

Section 110. Retirement fund created; custody and control.

111. Retirement of employees.

112. Proceedings for retirement; annuities paid.

113. Retirement for disability caused by injury.

114. Term of service; how computed.

115. Contributions to retirement fund.

116. Repayments where retirement is without fault of employee; payments in case of death.

117. Payment in case of dismissal.

118. Temporary employees.

119. Retirement board created.

120. Medical examiners.

121. Application blanks.

122. Expenses of administration.

§ 110. *Retirement fund created; custody and control.* A permanent fund for the payment of annuities to employees of the New York state hospitals for the insane in the employ of the state of New York is hereby established, such fund to consist of moneys that may be paid in by those entitled to the benefits of the provisions of this section as hereinafter provided; moneys received from donations, gifts and bequests; moneys received from deductions for leave of absence without pay, deductions for sickness, and from other sources. The treasurer or other officer of

any state hospital who collects or receives moneys, hereby declared to be part of such fund, shall pay to the comptroller of the state of New York, who shall place the same in such fund, which shall be invested by him and the money received from interest thereon shall be credited to said fund. All moneys belonging to the fund herein provided for shall be received by the comptroller of the state of New York who shall have charge of the administration thereof, and who shall pay therefrom the annuities, payable quarterly throughout life, or other benefits that may become due and payable hereunder. But no salaries for the administration of the fund are to be paid from such funds. The retirement board hereinafter provided for, shall from time to time establish such reasonable rules and regulations for the administration and investment of such fund as will insure the perpetuation thereof. The comptroller of the state of New York shall report annually to the retirement board hereinafter provided the condition of said fund in detail, giving all items of receipt and disbursements and his recommendation in regard thereto.

§ 111. *Retirement of employees.* Any employee of the New York state hospitals for the insane, including the Matteawan and Dannemora hospitals for criminal insane, who shall have signified his or her intention to take advantage of this act and who shall faithfully and honestly discharge his or her duty in one or more of such state hospitals, or in any former city or county asylum, now a state hospital for the insane, or partly in each, for twenty-five years, shall upon his or her application to the retirement board hereinafter provided be entitled to retirement. Provided, however, in the opinion of the retirement board herein created there is sufficient money in the fund to warrant such retirement. Any person retired pursuant to the provisions of this section must be awarded, granted and paid from said retirement fund an annual amount equal to one-half of the salary or compensation, including maintenance, as fixed by the state commission in lunacy or by statute received by him or her, for the year immediately preceding the application or notice for retirement, provided, however, that no person shall receive such annuity until he or she shall have paid into the said fund, by deductions from his

or her salary, or otherwise, an amount equal to fifty per centum of his or her first year's annuity. Such annuity shall be for the natural life of such person and payable in quarterly installments, and shall not be revoked, repealed, diminished or subject to claim of creditors.

§ 112. *Proceedings for retirement; annuities paid.* The retirement board hereinafter provided for shall have power upon its own motion or upon the application in writing of any person entitled to the benefit of the retirement fund to retire any such person who shall have faithfully performed duty for fifteen years or more, and who shall have become mentally or physically incapacitated by reason of accident or illness, provided, however, that reasonable notice in writing, shall be given by the board or one of its members of its proposed action, to the person intended to be retired and an opportunity afforded to such person to be heard before the final action is taken by said board, and said board shall certify in writing the reason for such retirement, and that the best interests of the public service demand the same. To aid in such determination, the board may cause the person intended to be retired, to be physically examined by the medical examiners hereinafter provided for. Any person retired pursuant to the provisions of this section must be awarded, granted and paid from said retirement fund an annual amount equal to as many twenty-fifths of one-half of the salary or compensation, including maintenance received by him or her for the year immediately preceding the application for retirement as he or she has served years, provided, however, that no person shall receive such annuity until he or she shall have paid into said fund by deductions from his or her salary or otherwise an amount equal to fifty per centum of his or her first year's annuity. Such annuity shall be for the natural life of such person, payable in quarterly installments and shall not be revoked, repealed, diminished or subjected to the claims of creditors.

§ 113. *Retirement for disability caused by injury.* Any employee of a New York state hospital for the insane who shall have signified his or her intention to take advantage of this act and who upon the report of the medical examiner hereinafter provided for to the retirement board, has become permanently

disabled by reason of an injury received in the line of duty or at the hands of a patient of any New York state hospital for the insane and incapacitated for performing the duties of the position, shall be retired with such allowances as under the circumstances may appear fitting to the retirement board hereinafter provided for, independently of length of service, but such allowance shall not be less than ten twenty-fifths of one-half of the salary, including maintenance, provided, however, that no person shall receive such annuity until he or she shall have paid into the said fund by deductions from his or her salary or otherwise an amount equal to fifty per centum of his or her first year's annuity. Such annuity shall be for the natural life of such person, payable in quarterly installments, and shall not be revoked, repealed, diminished or subject to the claim of creditors.

§ 114. *Term of service; how computed.* The term of service of an employee of the New York state hospitals for the insane shall be computed according to the time such person was upon the pay-roll of any state hospital or any city or county asylum now a New York state hospital for the insane. Except the period of time during which any employee is exempt from the provisions of this act shall not be considered in computing his or her time of service.

§ 115. *Contributions to retirement fund.* Every employee of the New York state hospitals for the insane who shall have signified his or her intention to take advantage of this act shall contribute to said fund and the comptroller of the state of New York shall at the end of the first full calendar month after this act takes effect deduct and retain monthly from the salary and maintenance of such persons and pay into the said fund amounts as follows: Persons who have performed such duty for less than five years, one per centum. Persons who have performed such duty for more than five years and less than ten years, one and one-half per centum. Persons who have performed such duty for more than ten years and less than fifteen years, two per centum. Persons who have performed such duty for more than fifteen years and less than twenty years, two and one-half per centum. Persons who have performed such duty for more than twenty years, three per centum. Such payments

shall cease when a person has paid for twenty-five years, or who has been retired pursuant to the provisions of this act. Every person to whom this article applies who shall have signified his or her intention to take advantage of this act, who shall continue in the employ of the New York state hospitals for the insane after this article takes effect, as well as every person to whom this article applies who may hereinafter be appointed to a position or place, shall be deemed to consent and agree to the deductions made and provided for herein, and shall receipt in full for the salary, pay or compensation which shall be paid monthly or at any other time, and such payment shall be a full and complete discharge and acquittance of all claims or demands whatsoever for the services rendered by such person during the period covered by such payment, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, rule or regulation affecting the salary, pay or compensation of any person or persons employed in the New York state civil service to whom this act applies.

§ 116. *Repayments where retirement is without fault of employee; payments in case of death.* Any person who has not become entitled to a retirement allowance, who loses his office or employment by reason of reduction of staff or any change due to the action of the hospital authorities, and not owing to his own default or misconduct, shall be entitled to receive on retirement the aggregate amount of his contribution to the fund or funds from which the retirement allowances are to be paid, together with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum, and shall not be entitled to any further benefit under this article. In case of death of an employee who has made at least two payments, his estate shall either be reimbursed in the amount contributed by him, or in such sum as the retirement board may deem proper.

§ 117. *Payment in case of dismissal.* A person, who has contributed to this fund for a period of not less than ten years, or a person whose length of service would entitle him otherwise to be retired within ten years, and who has contributed to this fund from the time it goes into effect, shall, in the event of dismissal from the service, have the right to appeal for a review of the facts to the retirement board, whose decisions shall be final.

§ 118. *Temporary employees.* The retirement board herein-after provided shall exclude from the operation of this act any group of employees who receive their compensation on a temporary pay-roll and whose tenure of office is intermittent or of uncertain duration.

§ 119. *Retirement board created.* The retirement board hereinbefore mentioned, shall be composed of the comptroller of the state of New York, the president and the lay member of the New York state commission in lunacy, which board shall have general jurisdiction over and authority to pass upon all questions that may arise under the provisions of this article.

§ 120. *Medical examiners.* The retirement board may appoint one or more boards of medical examiners hereinbefore mentioned, each of which boards shall be composed of not less than three physicians connected with the New York state hospital service, to conduct examinations.

§ 121. *Application blanks.* All applications for retirement shall be made to the retirement board upon blanks to be provided for that purpose and shall be acted upon by said board within ninety days from the receipt thereof in order of such receipt.

§ 122. *Expenses of administration.* The expense of such accounting and clerical work as shall be necessary in computing the payments to be made under the annuity system created by this article, in so far as such accounting and clerical work is not performed at the respective hospitals involved, shall be paid for out of the retirement fund established by this article.

Any employee who is exempt from the provision of this act shall be reinstated to the provisions of this act by notifying the retirement board in writing of his or her desire to be so reinstated. Any person who does not notify the retirement board in writing within thirty days after this act goes into effect shall be deemed to have signified his or her intention to take advantage of the provisions of this act.

§ 2. Articles five, six, seven and eight of the insanity law are hereby renumbered, respectively, and made articles six, seven, eight and nine thereof. Section one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one

hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four and one hundred and twenty-five of the insanity law are hereby renumbered sections one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-four and one hundred and forty-five respectively; sections one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-two, one hundred and forty-three, one hundred and forty-four, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two and one hundred and fifty-three of the insanity law are hereby renumbered sections one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and fifty-five, one hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-eight, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two and one hundred and sixty-three respectively.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Owing to the objections on the part of the medical officers of some of the institutions, they were not included in the provisions of this act. The Commission believes that an amendment to the Insanity Law should be considered, which will provide for the establishment of a separate fund for the retirement of medical officers. This should be prepared by a committee of superintendents and submitted to the medical officers of the various hospitals for their approval. Such a fund should be entirely self-supporting and be maintained by percentage deductions from the salaries received.

BUREAU OF DEPORTATION

As will be shown by a statement in another part of this report regarding the amendments made to the Insanity Law a material change has been made in the organization of the Board of Alienists, which will hereafter be designated as the Bureau of Deportation. This title is much more descriptive of the objects and purposes of the board. On the resignation of Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, on March 1, 1912, Dr. George B. Campbell was appointed to succeed him as medical examiner. Dr. Campbell has been connected with the board since the time of its organization in 1904 and has had an extensive experience in the deportation of aliens and removal of nonresidents. The work which has been done, as shown by the annual report, has been so successful as to limit the net increase in the hospital population during the year to 573. It will be observed that the removal of 1,753 insane from the State is equivalent to the removal of the entire population of the Rochester or Utica State Hospitals. The activities of the bureau have prevented an increase in the census of the State institutions which would have amounted to practically 2,000 patients. As the law provided that the administration of the bureau should be placed in the hands of the medical examiner, with a sufficient number of medical deputies to insure its success, the future work of the bureau will be planned accordingly. The provision for an increased office force will make it possible to secure experienced assistants, who can render efficient aid in the deportation of the insane and arrange for their transportation. The appointment of medical deputies at a slight reduction in the salary previously paid will result in a material saving in the cost of operating the bureau.

On August 1, 1912, Dr. John I. McKelway, who has had many years experience in the State service, was transferred from the Binghamton State Hospital as second deputy medical examiner, since which time he has rendered valuable service in that capacity.

IMMIGRATION AND THE ALIEN INSANE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Immigration has long been recognized as one of the causes largely responsible for the startling fluctuations in our popula-

tion. This is conclusively demonstrated by a careful consideration of available statistical data. In 1880 the population of the United States was 50,155,783, while that of the State of New York was 5,082,871. In ten years the census of the country had increased to 62,979,766 and that of the State to 6,003,174. The enumeration of 1900 showed a total of 76,303,387, accrediting 7,268,894 to New York. The growth in population of the State from 1890 to 1900 was 21 per cent. and from 1900 to 1910 amounted to 25 per cent. During this same length of time there was a tremendous influx of foreigners. The reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that 455,302 immigrants passed through the various ports of entry into our country in 1890. In 1910 the number had increased to 1,041,570. It is worthy of note that about 76 per cent. of these aliens land at Ellis Island and 26 per cent. are destined to become residents of New York State. From 1890 to 1900 the increase in the number of insane per 100,000 of population was 26 per cent. In 1910 there was one insane person to each 279 of the total population of the State. In 1890 there were 16,006 insane in the various institutions under the State Commission in Lunacy and, in 1900, 23,778, an increase of 48.5 per cent. in 1910 the total number reported was 32,658, or 37 per cent. more than in 1900, with a growth of population amounting to 25 per cent. during the same period.

During the year ending September 30, 1912, the State disbursed \$6,045,947.87 for the maintenance of the insane, while a deficiency of \$260,969.14 remained at the close of the year. It will be seen from the statistics that follow that a large proportion of this expenditure was made necessary in providing for the support of aliens, a burden which the United States government might well be expected to assume.

On February 10, 1912, a special census of the foreign-born patients in the civil State hospitals and in the State hospitals for the criminal insane was taken. It was ascertained that 13,163 of the 31,432 patients in the civil hospitals and 546 of the 1,230 patients in the hospitals for the criminal insane were foreign born. The percentages of foreign born in the two classes of institutions were 41.9 and 44.4 respectively. The following table

shows the number of native and foreign-born insane in the several State hospitals in 1903, 1909 and 1912:

CIVIL HOSPITALS	TOTAL POPULATION			FOREIGN-BORN PATIENTS			PER CENT FOREIGN BORN		
	Dec., 1903	Feb., 1909	Feb., 1912	Dec., 1903	Feb., 1909	Feb., 1912	Dec., 1903	Feb., 1909	Feb., 1912
Utica.....	1,070	1,815	1,555	303	376	421	28	29	27
Willard.....	2,237	2,305	2,428	793	898	807	35	39	33
Hudson River.....	2,138	2,767	3,066	722	911	1,027	34	33	34
Middletown.....	1,299	1,741	2,080	267	530	677	21	30	33
Buffalo.....	1,633	1,910	2,015	763	818	865	44	43	43
Binghamton.....	1,381	2,185	2,397	326	649	624	24	30	26
St. Lawrence.....	1,728	1,863	1,937	617	582	550	36	31	28
Rochester.....	670	1,373	1,470	231	529	526	34	38	36
Gowanda.....	676	1,005	1,110	256	445	493	38	44	44
Mohansic.....			47			17			36
Kings Park.....	2,753	3,122	3,518	1,558	1,528	1,577	57	49	45
Long Island.....	1,198	730	709	620	325	309	52	45	44
Manhattan.....	4,066	4,358	4,720	2,576	2,480	2,771	63	57	59
Central Islip.....	3,519	3,873	4,380	2,226	2,187	2,499	63	57	57
Total.....	24,368	28,547	31,432	11,258	12,258	13,163	46.2	42.9	41.9
HOSPITALS FOR CRIMINAL INSANE									
Danmora.....	222	346	428	81	152	193	36	44	45
Mattewan.....	596	757	802	272	352	353	46	46	44
Total.....	818	1,103	1,230	353	504	546	43.2	45.7	44.4

Reference to this table will show that from December, 1903, to February, 1912, there was an increase of 1,905 in the number of foreign-born patients in the civil institutions and of 193 in the institutions for the criminal insane. In 1900 the foreign born constituted 26 per cent. of the total population of the State and in 1910, 29.9 per cent. The foreign population of the State therefore contributed relatively 2.44 times as many patients to the civil State hospitals in 1903 as did the native population and 1.69 times as many in 1912. According to the special census report of 1904 the foreign-born population of the United States, which was only 19.5 per cent. of the total of ten years of age and over in 1900, contributed 34.3 per cent. of the insane.

Immigration, which has had such a strong influence on the increase in population of New York State, until a few years ago came largely from Ireland and Germany. That at the present time comparatively few immigrants come from these countries, while the larger number entering our ports of entry come from Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy, is shown by the following

table taken from the recent work of Jenks and Lauck on "The Immigration Problem," page 483:

Immigration to the United States by Decades, 1820 to 1910
(Compiled from the reports of the United States Immigration Commission)

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	Total number of immigrants	PER CENT FROM		
		Northern and Western Europe	Southern and Eastern Europe	Other specified countries
1820-1830.....	124,640	86.5	3.4	10.1
1831-1840.....	528,721	92.3	1.2	6.5
1841-1850.....	1,604,805	95.9	0.4	3.7
1851-1860.....	2,648,912	94.6	0.9	4.4
1861-1870.....	2,369,878	89.2	1.6	9.2
1871-1880.....	2,812,191	73.7	7.1	19.2
1881-1890.....	5,246,613	72.0	18.3	9.7
1891-1900.....	3,687,564	44.8	52.8	2.5
1901-1910.....	8,795,386	21.8	71.9	6.3

The change in the character of the immigration is reflected in the nationalities of the patients in the State hospitals as shown in the following tabulation:

Nativity of Foreign Born Patients in the State Hospitals

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	FOREIGN BORN INSANE IN INSTITUTIONS DECEMBER 31, 1903		FOREIGN BORN INSANE IN CIVIL HOSPITALS FEBRUARY 10, 1912		FOREIGN BORN INSANE IN HOSPITALS FOR CRIMINAL INSANE FEBRUARY 10, 1912	
	Number	Per cent of foreign popu- lation	Number	Per cent of foreign popu- lation	Number	Per cent of foreign popu- lation
Austria.....			598	4.5	29	5.3
Canada.....	454	3.8	486	3.7	22	4.0
England and Wales.....	721	6.1	731	5.6	30	5.5
France.....	161	1.4	136	1.0	1	0.2
Germany.....	3,044	25.7	3,179	24.2	93	17.0
Hungary and Bohemia.....	271	2.3	457	3.5	14	2.6
Ireland.....	4,777	40.3	4,270	32.0	111	20.3
Italy.....	433	3.6	655	5.0	126	23.1
Russia and Poland.....	809	6.8	1,515	11.5	69	12.6
Scandinavia.....	387	3.3	442	3.4	10	1.8
Scotland.....	158	1.3	163	1.2	1	0.2
All other foreign countries.....	643	5.4	536	4.1	40	7.3
Total.....	11,868	100	13,163	100.0	546	100.0

It is interesting to note that, although the Italian element constitutes only 5 per cent of the foreign born population of the civil hospitals, it represents 23.1 per cent of the foreign born in the hospitals for the criminal insane and 36.6 per cent of the foreign population in the State prisons.

The sex and nativity of the patient population of the hospitals for the insane as shown by the census of February 10, 1912, are set forth in the following table:

Sex and Nativity of the Patient Population of the State Hospitals, February 10, 1912

NATIVITY	PATIENTS IN THE FOURTEEN CIVIL HOSPITALS				PATIENTS IN THE TWO HOSPITALS FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE			
	NUMBER		PER CENT		NUMBER		PER CENT	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total patients.....	14,687	16,735	46.8	53.2	1,098	132	89.3	10.7
Native born.....	8,992	9,267	49.0	51.0	611	73	89.3	10.7
Total foreign born.....	5,695	7,468	43.3	56.7	487	59	89.2	10.8
Austria.....	292	301	49.3	50.7	28	1	96.6	3.4
Canada.....	208	278	42.8	57.2	19	3	86.4	13.6
England and Wales.....	344	387	47.1	52.9	26	4	86.7	13.3
France.....	61	75	44.9	55.1	1	.....	100.0	.....
Germany.....	1,407	1,772	44.3	55.7	80	13	86.0	14.0
Hungary and Bohemia.....	191	266	41.8	58.2	14	.....	100.0	.....
Ireland.....	1,453	2,817	34.0	66.0	83	28	74.8	25.2
Italy.....	394	261	60.2	39.8	122	4	96.8	3.2
Russia and Poland.....	783	732	51.7	48.3	66	3	95.7	4.3
Scandinavia.....	194	248	43.9	56.1	9	1	90.0	10.0
Scotland.....	69	94	42.3	57.7	1	.....	100.0	.....
All other countries.....	299	237	55.7	44.3	38	2	95.0	5.0

It is noteworthy that the female element predominates in the civil hospitals and the male in the hospitals for the criminal insane; also that in the civil hospitals the females exceed the males in the nationalities constituting the earlier immigration and are less than the males in those constituting the recent immigration.

The total hospital residence of the foreign population in years, months and days, as ascertained by the special census, is shown in the following table:

Hospital Residence of Foreign Born Patients

CIVIL HOSPITALS	AVERAGE PERIOD IN YEARS IN HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE		
	Males	Females	Total
Utica.....	7.6	8.3	8.0
Willard.....	15.9	17.3	16.6
Hudson River.....	7.8	10.3	9.4
Middletown.....	7.6	6.4	6.7
Buffalo.....	11.2	12.3	11.8
Binghamton.....	13.7	16.8	14.6
St. Lawrence.....	10.2	11.3	10.8
Rochester.....	9.2	12.6	11.3
Gowanda.....	10.6	17.7	13.8
Mohansic.....	17.1	.....	17.1
Kings Park.....	7.1	10.3	9.2
Long Island.....	8.0	10.3	9.5
Manhattan.....	7.2	7.9	7.6
Central Islip.....	9.6	7.5	8.7
Total.....	9.54	10.08	9.85
HOSPITALS FOR CRIMINAL INSANE			
Dannemora.....	5.3	.....	5.3
Matteawan.....	11.2	9.0	10.9
Total.....	8.8	9.0	8.8

The general average hospital residence of the foreign-born patients in the civil institutions was found to be 9.85 years. The total duration of hospital life would be somewhat longer than this as these figures represent a large percentage of recent admissions. A chart given in the statistical section of this report gives the ratio of insane in the State hospitals to general population among various nationalities residing in the State. A marked difference in the ratios shown for the several nationalities is noted.

During the year ending September 30, 1912, there were 5,742 first admissions to the State hospitals.

The following table shows the number of native and foreign-born first admissions grouped according to sex:

Sex and Nativity of First Admissions, 1912

	NUMBER			PER CENT		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Native born.....	1,624	1,384	3,008	53.95	50.66	52.39
Foreign born.....	1,363	1,336	2,699	45.28	48.90	47.00
Nativity unascertained.....	28	12	35	0.77	0.44	0.61
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table shows that the foreign born constitute 45.28 per cent of the male first admissions, and 48.9 per cent of the female, and 47 per cent of the total. Four thousand two hundred and fourteen first admissions were either foreign born or children of parents one or both of whom were born in other countries. In other words 73.4 per cent of the first admissions were either born in other countries or in this country of foreign or mixed parentage.

The various nationalities represented among the foreign-born first admissions were as follows:

Nationality of Foreign Born First Admissions, 1912

NATIONALITY	Number	Per cent of total foreign born
Austria.....	226	8.37
Canada.....	100	3.71
England and Wales.....	156	5.78
France.....	20	0.74
Germany.....	412	15.26
Hungary and Bohemia.....	142	5.26
Ireland.....	624	23.12
Italy.....	264	9.78
Russia and Poland.....	426	15.78
Scandinavia.....	95	3.52
Scotland.....	46	1.71
All other countries.....	188	6.97
Total.....	2,699	100.00

The percentage of all first admissions contributed by various countries during the year was as follows:

Austria	3.94
Italy	4.6
Russia and Poland.....	7.42
Germany	7.17
Ireland	10.87

The following table shows the length of time in the United States before commitment of foreign-born first admissions for 1912:

Time in United States Before Commitment of Foreign Born First Admissions, 1912

LENGTH OF TIME	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month.....	9	6	15
1- 2 months.....	13	11	24
3- 5 months.....	19	17	36
6-11 months.....	26	29	55
1 year.....	46	46	92
2 years.....	52	58	110
3 years.....	32	28	60
4 years.....	36	35	71
5 years.....	46	57	103
6- 9 years.....	159	178	337
10-14 years.....	136	145	281
15-19 years.....	110	148	258
20 years and over.....	620	531	1,151
Unascertained.....	59	47	106
Total.....	1,363	1,336	2,699

The following table shows the degree of literacy of the first admissions for 1912:

Literacy of First Admissions, 1912

DEGREE OF LITERACY	Native	Foreign born	Total
None.....	127	359	486
Reads and writes.....	357	690	1,047
Common school.....	2,164	1,372	3,536
High school.....	229	72	301
Collegiate.....	66	23	89
Unascertained.....	65	183	248
Total.....	3,008	2,699	5,707

The following table shows the number and percentage of the foreign-born illiterates admitted from each country:

Nationality of Illiterates Among First Admissions, 1912

COUNTRY	Number	Per cent of total admissions of each country
Austria.....	114	50.4
Canada.....	27	27.0
England and Wales.....	31	19.9
France.....	8	15.0
Germany.....	83	20.1
Hungary and Bohemia.....	39	27.5
Ireland.....	259	41.5
Italy.....	154	58.3
Russia and Poland.....	240	56.3
Scandinavia.....	15	15.8
Scotland.....	7	15.2
All other foreign countries.....	67	35.6
Total.....	1,049	38.9

The following table of the ages of first admissions of 1911 classified according to the countries in which they were born shows that the patients from the new immigration average much younger than those from the earlier immigration:

Ages of Foreign Born First Admissions of Certain Nationalities, 1912

AGE GROUP	GERMANY		IRELAND		AUSTRIA-HUNGARY		ITALY		RUSSIA	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15-19 years.....	3	0.7	7	1.1	42	11.4	18	6.8	1	0.2
20-24 years.....	18	4.4	35	5.6	63	17.1	33	12.5	44	10.3
25-29 years.....	18	4.4	35	5.6	60	16.3	33	12.5	92	21.6
30-34 years.....	37	7.8	47	7.5	57	15.5	35	13.6	73	17.1
35-39 years.....	39	9.5	71	11.4	56	15.2	41	15.5	61	14.3
40-44 years.....	41	10.0	62	10.0	37	10.1	24	9.1	36	8.9
45-49 years.....	47	11.4	51	8.3	21	5.7	20	7.6	44	10.3
50-54 years.....	37	9.0	54	8.3	11	3.0	16	6.1	18	4.5
55-59 years.....	41	9.9	36	5.6	4	1.1	11	4.2	15	3.5
60-64 years.....	34	8.3	57	9.1	6	1.6	13	4.9	13	3.1
65-69 years.....	29	7.0	65	10.4	3	0.8	6	2.3	9	2.1
70-74 years.....	22	5.3	38	6.1	3	0.8	4	1.5	3	0.7
75-79 years.....	15	3.6	37	5.9	1	0.3	2	0.8	2	0.5
80 and over.....	18	4.5	28	4.5	2	0.5	2	0.8	.....	.....
Uncertain.....	1	0.2	3	0.5	2	0.5	3	1.1	.....	.....
Total.....	412	100.0	624	100.0	368	100.0	284	100.0	426	100.0

Cost to the State of Maintaining Insane Aliens

The value of the real estate of the State hospitals as determined by the appraiser designated for this purpose by the State Comptroller during the past year and of the personal property as estimated by the superintendents of the respective hospitals was as follows:

Hospitals	Real Estate	Personal
Utica	\$1,663,300	\$166,000
Willard	2,166,900	220,000
Hudson River	3,253,425	418,855
Middletown	1,682,300	135,000
Buffalo	3,030,100	120,000
Binghamton	2,675,956	300,000
St. Lawrence	2,910,000	159,710
Rochester	913,700	55,985
Gowanda	983,250	165,500
*Mohansic	169,155	33,937
Kings Park	3,423,900	282,260
Long Island { Brooklyn	375,350	85,000
{ *Creedmoor	323,150	
Manhattan	4,446,150	340,660
Central Islip.....	3,077,905	204,002
Total	<u>\$31,094,540</u>	<u>\$2,686,909</u>

Based on the number of patients cared for by the hospitals during the year, \$1,068.22 may be accepted as the average per capita investment represented by the value of the buildings and other property. If the interest charges on this investment are estimated at 4 per cent, the rate paid by the State on highway bonds recently issued, and the amortization charges estimated at 3 per cent to cover depreciation in value of buildings, equipment, etc., we have a total charge of 7 per cent on the investment, which amounts to \$74.78 per annum for each patient. The average annual per capita cost of maintenance for all of the State hospitals during the year just ended was \$203.45. The average per capita cost

*New institutions in process of development.

for administration, supervision, inspection of the hospitals, maintenance of the Psychiatric Institute, the Bureau of Deportation, etc., during the past year amounts to \$5.34. A careful study of the statistics of the foreign born in the State hospitals would justify the statement that the complete hospital life of the average patient is approximately eleven years. Computing the annual cost on account of investment in the hospital plants at \$74.78, the annual cost of maintenance at \$203.45, and the annual cost of general administration, etc., at \$5.34, we have a total cost of \$283.57. If we multiply this by eleven, the estimated average number of years of hospital life per patient, we have a total cost of \$3,119.27, which at the present rate would represent the total expenditures for the care of one patient during that length of time. The total cost to the State in caring for the foreign born, estimated at \$283.57 per patient, as shown above, during the year ending September 30, 1912, would amount to \$3,732,631.91.

The foregoing considerations induced the Commission to call the attention of the Governor of the State to the necessity of a thorough investigation to determine what action can be taken to remedy existing conditions. This was done in the following communication under date of February 27, 1912.

ALBANY, N. Y., *February 27, 1912.*

HON. JOHN A. DIX, *Governor of the State of New York,
Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.*

SIR.—The large and gradually increasing number of persons of foreign birth who are cared for by the State hospitals for the insane, the difficulty of deporting aliens, the efforts which are being made at the present time toward legislative amendments which will facilitate deportation, and the serious results which are to be expected from a decision recently made by the Attorney-General of the United States, strongly suggests the advisability of an executive investigation into this important question.

A census conducted by the Department of Commerce and Labor showed that on December 31, 1903 (which is the latest available census report), there were 11,611 foreign-born patients in the New York State hospitals for the insane. In addition to these, there were on that date 4,025 patients of foreign parentage and 874 of mixed parentage, only 55.4 per cent of the patients in the public and private institutions of the State at that time being of native parentage.

The statistics prepared by this Commission show that of the total first admissions to the New York State hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1909, 46.3; for the year ending September 30, 1910, 46.2; and for the year ending September 30, 1911, 48.3 per cent were of foreign birth. Thus in the past year there has been an increase of 2.1 per cent.

The question of the foreign-born population in the State hospitals has received the attention of the Commission in Lunacy for many years. The port of New York is one of the principal ports of entry of the United States and receives at least eight tenths of all the immigrants coming to this country. About 26 per cent of the total become residents of the State of New York.

In 1903, as the result of efforts made by representatives of the State Commission in Lunacy, a bill was enacted by Congress restricting the immigration of insane aliens. During the year 1904 an act was passed by the State Legislature amending the Insanity Law and providing for the examination of immigrants at the port of New York to ascertain their mental condition. Provision was made in section 18 of this act, chapter 346, Laws of 1904, for the establishment of a Board of Alienists for the examination of the insane, idiotic, imbecile and epileptic immigrants, such board to consist of a chief examiner and two assistant examiners to be appointed by the State Commission in Lunacy. This board was required to inspect and examine immigrants coming into this country at the port of New York for the purpose of determining whether they came within the above mentioned classes. It was also the duty of the Board of Alienists to notify the State Commission in Lunacy of the location of all insane patients who were nonresidents of the State of New York, the board receiving the necessary authority from the Commission in all suitable cases for the investigation and removal of all such cases. The board was directed to notify the proper authorities of the United States having control of the enforcement of the immigration laws at such port and arrange for the deportation of such alien insane, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal enactment. In 1906 the board was officially recognized by the Federal government, and an invitation was extended by the authorities at Ellis Island "to witness at the pleasure of the board the medical examination of immigrants with special consideration for their mental condition, and if any cases should come to their notice after having passed these surgeons, the government would be pleased to have their attention called to the matter, when the case would be re-examined."

The board has arranged for the deportation of insane aliens who had been admitted to the various State hospitals, as well as to

the observation wards at Bellevue and Kings County hospitals. As a result of the activities of this board, during the seven years ending September 30, 1911, it investigated 6,910 cases of alien and nonresident insane, and of this number 3,718 were removed from the State.

Until 1903, the law permitted the deportation within two years after landing of those who became public charges because of insanity arising from causes existing prior to landing, and within three years of those who had landed in violation of law. In 1907, the period in which deportations could be made in either of these classes was extended to three years, and a corresponding increase in the number of deportations resulted. Since 1905, 1,448 aliens have been deported under Federal warrant from the New York State hospitals for the insane. As a result of the activities of the Board of Alienists, the number deported from the New York State hospitals in 1910 constituted about 60 per cent. of all aliens deported from public institutions for the insane in the United States.

It is estimated that there are about 8,000 insane aliens in the New York State hospitals at the present time. Immigration is one of the important causes of the increase in our insane population. The removal and deportation of nonresidents and aliens, therefore, constitutes one of the greatest factors at the present time in lessening the constant increase in our insane population. One hundred and seventy aliens and nonresidents were removed in 1905; 192 in 1906; 322 in 1907; 469 in 1908; 575 in 1909; 864 in 1910; and 1,126 in 1911, making a grand total of 3,718. This represents an approximate saving on maintenance, based on the per capita cost of caring for the insane, of practically \$685,490 during the years 1905-1911. If the cost of construction, etc., is included, the total saving as a result of the removal of these aliens and nonresidents is approximately estimated at \$3,251,390. This saving has been effected at a total cost of \$211,600, this amount representing the total expenditures of the Board of Alienists during that time. When the fact is considered that the approximate per capita cost of caring for the insane at the present time is \$190 per annum, and the estimated average hospital life of each insane person is about nine years, the magnitude of the expenditures required will be readily appreciated. At a per capita cost of \$190 per annum, the actual expense involved in caring for the 8,000 aliens at the present time in the New York State hospitals would amount to \$1,710,000 per annum.

As a consequence of the great overcrowding of our institutions, which is increased by the burden imposed upon the State in caring

for the large number of foreign-born insane, new buildings and new institutions are constantly required. It must not be forgotten that very many cases of insanity are due to preventable causes and that with a lessening of the number of alien insane to be cared for, every possible effort should be made to lessen the number of preventable cases, a great majority of which are due to syphilis and alcohol.

Arrangements are being made at the present time for the erection of an institution near Yorktown, Westchester county, which will cost in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars when completed, and for an addition to the Utica State Hospital which will cost more than one million dollars, as well as additions to the Long Island State Hospital which will cost half a million more. It can readily be seen that these buildings, to a large extent, would be unnecessary if it were not for the necessity of caring for alien and nonresident insane.

The fact should be emphasized that the most important reason for reducing to the lowest possible number the foreigners in our State hospitals is the difficulty of properly caring for our own insane. With steadily increasing appropriations for maintenance and new buildings, the overcrowding in the hospitals continues. The cost to the taxpayers of caring for the insane is now so great that approximately one-sixth of the State's revenues is required for this purpose. It should be stated that the proper standards of the quantity and quality of the food supplied are always maintained.

Efforts are now being made by the State Commission in Lunacy to obtain amendments to Federal laws which will prevent the coming to this country of aliens who are certain to become a charge upon the State before they become citizens. The laws enacted by Congress provide for the deportation of aliens whose insanity results from defects existing prior to their landing; for persons who have been insane within five years previous to their landing; and persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity previous to their entry into the United States.

A decision recently rendered by the Attorney-General of the United States will largely reduce the number of possible deportations. It is estimated by the chairman of the Board of Alienists that had this decision been made one year ago, the number of cases deported through the United States Immigration Bureau would have been reduced from over 340 to about 40.

In consideration of the enormous expenditures made by the State of New York for the care and maintenance of foreign-born insane who have become burdens upon the State largely as a result of the inadequacy of existing Federal laws, the State Commission

in Lunacy would suggest a thorough investigation of this subject by the Governor of the State, which might be done by a commission appointed by your Excellency for this purpose. The possibility of legislation looking toward the reimbursement of the State for the enormous expenditure made necessary in caring for persons who should have been excluded from the State by the United States government is worthy of serious consideration.

Very respectfully,

THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY,

By T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

In response to the request made by the Commission, the Governor, on March 16, 1912, appointed Dr. Spencer L. Dawes, of Albany, as Commissioner on the Alien Insane. The Commission believes that a thorough investigation of this subject by the above named commissioner designated by the Governor will furnish the basis for action by the Legislature looking toward the reimbursement of the State by the Federal government for the enormous expenditures which have been made necessary by the care of the insane aliens who have been admitted as a result of the inadequate legislative restrictions or in consequence of the inefficient enforcement of existing laws.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, representing the Bureau of Deportation, and the Hon. Goodwin Brown, of New York city, representing this Commission, appeared before the House Committee on Immigration at Washington on several occasions in support of pending amendments to the Immigration Act of February 20, 1907. The amendments introduced, the importance of which cannot be too strongly urged by this Commission, are as follows:

1. An amendment to section 9 providing that it shall be unlawful for any transportation company to bring insane persons into the United States, and that, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien brought into the United States was afflicted with insanity at the time of embarkation, and that the existence of this disease might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination, the transportation company shall be fined \$100 in each case. This section provided for such a fine in the case of idiots, im-

beciles, epileptics or persons afflicted with tuberculosis, or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, but has not heretofore included insanity.

2. An amendment to section 17 providing that alienists shall be detailed or employed by the United States Public Health Service at all the principal ports of entry for the mental examination of immigrants and be held responsible for such examination and provided with proper facilities for the detection and examination of immigrants in whom mental defect or disease is suspected and authorized to make recommendations as to the facilities needed.

3. An amendment to sections 20 and 21 providing that aliens who have entered the country in violation of the laws, or who have become public charges from causes existing prior to landing, can be deported within five instead of three years, as has been the case heretofore.

4. An amendment to section 21 providing that when, in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the mental and physical condition of an alien is such as to require personal care, he shall employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and that the expense incident to such service shall be paid by the United States.

5. The addition of a new section defining as a misdemeanor on the part of agents or owners of steamship companies the refusal to sell tickets for passage to another country, or the refusal to receive for transportation any alien returned from institutions supported by public funds in this country and brought to this country by such steamship company, when the superintendent or chief medical officer of the institution in question shall have certified that such alien may travel with safety to himself and others, and providing that, when necessary, such alien may be accompanied by a suitable nurse, no expense for such return to devolve upon the steamship company.

The enactment of such legislation would have a very material effect on the large number of defective and insane aliens now admitted at our ports of entry from foreign countries. The advisability of securing the co-operation of other States and of all

organizations interested in such a movement cannot be too strongly urged.

On the 18th day of November, 1911, a conference was had by the Commission with Secretary Nagle of the Department of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet, and his assistant, Commissioner Cable, Commissioner of Immigration, and members of the Bureau of Deportation. It was very gratifying to the Commission to feel that all these officials were heartily in sympathy with the principle that while this country welcomes all able-bodied immigrants who are free from such physical or mental defects as will make them public charges or the parents of defective children, the importance is clearly recognized of having proper laws effectively enforced to prevent the incoming of such persons as are above mentioned.

A further conference was had with Commissioner Williams on the 21st of November, and in December the Commissioners visited Ellis Island where Commissioner Williams gave them every facility for seeing the way in which the very difficult work of inspecting the arriving immigrants is being carried on.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE STATE HOSPITALS

During the year ending September 30, 1912, no courses of instruction were conducted at Psychiatric Institute on account of the disastrous fire in July.

The courses heretofore conducted have been of inestimable value to the service and the Commission recommends that all assistant physicians, before being assigned to duty in the hospitals to which they have been appointed, should spend at least three months at Psychiatric Institute.

Interhospital conferences have been held during the year under the management of the director of the Institute at St. Lawrence and Manhattan State Hospitals. Full reports of these conferences will be found in the State Hospitals Bulletin.

The Commission believes that the medical work of the hospital should be conducted as far as possible along uniform lines and in full co-operation with the Psychiatric Institute. Inspections by the Commission and the reports of the medical inspector during the past year have shown that the methods of administration

and operation of the medical services in the different institutions are not entirely in accordance with this plan. The institutions generally have increased in size very rapidly during the last decade. In 1902 there were 1,112 patients at the Utica State Hospital, 2,258 at Willard, 2,096 at Hudson River, 1,275 at Middletown, 1,809 at Buffalo, 1,386 at Binghamton, 1,683 at St. Lawrence, 617 at Rochester and 2,856 at Kings Park. These hospitals were at that time allowed a first assistant physician and one second assistant physician. The great increase in population and the adoption of new methods have resulted in problems which did not arise ten years ago. Our conceptions of the nature of pathology of mental diseases have radically changed. The methods of studying cases are entirely different and the work done by the medical officers is of a more scientific nature. At the same time the problems of administration have become much greater. The time has passed when the superintendent of a hospital of the average size can be expected to familiarize himself with the symptoms of each of the patients under his general charge. His duties are now largely executive and the supervision of the medical work must be delegated to a considerable extent to assistants under his direction. In a comparatively short time the appointment of directors of clinical psychiatry will be necessary in all of the institutions of larger size. The Commission believes that it would be desirable to entrust the active direction of the medical work of the hospitals to officers so designated, after they have been thoroughly instructed regarding the duties of their position at the Psychiatric Institute, and have satisfactorily demonstrated that they possess the special qualifications required. The director of psychiatry in each hospital should familiarize himself with the methods of other institutions, keeping in close touch with the work of the Psychiatric Institute and taking advantage of every opportunity to keep pace with modern progress in psychiatry. The medical work of the hospitals should be, in a general way, under the supervision of the director of the Institute, who should visit the hospitals at frequent intervals, confer with the superintendent and director of psychiatry and point out any opportunities which may present themselves for the investigation of special problems. If possible, the entire time of

one medical officer should be devoted to laboratory work in every institution of 2,000 patients or more. The pathologist should co-operate in every way with the director of psychiatry and with the work done at the Psychiatric Institute.

The equipment of a modern hospital for medical work is not complete without the proper facilities for the re-education and occupation of patients of the deteriorated class. The success of these methods in the treatment of dementia praecox can no longer be questioned. It is believed that much more effective use can be made of hydrotherapy. The hydrotherapeutic apparatus in some of the institutions is used in a very perfunctory manner and without proper supervision on the part of medical officers.

While the instruction of assistant physicians at the Institute has resulted in a much greater uniformity in the preparation of medical records, there is still room for improvement in that direction. It is extremely desirable also that special studies should be made of such important subjects as the influence of heredity in the transmission of mental defects and insanity along the lines suggested by Mendel and others. The State hospitals have an abundance of material for the investigation of such questions, which is available in no other place, and the various institutions could engage in different lines of research which under competent supervision would undoubtedly result in accomplishments extremely creditable to the Department. All of these indications strongly suggest the desirability of having some general medical supervision of the different institutions, so that proper co-operation can be obtained. The Commission is strongly of the belief that this supervision should be delegated largely to the director of the Psychiatric Institute.

REVISION OF THE COMMITMENT PAPERS

The form for petition for commitment, certificate of the justice or judge relating to personal service, the certificate of lunacy, and the order of commitment, which have been used for the commitment of the insane since 1896, have been revised by the Commission during the past year. It has long been felt that material improvement could be made in the forms, which often furnished little information regarding the mental condition of the

patients received at the hospitals. It is hoped that more definite statements can be obtained in the petition which will show the reasons for believing that the alleged insane person should be cared for in a State institution. Provision has been made in the certificate of the justice or judge ordering commitment which will show that the personal service has been made and the date of the service. The certificate of lunacy has been changed so as to show in detail the history of the case as obtained by the examining physicians. Medical examiners are now required to obtain information as far as possible which will show whether the person examined is a citizen of the United States and a legal resident of New York. It has been found in many instances that information which would have been readily available at the time of the medical examination is for various reasons not obtainable after the admission of the patient to a hospital. Blanks have been inserted in the medical certificate for a statement by the physicians showing in detail the mental as well as the physical condition of the person examined. A set of instructions for the benefit of the medical examiners has been prepared by the Commission and sent to every qualified examiner in lunacy. This includes a brief set of instructions showing what information is desired and outlining the procedures which will enable definite conclusions as to the insanity of the person in question to be made. Provision has also been made for a statement by the examining physicians which will show the necessity of immediate care of the patient in the so-called emergency commitments.

A summary of the provisions of the Insanity Law of the State of New York regarding the insane and their care pending commitment has been prepared for the instruction of health officers and other public officials. It has been found that many difficulties have arisen in the interpretation of the statutes regarding the duties of health officers, superintendents of the poor, overseers of the poor, etc. Many of the questions have been referred for decision to the Attorney-General. It is thought by the Commission that a circular explaining the requirements of the Insanity Law would be of material benefit to the various officers charged with the care of the insane pending commitment and the steps to be taken in the event of their requiring hospital treatment.

EMERGENCY COMMITMENTS

Owing to the fact that it was so often found necessary in smaller communities, where no proper detention wards were available, to temporarily care for the insane in police stations and jails, provision was made under the statutes of 1903 for emergency commitments to State hospitals. This authorized the admission, after petition and medical examination, of cases that required immediate treatment, or were so dangerous as to render prompt detention necessary for public safety. The Insanity Law was amended by the Laws of 1912 to permit of the retention of such a person in an institution for a period of ten instead of five days pending the receipt of an order of commitment. During the past year several persons have been admitted to the State hospitals in accordance with the provisions of this statute. This has to a large extent obviated the necessity for the temporary care of the insane in police stations and jails. Further legislation, however, is considered desirable, and the Commission recommends that, in cases clearly requiring immediate care, when proper facilities cannot be obtained for their humane detention pending a determination of their mental condition, superintendents be authorized to admit emergency cases to State hospitals in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, and arrange for their subsequent examination and commitment. In the event of such admission the interests of the alleged insane person would require that a proper notice should be given at once to the judge of a court of record, who should be required by law to institute immediate proceedings to determine the insanity of the person in question. Such legislation would render the care of the insane in jails absolutely unnecessary.

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT

Owing to the belief on the part of the Commission that many persons suffering from mild forms of mental disease would avail themselves of an opportunity for admission to the hospitals without commitment, provisions were made in section 99 of the Insanity Law for the admission of any such person "who voluntarily makes written application therefor and whose mental condition is such as to render him competent to make such application."

During the past year 297 such patients were admitted to the State hospitals. Owing to the fact that some of these were found to be persons who were not proper subjects for detention as voluntary cases, they were subsequently committed. Voluntary cases have been admitted to private institutions for many years. This privilege has, however, been improperly used in some of the private licensed hospitals, written applications for admission not having been obtained as required, and the medical inspector has found it necessary to call the attention of the management of these institutions on repeated occasions to the regulations of the Commission and the provisions of the statute. The Commission is firmly of the opinion that no insane person should be detained in any institution unless he has been legally committed or has made written application for voluntary treatment.

PREVENTION OF INSANITY: AFTER-CARE WORK

Much has been said during the past few years as to the necessity of arousing public interest in measures looking toward the prevention of insanity. Statistical studies show that a large percentage of the cases requiring hospital care are included in the class of diseases which may be spoken of as preventable. Of the 5,742 cases first admitted to the fourteen State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1912, where definite information was available, alcohol has been given as an assigned etiological factor in 869 cases, constituting 15.1 per cent of the whole number. Aside from this, reference to another part of this report will show that, in cases where insanity was not definitely attributable to alcohol, 13.8 per cent of the men and 3.2 per cent of the women were intemperate in their habits. Thirty-six and five-tenths per cent of the male admissions and 10 per cent of the female, a total of 1,370 cases, or 23.8 per cent in all, may therefore be partly attributed to alcoholism as a cause.

Investigations carried on during the past few years by observers of unquestioned standing in the profession have definitely resulted in the conclusion that general paresis is a parasymphilitic disorder. The importance of this determination is shown by the fact that 719 cases of general paresis were admitted during the past year to the various hospitals, constituting 18.3 per cent

of the total number of male and 6.1 per cent of the female admissions.

Great importance has been attached to studies of heredity during the past few years. The researches of Davenport and many others would tend to show that an enormous percentage of the cases cared for by the hospitals may be definitely traced to hereditary influences. The statistical reports from the hospitals would tend to confirm this view.

It has generally been conceded that constitutional defects enter very largely into the etiology of manic-depressive insanity. They may also be held responsible for a considerable number of our cases of dementia praecox. The importance of these considerations was shown by the fact that 16 per cent of the first admissions last year were cases of dementia praecox and 11.5 per cent, of manic-depressive insanity.

Studies of the admissions show that 36.9 per cent of the total number have been ascribed to hereditary influences in men and 45.4 per cent in women, making a total of 41 per cent of the 5,742 first admissions. The investigation of Mendel's theories has shown that there is a very definite relation between insanity and hereditary defects in both the paternal and maternal branches of the family. A more extended study of this important question is strongly indicated and the Commission is firmly of the belief that it would be well warranted in employing a certain number of field workers to carry out this line of research. The influence of heredity cannot be questioned, although more definite studies should be made to place our conclusions on a more thoroughly scientific basis.

The percentage of cases due to causes which can be largely eliminated by a more thorough understanding of the subject on the part of the general public would indicate the advisability of a general effort toward making these facts known. The studies of Freud, Jung, Meyer, Hoch and other show dementia praecox, as well as the psychoneuroses, to be due to causes which are to a certain extent preventable and remediable. The importance of these conditions has entirely passed the purely theoretical stage. An illustration of what can be accomplished is shown by the work of Pavilion F of the Albany Hospital. Of 1,038 cases admitted

during six years only 138 were subsequently committed to institutions for the insane and 765 were returned to their homes without any other than general hospital treatment. Thirty-seven and seven-tenths per cent of the total number of cases admitted to the psychopathic wards of the hospitals of the University of Michigan were subsequently committed. These facts would clearly indicate the necessity of encouraging the early treatment of mental diseases in the psychopathic wards of general hospitals and in the establishment of psychopathic hospitals in the larger cities.

The treatment of incipient cases in dispensaries for nervous and mental diseases is equally important. The cases requiring early treatment might well be under the supervision of carefully trained and properly qualified persons, familiar with the care and treatment of insanity in hospitals. This work can be combined to considerable advantage with the after-care of patients who have been discharged or paroled from the State hospitals to the care of friends or relatives. An effort to meet these conditions has been made by the appointment of an after-care agent with headquarters in New York city. To this agent has been entrusted the after-care and supervision of patients paroled or discharged from Manhattan State Hospital, as well as the institution at Central Islip. During the past year, as a result of the interest created in this work in that city, an after-care nurse was appointed at the Rochester State Hospital. These agents make frequent visits to the homes of persons who have been paroled from the hospitals pending discharge to determine if the improvement in their mental condition is such as to warrant their care outside of an institution. It is found at times that the surroundings in which they live are not conducive to an improvement and that the persons to whom their care has been entrusted are not qualified to cope with the difficulties encountered. The after-care agent has sometimes found there is evidence of a recurrence of insanity to such an extent that a return to the hospital is strongly indicated. Careful supervision of these cases after they leave the hospital will sometimes show homicidal or suicidal tendencies, which make further treatment necessary, and

Report of Collection Attorney

arrangements can be made for their return before any opportunity has been offered for them to injure either themselves or others.

The Commission believes that the general hospitals in all the larger cities where State hospitals are not within immediate reach should establish psychopathic wards for the care of the insane pending commitment and for the observation and treatment of incipient cases. Such early care will undoubtedly result in the return of many patients to their homes and former occupations without the necessity of commitment to a State hospital. In the larger cities psychopathic hospitals, where larger numbers of such cases can be kept under supervision for a reasonable length of time, would be highly desirable. Such psychopathic wards and hospitals would enable persons who appreciate the necessity of medical advice for the purpose of preventing the onset of mental disturbances to consult competent physicians, who could render them material assistance. Dispensary treatment in connection with such institutions would also meet the same purposes. Medical advice is extremely valuable in incipient cases and would be of great assistance to the friends and relatives of persons who have had previous hospital care when a recurrence of the disease is threatened. It is hardly necessary to say that such wards and hospitals should be under the supervision of the State Hospital Commission and subject to its regulations.

REPORT OF COLLECTION ATTORNEY

To the State Hospital Commission:

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith respectfully submit my report as collection attorney for the State Hospital Commission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912.

The office of collection attorney was created in the month of February, 1912. The duties involved are to collect accounts of private and reimbursing patients who are delinquent for thirty days or more; to supervise the special agents and to examine the weekly reports of investigations they have made to ascertain the financial ability of the patients, or their relatives, to reimburse the hospital; to notify the hospitals to place patients' names on the reimbursing list when the patients or relatives are finan-

Report of Collection Attorney

cially able; to report to the Attorney-General all cases where it is deemed advisable to have a committee appointed to conserve the patient's estate; and to examine committees' reports on file in the several hospitals.

Before entering upon the duty of collecting the delinquent accounts it was found necessary to visit each hospital in order to secure a complete list of the delinquent accounts of private and reimbursing patients. The stewards furnished lists showing the amount due, the rate charged per week or month for the patient's maintenance, and the name of the relative or committee to whom bills were sent for the care of the patient.

On receipt of the delinquent lists letters were sent to the committees or to the relatives who were liable for the support of the patient, requesting that they forward checks to the hospital to pay the delinquent accounts. In several cases it was found that letters requesting the payment of accounts were not sufficient. In those cases personal calls were made on the relatives or committees. This, in many instances, brought about the desired result.

Many of the hospitals furnish a list monthly showing the delinquent accounts. These lists are also used in the collection of accounts. Several of the hospitals report delinquent accounts by letter and these cases are also given immediate attention and the results reported to the hospital. It has been found that occasional visits to the hospital to confer with the steward and to examine the reimbursing ledger assist materially in the collection of the delinquent accounts.

On examining the committees' reports on file in the hospitals it was found in some cases that the patient had a sufficient estate to pay for his or her maintenance at the hospital, although the name did not appear on the reimbursing list. This can be accounted for by the fact that the committees had come into possession of property belonging to the patient after they had been acting for some time as such committees. In these cases the hospitals were notified and the patient's name placed on the reimbursing list.

A great many accounts that had remained delinquent for a long period, and which were considered uncollectible, have been

Report of Collection Attorney

paid. This was accomplished after repeated letters had been sent and many calls made on the relatives and committees.

Each hospital has a large list of delinquent accounts that are uncollectible either because of the fact that the patient's estate has become exhausted, or that the relatives are no longer financially able to reimburse the hospital for the patient's care. After a thorough examination of these cases, I have recommended the cancellation of many accounts and the Commission has authorized their cancellation. A great many accounts still remain unpaid, which, after an examination, will undoubtedly be found worthless and their cancellation authorized.

The special agents have continued to perform their services in a highly commendable manner and are of great service to the department.

The following is a summary of their work for the fiscal year:

SPECIAL AGENTS	Cases investigated	Number added to reimburs- ing list	Number found unable to pay
Mr. Haase.....	2,737	359	2,378
Mr. Babcock.....	3,304	801	2,503
Mr. Wood.....	785	180	605
Mr. Bedenkapp.....	600	170	430
Mr. Benham.....	985	154	831

In a great many cases the agent found that the relatives were unable to reimburse the hospital for the patients' care, but they would furnish clothing. In some cases the hospitals are not only reimbursed for the patients' care, but clothing is also furnished by the relatives and committees.

Although the present incumbent took charge of the collection department in February, 1912, he was not in a position to do effective work for some time. The hospitals had to be visited in order to secure the necessary data in each case. Some time was spent in putting the department on a working basis. After persistent efforts the effect was felt during the latter part of the year. The collections for the month of July, 1912, amounted to the sum of \$50,002.47, as compared with the sum of \$42,863.24 for the month of July, 1911. The collections for the last quarter

Report of Inspector of Supplies

of the year 1912 amounted to the sum of \$130,125.19; while those for the corresponding quarter of the year 1911 were \$124,665.46. The total receipts for the care and maintenance of private and reimbursing patients for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, amounted to the sum of \$500,475.82.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. DARGAN,
Collection Attorney.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF SUPPLIES

To the State Hospital Commission:

I herewith submit my report as inspector of supplies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912.

As inspector my duty is to aid the Commission and the hospitals in the important work of seeing that all goods delivered to the different hospitals are up to the standards required by the specifications and the contracts. I am also required to work in co-operation with the stewards as well as with the purchasing committee.

It has been demonstrated that the inspector's work has resulted in material saving to the State. It has also been recognized by every one that it is of the utmost importance that no delivery should be allowed of any kind of goods or supplies falling below the quality for which the State is paying.

Practical suggestions were incorporated in the report of Mr. Henry C. Wright of the State Charities Aid Association to the effect that the Commission's system of inspection should be *elaborated*; that the specifications used by the committee on the joint purchase of supplies as well as by individual hospital stewards should be not only carefully prepared, but more carefully adhered to and that additional *inspection* and testing of all supplies received under contract and otherwise should be made. The purchasing committee, subject to the approval of the Commission, determine what article of supplies it is practicable and desirable to purchase by joint contract and for all the State hospitals, also the character and qualities of such supplies; draw specifications and enter into contracts for the supplies to be pur-

Report of Inspector of Supplies

chased jointly; and have samples and supplies tested chemically or otherwise for the purpose of determining their quality.

The Commission has endeavored to secure uniform specifications for coal, for butter and for eggs, as well as for other articles purchased by the hospitals, and is making every effort to see that the specifications are properly drawn and that the deliveries under the supervision of the inspector in every instance conform to these specifications.

In this most important work of caring for this great army of 32,000 unfortunates (and the number is still growing) the Commission fully realizes the importance of the strictest scrutiny on all supplies purchased for the hospitals and in safeguarding the interest of the State to the fullest degree. Mr. Wright in his report claimed that while the State had given a fair amount of attention to the purchasing of supplies, it had largely neglected to throw proper safeguards around the examination and delivery of such supplies from their storerooms to the consuming department.

It is highly important either that the contractors should be held to their contracts in the delivery of meat according to specifications, or else the specifications should be so changed as to provide for the quality of meat that is actually being delivered and strict attention be given to sanitary conditions in all the cold storage rooms, seeing that benches and blocks are kept thoroughly clean after the operation of the day has been completed; also that brine barrels be kept clean; also walls, floor and coolers be properly looked after, hooks in the ice box, etc.

Meats are received by all the institutions by the quarter and in quantity according to the capacity of the cold storage plants. Some of the institutions receive meat bi-weekly, some weekly and others tri-weekly. A judgment as to the quality of meat delivered cannot always be passed by the ordinary layman, so in order to secure the best opinion possible the inspector is called in.

During the past year the contractor for fresh meats made deliveries, part of which were admittedly below the specifications, particularly at Hudson River, Kings Park, Long Island and Manhattan State Hospitals. A great many rejections have

Report of Inspector of Supplies

been made during the past year of various kinds of shipments, such as fresh fish, rice, beans, dried green peas, syrup and eggs. For instance, at Ward's Island the inspector rejected at one time fifty-eight cases of eggs, which after being carefully tested by the inspector and regular egg candler, were found to be in bad condition.

At the St. Lawrence State Hospital the inspector rejected 660 pounds of dried green peas. One rejection of five barrels of turpentine was made at Manhattan State Hospital, shipment not being properly labeled in accordance with section 240, article 10 of the State Agricultural Law. At the same hospital on shipment of meat the inspector made rejection of seventeen fores, which did not come up to the weight of the specifications. Also at Ward's Island the inspector rejected thirty-one hams which did not come up to the contractor's specifications as to weight. A shipment of syrup made to all the different hospitals was rejected on account of not complying with the standard sample.

From time to time at different hospitals the inspector has rejected large quantities of butter which were not in accordance with the agreed contract.

At Kings Park the inspector had occasion to reject a carload of clover hay which was not satisfactory, inasmuch as the hay was mouldy. On the same occasion the inspector rejected a shipment of bacon received on contract which did not come up to the specifications, inasmuch as the pieces were mainly fat with no well-defined streak of lean meat; he also rejected a shipment of fish which on inspection was found to be unfit for use inasmuch as the same was turning pink and did not have the elasticity characteristic of fresh fish. At Long Island State Hospital the inspector has had occasion to reject numerous shipments of meat which were not in accordance with requirements.

It is the opinion of the inspector that the shippers are becoming more careful in filling orders for the institutions, realizing that the inspector is constantly traveling from one hospital to another and making examination of almost all shipments, especially those which appear not to comply with contract. This has naturally caused the shipper to realize that the inspector is to

Report of the Inspector of Buildings

the hospital system what the bank examiner is to the financial interests of the State. As close watch is kept and careful examination made of each shipment results have been most favorable.

I would hereby testify to the uniform consideration given me by the Commission and those in charge of the various institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. SPENCER,
Inspector of Supplies.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS

To the Honorable, The State Hospital Commission:

GENTLEMEN.—In October, 1911, the State Hospital Commission appointed me to the position of inspector of buildings. This appointment was made by the Commission to facilitate work being done at the State hospitals. In many cases new buildings and repair work were delayed by questions of changes, differences between the State and the contractors, and other matters, which should have been adjusted promptly, but were extended over months before adjustment.

When I first began working for the Commission, there was a contract at Kings Park State Hospital for four new buildings for patients and two kitchens with dining-rooms. These buildings were about two years behind time as to delivery, the first contractor having given up the contract. The North Eastern Construction Co. then took over the contract, but many obstacles prevented the delivery of the buildings within the time agreed.

At Long Island State Hospital there was a contract with the Concord Construction Co. for new water sections that was nine months behind time.

The Kings Park contract was taken up and by persistent effort with the contractor and settlement of differences between the architect, superintendent and contractor I succeeded in getting the work under motion and the buildings completed. Nearly every week some misunderstanding arose which made unnecessary delay as the disputed points had to be taken to the Commission, State

Report of the Inspector of Buildings

Architect and superintendent for settlement. By taking these matters up personally I was able to get them adjusted.

The same troubles and delays occurred at Long Island State Hospital. I found the only remedy was to take them personally to the different parties concerned and by getting a decision promptly avoid unnecessary delay.

While the above work was going on I visited the other hospitals, to take up different subjects, such as the excessive amount of coal consumed, changes in electrical wiring, changes for fire protection as recommended by the State Fire Marshal, installation of hot water heater in boiler-house, instead of taking live steam to each building, adjustment of Corliss engine for electric generators, and the question of fuel at the different hospitals, the fuel not being up to specifications required by the purchasing committee.

After several conferences with the State Architect the Commission presented a bill to be submitted to the Legislature for an appropriation of \$110,000 to make changes and improvements to the heating, lighting and power system at Kings Park State Hospital. The above amount was to provide an extension to the boiler-house for three new boilers, a power-house to contain 500 K. W. generator and turbine engine to drive it, air compressors, pumps and a balance draft system for the boilers, also to equip most of the buildings with vacuum valves on the radiators, and a central hot water heater, which would immediately supply most of the buildings with hot water and all of them as soon as they could be piped. This work was started in June and is now nearly completed. It is expected that a saving of about 18 per cent. will be made on the cost of fuel consumed, when this new system is completed. The expenditure of this money has been well made as we have purchased more machinery than outlined at first, have changed the electrical system from single to three phase, put in many more vacuum valves than first planned and extended balance draft system to eleven old boilers, put in two 300 K. W. generators with turbines to drive them, done much more piping than first planned, and put in four separate refrigerating machines in the isolated kitchens, which saves the hauling of ice to these stations. Have purchased a C O₂ machine

Report of the Purchasing Committee

to measure the temperature of the flue gas, water and steam meters so the engineer can get an intelligent and accurate report of steam generated, amount used in the plant and amount of exhaust wasted, and amount of water fed to boilers. These three machines should give an accurate check on the power and heating plant. In changing the piping in the conduits and buildings I found many short circuits in the piping and have removed many traps, which caused much waste of steam.

There are to be installed two centrifugal feed pumps, turbine driven, and two centrifugal turbine driven water supply pumps. The exhaust from these turbines and the generator turbines will be used to heat water for the buildings, heat the buildings and run the ice machinery. While the above work was under way six deep wells were drilled and an abundance of good water is now available.

Provided the Commission will approve the plan and the Legislature appropriate the money to finish this plant, it will give to the State a complete modern heating and power plant at Kings Park State Hospital and one that will reduce the cost of operation and fuel at least 25 per cent. at this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. DIX,
Inspector of Buildings.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE

To the State Hospital Commission:

Your purchasing committee respectfully submits the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1912.

The reorganization of the committee as provided for by the Laws of 1911 did not materially affect the methods that had previously prevailed. The newly organized committee, working on the foundation already laid, has undertaken however to broaden the scope of its work, and this report covers the first year of such undertaking. The committee has given careful attention to the task of improving and standardizing its position as a useful branch of the State hospital system and to this end it has formed closer relations with the State Hospital Commission and the State

Report of the Purchasing Committee

hospitals, and has secured the assistance of professional business men not connected with the hospitals.

The work of the committee has been made difficult by the confusion resulting from the office being located in the damaged part of the Capitol and on account of the lack of space for the receiving, indexing and filing of the samples submitted by bidders. An effort is being made to secure more room but a satisfactory adjustment of the matter has not yet been made. The committee has held fourteen regular and ten special meetings during the year; it has opened 591 bids and made 222 awards; has been in conferences with the State Hospital Commission on all matters of importance; has adopted a regular form of contract agreements with all dealers; and has established new specifications after conferences and investigations with experts and dealers.

New Specifications

The principal items for which the committee has prepared new specifications have been coal, butter, leather, carpet, whiskey, absorbent cotton, iron pipe, shade cloth, and cotton goods, including duck, linings and strong suitings.

COAL

By direction of the State Hospital Commission the committee with the aid of Mr. Baird Halberstadt of Pottsville, Pa., and Mr. Charles G. Armstrong of New York drafted technical specifications for coal. It was thought that specifications of this kind should be used in the purchase of the fuel supply for the fiscal year. The committee placed these specifications before the trade and asked for bids in March but with small results partly on account of the unsettled conditions in the trade and partly because of the extremely technical specifications. The specifications were modified and again submitted to the trade in June. One class of bidders from which the committee particularly desired bids positively declined to quote on the specifications because of their technicalities. There were many bidders, however, willing to subscribe to the conditions of the specifications and the coal contracts for most of the hospitals were awarded.

Report of the Purchasing Committee

The results of such contracts, however, have not been entirely satisfactory on account of the fuel quality which has been delivered and the probable increased cost.

BUTTER

The committee prepared technical specifications for butter which followed those of the United States Navy Department. These were modified by the Department of Agriculture and limited to New York State. The results obtained by the use of these specifications were entirely unsatisfactory as the creamery men were not prepared to quote on butter under the specifications of the committee, and out of a large number of specifications sent out only four bids were returned. The lowest price quoted was three and a half cents per pound above the basis of the committee's specifications. This was considered excessive and all bids were rejected. The committee then recommended to the State Hospital Commission that the butter be purchased direct from the creameries or their immediate representatives in the vicinity of the creamery; that the committee be authorized to purchase 600,000 pounds of butter for storage to be known as "creamery extras," and that the committee should pay not to exceed one cent above either New York or Boston weekly quotations. The Agricultural Department recommended that this butter be bought entirely in the State of New York and offered to co-operate with the committee by furnishing the inspection at the point of shipment; arranging all of the details as to the sealing and loading; looking after the refrigeration, and furnishing the committee with a certificate of quality at the time of shipment and the hospitals with a similar certification and the bill of lading. The committee succeeded in purchasing this butter at an average cost, delivered to all cold storage points for the hospitals, of 28.45 cents per pound, and all of the butter thus purchased has been graded "extras" and above.

LEATHER

The committee has also prepared for the various hospitals, by conferences between the committee and hospital stewards, technical specifications for leather which have been submitted to the

Report of the Purchasing Committee

leather trade for quotations. These specifications had previously received the approval of persons well informed as to leather quotations and terms and it is believed that material benefit will result from their use.

COTTON GOODS

In standardizing the cotton fabrics for the manufacture of men's and women's clothing the committee made a very careful study of the situation. Samples of all classes of fabrics used for such purpose were obtained from the institutions and were sent to the trade with the request that similar samples be returned or that samples of better articles at the same price be submitted. After collecting this mass of samples from the hospitals and the trade they were carefully compared by actual net weight per running yard and submitted to a warp and weft test for the tensile strength of the fabric, and tabulations of the facts obtained were made. The committee then in conference with a special committee appointed by the State Hospital Commission took up the question of standardizing the different classes of fabrics and selected from all of the materials which had been tested the samples shown by the tests and by the character of the cloth to be the best value for the purpose intended. The committee then submitted to the trade specifications based on the articles selected and furnished standard samples to all bidders requesting them. The bidding was very favorable and quite extended, and there has been no criticism whatsoever from the trade on the committee's specifications.

The committee also fixed a standard for carpet, secured bids on the established grade and made the award for the use of the entire State hospital system for the period of one year at manufacturer's prices.

FLOUR

The committee has submitted its flour specifications to the experts and the buyers of the trade, questioning them as to the value of the specifications to the miller and to the seller of the flour. Only two of the many replies which have been received to the inquiry have taken any exception to the specifications used by the committee in the purchase of flour. It is interesting to

Report of the Purchasing Committee

note that the flour trade is even going further in the matter of chemical analysis than the committee has yet gone in making its tests.

The plan recommended by this committee and accepted by the State Hospital Commission to establish a testing laboratory to be owned and operated by the State will make it possible for all analyses required, to be furnished by a chemist regularly employed for this purpose.

ADVERTISING

The committee has broadened the scope of its advertising using the technical trade journals of the lines represented in the specifications; has added greatly to its permanent mailing list in all lines of merchandise, and in addition has had the benefits of publicity through reading notices calling attention to the specifications and advertising.

PURCHASES AND EXPENSES

It appears from the records that this committee has purchased supplies actually weighing 293,200,406 pounds, or 146,600 net tons, which would be equivalent to 9,773 box cars of 15 tons capacity each, making a train over 60 miles in length. The statement herewith appended shows also that these supplies cost the State \$1,737,758.73.

The cost of the purchasing committee's office for the year of operation amounts to \$16,104.17; deducting the extraordinary expense of \$1,109.40, which has been paid for expert services principally for the purpose of compiling specifications, and \$3,026.91 for equipment, leaves a total expenditure chargeable against the operation of the office of \$11,967.86, or an average of \$997.32 per month. The principal expenses in subdivision show as follows:

Salaries and wages	\$7,551 64
Traveling expenses	1,323 39
Laboratory	398 25
Advertising	534 25
Samples	235 69
Stationery and books.....	1,760 16

Report of the Purchasing Committee

The balance of the expense is made up of miscellaneous items, such as telegrams, telephone, postage, etc. The item of stationery and books will always be large as it covers the printing of specifications, memoranda of awards and stationery for the committee.

The expenditure for the maintenance of the office is six-tenths of 1 per cent on the amount of goods purchased.

The committee has distributed to the bidders correct information as to the results of the bidding, not only of the individual so notified, but of the bids of all others, and has distributed memoranda of awards to the trade and others known to be interested in the progress the State is making in this direction. The committee has also furnished to the trade generally a complete copy of the prices bid by all persons on any line of supplies asked for. This has had a tendency to satisfy the trade with the committee's methods of operation.

Mr. E. D. Spencer, the Commission's inspector of supplies, has been in attendance at nearly all of the meetings of the committee during the year and has furnished the committee from time to time information relative to rejections and has investigated complaints that have been received by the committee.

While there is little doubt that the work of the committee results in a considerable saving to the State, a complete demonstration of this fact is not possible. The committee buys goods at opportune times in large quantities and thereby obtains better prices than could be obtained by the separate hospitals. The standardizing of staple articles should also result in more uniformity in the supplies furnished the hospitals and enable them to secure better products for the money expended. As already pointed out the expense incurred by the committee is very small compared with the volume of the purchases made.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends that the State Hospital Commission shall, by methods within its own power, and by legislative methods, if necessary, so correct and improve the method of purchasing by this committee as to relieve it from the hard and fast regulations of the present system, that merchandise may be secured

Report of the Purchasing Committee

by fair and reasonable methods, which would allow a proper competition; and that merchandise may be bought at the most opportune times. A system can be worked out in detail which will produce much more acceptable and economical results than the present method.

The committee would further recommend that in view of the difficulties connected with the last contract and the various qualities of coal required to operate successfully at the different hospitals, the committee be relieved from making specifications for coal in the future, and that each hospital purchase its own supply. If coal specifications are to be provided for the coming fiscal year, the committee would recommend that it be permitted to eliminate the extremely technical conditions from the present specifications.

The committee recommends that it be permitted to secure butter for the coming fiscal year on the same plan as the one above noted and that cheese be purchased in like manner.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. SMITH,
ARTHUR W. HURD,
MAURICE C. ASHLEY,
C. A. MOSHER,
EDWARD S. GRANEY,

Purchasing Committee for State Hospitals.

Report of the Purchasing Committee

Table Giving Comparison of Prices of Staple Provisions Purchased by the State Hospitals, 1903-1912

ARTICLE	LOWEST PRICE		HIGHEST PRICE		Per cent increase	PRESENT PRICE 1912	
	Year	Price	Year	Price		Price	Per cent increase
Beef, full carcass, per pound	1905	\$0.0563	.....	.....	113	\$0.12	113
Beef, fores, per pound	1905	.0443	.....	.....	142	.1075	142
Mutton, per pound	1906	.0673	1910	\$0.12	79	.0875	30
Veal, per pound	1905	.0673	.....	.....	93	.13	93
Lamb, per pound	1905	.09	1910	.1445	60.5	.1185	32
Pork, per pound	1905	.0648	1910	.14	130	.12	85
Canned corned beef, per pound	1905	.084	1910	.1662	94.4	.1428	71.4
Dried beef, per pound	1905	.10	1910	.1945	94.5	.1745	43
Tongue, per pound	1906	.13	1910	.20	54	.18	38.5
Salt pork, per barrel	1905	12.48	1910	25.90	107.5	20.00	60
Ham, per pound	1908	.0935	1910	.1722	82	.1387	48
Bacon, per pound	1905	.0875	1910	.1897	117	.1457	66.5
California hams, per pound	1905	.0837	1910	.1245	95.4	.0915	43.5
Wheat flour, per barrel	1907	3.525	1909	5.50	56	3.94	12
Graham flour, per barrel	1905	3.23	1909	6.40	99	3.90	20
Rye flour, per barrel	1906	3.35	.....	.....	43	4.80	43
Corn meal, yellow, per barrel	1906	2.78	1908	4.11	50	3.55	27.5
Corn starch, per cwt	1905	2.43	1909	3.69	34	2.55	5
Wheat flakes, per barrel	1906	4.22	1910	6.10	44.5	4.88	13
Hominy, per barrel	1906	2.79	.....	.....	47	4.10	47
Oatmeal, per barrel	1905	4.11	1907	7.35	80	5.68	38
Rollod oats, per barrel	1905	3.43	1907	6.40	90	5.15	50
Barley, per cwt	1905	1.80	.....	.....	150	4.49	150
Farina, per barrel	1906	4.84	1909	6.91	43	6.00	24
Tapioca, per cwt	1905	1.95	1907	6.00	200	4.48	130
Rice, per pound	1905	.0205	.....	.....	90	.0392	90
Macaroni, per pound	1906	.0339	1910	.042	21	.0395	16.5
Beans, per bushel (60 lbs.)	1907	1.55	.....	.....	77	2.74	77
Peas, split, per bushel	1905	5.95	.....	.....	35	8.00	35
Peas, dried green, per bushel	1905	1.14	.....	.....	160	2.95	160
Syrup, per gallon	1905	.183	.....	.....	20	.22	20
Vinegar, per gallon	1905	.08	1911	.15	87.5	.1195	50
Raisins, per pound	1905	.0425	1907	.0993	134	.055	30
Currants, per pound	1905	.054	.....	.....	51	.0815	51
Prunes, per pound	1905	.0335	.....	.....	149	.0823	149
Apples, per pound	1905	.0575	1907	.1010	76	.0909	60
Peaches, per pound	1905	.0507	1907	.1275	151	.1185	133
Canned peas, per dozen	1910	3.77	.....	.....	30	4.90	30
Canned tomatoes, per dozen	1905	2.05	.....	.....	30	2.67	30
Canned corn, per dozen	1905	.67	.....	.....	12	.75	12
Succotash, per dozen	1905	.70	.....	.....	14	.80	14
String beans, per dozen	1905	2.75	1911	3.45	29	3.00	9
Canned apples, per dozen	1905	1.40	1911	3.10	122	2.60	95

Report of the Purchasing Committee

Table Showing Quantities Contracted for and Total Amounts Paid for State Hospital Provisions 1911-1912

ARTICLES	Pounds	Pounds	Value
Cereals:			
Flour	7,661,444		
Entire wheat.....	33,124		
Graham flour.....	107,016		
Rye flour.....	66,444		
Corn meal, white.....	19,600		
Corn meal, yellow.....	189,000		
Corn starch	61,580		
Cracked wheat	23,800		
Wheat flake	167,490		
Hominy	187,200		
Oatmeal	96,500		
Rolled oats.....	237,690		
Barley	30,500		
Farina	85,000		
Total		8,966,388	\$207,055 05
Tapioca, pearl, medium	76,900		
Tapioca, pearl, fine	45,840		
Rice	263,300		
Macaroni	99,000		
Beans	323,340		
Peas, split	21,210		
Peas, dried green.....	57,960		
Peanuts	15,900		
Total		903,450	35,539 13
Cream tartar	7,870		
Bicarbonate of soda.....	9,347		
Total		17,217	2,135 20
Fresh meats:			
Beef, full carcass.....	3,328,871		
Beef, fores	1,986,359		
Mutton	541,100		
Veal	147,000		
Lamb	29,760		
Fresh pork	45,000		
Total		6,078,090	571,164 33
Provisions:			
Corned beef	56,976		
Dried beef sets	6,250		
Beef tongue	4,250		
Salt pork	472½		
Hams	148,050		
Bacon	81,300		
California hams	68,900		
Bologna	26,700		
Frankfurters	19,900		
Lard compound.....	35,900		
Lard, pure.....	20,140		
Total		467,838½	64,467 37

Report of the Purchasing Committee

ARTICLES	Pounds	Pounds	Value
Salt fish:			
Codfish	169,200		
Salmon, mess	11,400		
Salmon, canned	64,020		
Salmon, smoked	4,700		
Mackerel	106,600		
Herring	9,400		
Halibut	12,260		
Salmon trout	24,400		
Total		401,980	\$31,986 81
Canned goods:			
Peas	115,728 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Tomatoes	272,970 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Corn	64,344		
Succotash	26,880		
Beans, stringless	69,246 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Apples	94,297 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Total		643,467 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,768 05
Wet groceries:			
Molasses	78,528		
Syrup	328,507 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Vinegar, table	171,850		
Vinegar, pickling	8,330		
Pickles, 1,500 count	42,525		
Pickles, 1,200 count	11,250		
Total		640,990 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,701 31
Dry groceries:			
Tea	99,278		
Chocolate	3,051		
Cocoa	4,030		
Salt, T. Is.	28,160		
Salt, Retsof	16,820		
Salt, table	295,040		
Salt, common	160,160		
Gelatine	867		
Cocoanut	1,980		
Total		609,386	18,441 56
Dried fruits:			
Raisins	26,850		
Currants	20,900		
Prunes	129,900		
Citron	1,595		
Apples	53,600		
Peaches	59,850		
Figs	35,080		
Dates	20,671		
Total		348,436	28,264 56
Preserves:			
Apple butter		20,970	1,377 28

Report of the Purchasing Committee

ARTICLES	Pounds	Pounds	Value
Laundry supplies:			
Starch, corn	32,700		
Starch, wheat	21,600		
Sal-soda	64,900		
Washing soda	123,160		
Caustic soda, 76 p. c.	36,800		
Caustic soda, 74 p. c.	15,412		
Caustic potash, 75 p. c.	24,200		
Alkali	18,000		
Japan wax	555		
Borax	3,575		
Total		340,902	\$7,149 48
Bath brick	16,992		
Tobacco	27,159		
Paraffin, 125°	23,295		
Paraffin, 135°	1,450		
Total		68,896	7,213 75
White lead		94,600	6,850 14
Fertilizer:			
Dried blood	39,950		
Muriate of potash	89,600		
Nitrate of soda	85,850		
Acid phosphate available	247,250		
Agr. salt	4,000		
Floats	38,000		
Agr. lime	478,000		
Total		982,650	7,173 88
Curled hair		23,400	6,732 80
Cottons		212,183	58,437 53
Gauze		7,254	3,071 89
Rubber hose		6,995	1,354 06
Rubber goods		20,785	11,253 37
Whiskey		6,202	1,860 60
Iron pipe		199,369	7,770 16
Table oilcloth		16,440	2,206 69
Rubber sheeting		14,383	3,875 20
Butter, approximately		600,000	174,000 00
Absorbent cotton and waste		9,000	1,205 00
Coal	271,024,000		378,687 04
Crockery and glassware		387,409	13,853 99
Carpet		39,130	18,277 00
Shade cloth		7,104	3,529 10
Damask		25,000	11,140 00
Toilet paper		16,491	8,216 40
Grand total		293,200,406 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1,737,758 73

Report of the Purchasing Committee

Statement of expenses of Purchasing Committee, September 1, 1911, to August 31, 1912

	Per year	Per month
Salaries and wages.....	\$7,551 64	\$629 30
Traveling expenses	1,323 39	110 28
Laboratories	398 25	33 19
Advertising.....	534 25	44 52
Samples	235 69	19 64
Telegrams	72 70	6 06
Periodicals	66 00	5 50
Stationery and books.....	1,760 16	146 68
Telephones	244 83	20 40
Freight.....	12 51	1 04
Express	119 34	9 95
Postage	270 65	22 55
Experts	1,109 40	92 45
Ice	14 20	1 18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$13,713 01	\$1,142 74
Less experts and equipment.....	1,745 15	145 42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$11,967 86	\$997 32
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

REPORT OF THE LABORATORY OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE

There have been made in the laboratory of the purchasing committee for State hospitals 1,481 chemical and microscopical analyses during the year ending September 30, 1912. The general nature of these is listed below.

	Number of analyses
Foods and feeding stuffs.....	368
Drugs and medicines.....	100
Fuels (analysis and heat test).....	293
Oils	62
Paints	20
Laundry chemicals	98
Cloth and other textiles	43
Cements, metals, etc.....	51
Waters, chemical	68

Report of the Purchasing Committee

Waters, bacteriological	268
Clinical, chemical and bacteriological.....	42
Miscellaneous	68
<hr/>	
Total	1,481
<hr/>	

Of this number, 378 were clinical and sanitary examinations for the Binghamton State Hospital only, and had to do mostly with checking the cleanliness of the milk supply and the efficiency of the filtration plant at the water works. The latter plant has shown an average of 98 per cent and over in bacterial efficiency throughout the time of its operation, which compares favorably with the results obtained with the best municipal filters. This high efficiency is in part due however to the admixture of clean well water. As a rule about 70 per cent of the purification occurs before the coagulated water passes through the sand filters.

The fuel analyses and heat tests, which are here listed together, have in previous years been considered as separate items. Had this practice been continued the total number would have been something over 500 instead of 293. This increased number is due to the work attendant on the checking of the present coal specifications which are in effect in the several hospitals.

During the first part of the season deliveries of steam sizes of anthracite coals were frequently below the requirements. To what extent this was due to the peculiar business conditions in the hard coal fields, where the demand is said to have exceeded the supply, and to what extent to the refusal of most of the larger operators to bid on the specifications, thus forcing some of the hospitals to buy from the jobbers and smaller independent operators, it would be difficult to say with certainty. During the last part of the season the quality of these deliveries improved very generally and most of the hospitals are now receiving steam sizes of anthracite which is somewhat above the average in heating value.

Domestic sizes of anthracites, i. e., pea, chestnut, stove and egg, have been generally of fair quality. Some shipments of pea coal, however, which is the first size from which the bone and slate

Report of the Purchasing Committee

are not picked by hand, have been unusually high in ash and consequently proportionately low in heating value.

It is questionable whether these more expensive sizes are economical coals for generating steam, i. e., whether as many heat units can be purchased for a dollar, as in the finer sizes.

Deliveries of bituminous coal have been frequently of low heating value in some of the hospitals. Here too the later deliveries have shown an improvement over the earlier ones.

No general investigations of the amount of fuel lost in the coal ash refuse have been completed. Such tests as have thus far been made indicate that generally about 5 per cent of unburned fuel exists in these, which would correspond with about 1 per cent of loss in the original coal as fired.

No general studies of the efficiency actually obtained in most of the heating plants, i. e., the amount of steam actually generated per pound of coal or per 1,000 heat units, have ever been made. Such measures of heat balance and analyses of chimney gases as were previously made indicated considerably more than the ideal loss of 15 per cent of heat up the stack.

A loss of fuel which is probably greater than any of these results from a condition which lies within the province of the engineer rather than the chemist, viz., the inability to maintain a low steam pressure on a relatively small and independent radiating area during mild weather. In some cases the daily coal consumption on relatively mild days is within ten or twelve tons of what it may average on the most severe day of winter.

Many of our analyses and other tests of metals have had to do with a continuation of our studies of the corrosion of piping, which were begun last year. We have shown in the last report of the Binghamton State Hospital the general composition of iron pipe which in the past proved most durable here, and the fact that no sharp line of distinction at present exists between wrought iron and much of the low carbon steel. This year, as time admitted, we have studied more primarily the causes of corrosion. Omitting lengthy details, these, we believe, have been in every case due directly or indirectly to electrolysis. Tests with delicate galvanometers have shown that nearly all of the ground piping at the Binghamton State Hospital, where the studies were conducted,

Report of the Purchasing Committee

carries more or less electric current, this being in some cases so small as to fail of detection by ordinary commercial instruments while in others the amount was distinctly sensible.

Numerous experiments in the laboratory have further shown that above a certain temperature, lying indefinitely between 50 and 70 F., even the purest iron will be corroded in pure distilled water, from which all acids (even the carbonic acid from the air) have been carefully excluded, by a few millamperes of current. Below this temperature in these cases no corrosion occurs if fresh portions of water are continually supplied to the surface of the metal, while above it corrosion increases rapidly with increase in heat.

In experiments where the more common impure irons were used, corrosion occurs, in spots at least, much more rapidly. This may be due in part at least to local battery action between the differently constituted particles. Corrosion was in each case more rapid where natural water with its contained salts was employed, but the addition of free alkalis always tended to prevent it.

We believe that above the temperature named a difference of potential probably exists between the dissimilar particles of a single piece of impure iron, but we have not been able to devise experiments to prove this and for practical purposes at the hospital named no such refined work is necessary. Enough stray current is everywhere present to more than explain all the past troubles from pipe corrosion. The studies also furnish a rational explanation for most of the corrosion having occurred in the warm return lines, where water is running along the bottom of the pipe, and being practically absent from the cold water lines, not only in the hospital but in cities generally.

The further tests of supplies have shown nothing new or unusual, purity in the sense of complying with the State laws having been quite general, and variations in quality having been about as heretofore. All these latter were made for the purpose of checking the deliveries of the several hospitals of goods purchased under the contracts of the purchasing committee for State hospitals.

Respectfully submitted,

BURT E. NELSON,

Chemist.

REPORT OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR SOMERS

To the State Hospital Commission:

I respectfully submit my report as medical inspector for the first three and one-half months of the fiscal year.

On January 17, 1912, my duties in this capacity ceased, and I became Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital.

During the periods as inspector eight visits were made to the State hospitals and ten to the licensed private houses. Three unlicensed houses were also inspected to ascertain if insane persons were illegally cared for therein.

In October, I attended the Conference of Charities and Correction at Watertown.

At a later period a part of my time was taken up in serving as one of the committee to conduct an examination for second assistant physician.

The detailed reports filed with the Commission show that 481 new patients were examined in State hospitals and fifty-two in private institutions. In all instances the patients were examined sufficiently to determine their condition, and those who desired it were given the privilege of as full an interview as time would permit. Of the total number thus examined forty-eight were voluntary cases, twelve being in State hospitals and thirty-six in licensed private houses. The immediate commitment of fourteen of this class was recommended to the Department, because it seemed that their mental condition required treatment, which could be more successfully pursued under this provision.

Since in private institutions, 69 per cent. of the cases admitted were of the voluntary class, there were quite a number who were, at the time of the visit, permitted to remain in this class but who showed certain mental characteristics which might soon develop into a more serious form of upset. In such instances the physician in charge was requested to report to the Department at an early date the condition of the case so that commitment might be recommended if conditions seemed to warrant the procedure.

The usual number of complaints were made by patients. These complaints were, in the large majority of instances, relative to detention. The commitment papers were examined whenever it

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

was necessary to settle the question raised by the patient as to irregularity of the commitment. In the main the appeals for discharge came from unrecoverable cases, whose requests had been considered more than once by those in immediate authority.

Compared to the large number of insane under State care, few accidents were reported to the Department. These, as usual, were found to be due to the activity or feebleness of the patients. No instances of abuse of patients required special investigation.

In visiting institutions an inspection was invariably made of as many departments as time would permit for the purpose of ascertaining the care of patients generally, as well as the condition of the wards.

I again desire to express my appreciation of the consideration given me by the Commission, and courtesies extended by those in charge of institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

ELBERT M. SOMERS,

Medical Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. WALTER G. RYON, MEDICAL INSPECTOR
To the State Hospital Commission:

I herewith respectfully submit my report, as medical inspector, for the last eight and one-half months of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912. The period covering the three and one-half months previous to my appointment has been reported upon by my predecessor, Dr. Elbert M. Somers.

Since my appointment to the office, on January 17, 1912, 126 visits have been made to the thirty-nine institutions which are subject to the visitation and inspection of your Commission. Sixteen of these visits were made by Dr. William E. Sylvester, deputy medical examiner of the Bureau of Deportation who was detailed by your Commission, on August 23d, to assist in the work.

Forty-seven visits were made to the State hospitals and sixty-nine to licensed private institutions. Of these, Dr. Sylvester made five visits to State hospitals, and eleven to licensed private houses. Three visits have been made to each licensed private

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

house and to each State hospital, with the exception of the Mohansic State Hospital, to which two visits were made.

Detailed reports of each visitation have been filed in the office of your Commission, and at the institutions visited. Five thousand and twenty-two persons admitted to the State hospitals were examined, and 612 patients admitted to licensed private houses were seen, each being allowed an interview in accordance with the provisions of the statute. The numbers given do not include all of the new admissions for the year, inasmuch as many were admitted and discharged in the interval between the visits of the inspector.

In addition to the above, thirteen visits were made to ten unlicensed private houses for the purpose of ascertaining whether insane persons were kept therein contrary to law.

A visit was made to the Newark Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, to examine five alleged insane patients, whom it was desired to commit to a State hospital. Upon examination four of these were rejected as being unsuitable for care and treatment in an institution for the insane.

A visit was also made to investigate the detention, for five days, in jail, of a patient committed to the Hudson River State Hospital. Investigation showed the health officer, who in this instance was one of the examining physicians, to be entirely ignorant of the statutory requirements of his office concerning the care and treatment of the insane pending commitment. Nor did he, or the other medical examiner, possess any knowledge of the use of the emergency commitment, the use of which in this instance would have avoided the hardships the patient was forced to undergo. In view of this circumstance, your Commission caused pamphlets, fully explaining the procedure of the emergency commitment and the duties of local health and poor officers concerning the care and treatment of the insane pending commitment, to be distributed throughout the State. It is to be hoped that through these means such regrettable occurrences may, in the future, be avoided.

A portion of my time, during the year, was devoted to assisting in conducting two practical examinations for senior assistant physician, which were held at the Psychiatric Institute on March 9th, and on March 14th, at the Binghamton State Hospital.

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

During the year I was present at the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York on April 18th; the meeting of the American Psychological Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 28th-31st; the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Washington, D. C., September 24th-26th; I also attended the conferences of your Commission with the superintendents and managers, held at Albany on April 16th, 17th, and at the Buffalo State Hospital on September 6th.

On February 20th-21st, an Interhospital Conference of the up-state hospitals was attended at the Willard State Hospital, at which I presented a paper entitled: "A Study of the Deterioration of Huntington's Chorea, with a Presentation of Three Cases."

The Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D. C., and the Hospital for the Insane at Brockville, Ontario, Canada, were also visited during the year.

STATE HOSPITALS — ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

There have been admitted, exclusive of transfers, 7,283 patients to the State hospitals, during the present fiscal year. Of these admissions, 297 were voluntary patients, which is a decrease of 16 compared with the voluntary admissions of the previous year.

As in previous years, a large number of the voluntary cases were readmissions, who profiting by their former experience in hospital care, again applied during the incipency of their attack, thus receiving early and permanent benefit.

Of the voluntary cases admitted during the year, 111 were seen. Of this number, nineteen proved to be unsuitable for voluntary admission as they lacked insight into their mental condition and a proper knowledge of the nature of their voluntary application. The formal commitment of these cases was recommended in order to promote and protect their interests.

Five voluntary cases, who proved to be either drug habitues or inebriates, and therefore improper cases for voluntary admission, were recommended to be discharged.

Attention is called to the number of senile cases received, namely 615, or 8.4 per cent of the total number of new cases admitted

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

during the year. Of this number, 374 were seen. Although each case seen was invested as fully as circumstances would allow, I was only able to recommend the discharge of twenty-one cases, as being unsuitable for care in a State hospital.

The problem is a serious one, and should be carefully considered by each hospital. There seems to be a growing tendency upon the part of municipalities to unload inmates of county homes, homes for the aged and infirm, etc., upon the State hospitals, and in many cases in order to facilitate the admission of this class, the commitment or petition is often highly colored, as is proven by their conduct after admission. While no doubt many are suitable cases, still on the other hand many are dotards and could be cared for at the institutions above mentioned by the simple increase of night supervision, or at their own homes by devoting more attention to their needs than the average relative is willing to give. I would suggest that each superintendent make it a practice to send an experienced member of his staff to see each doubtful senile case committed to his hospital, in order to determine if such patient is a proper case for admission to a State hospital under the statute. Once admitted, it is extremely difficult to get rid of senile patients, even though they prove to be unsuitable cases.

Among the new admissions seen were thirty-four imbeciles, who proving not to be insane within the meaning of the law, were recommended to be discharged. The admission of patients from institutions for the feeble-minded should be carefully supervised by sending an experienced physician, when necessary to determine the suitability of the patients' mental condition, before their admission.

Thirty-seven newly committed patients, consisting of alcoholics, drug habitues and epileptics, were found not to be insane and their discharge was therefore recommended.

Two hundred and eighty-five patients seen were nonresidents and aliens, subject to removal and deportation. In every instance these had already been reported to the Bureau of Deportation. In addition to these, forty-five aliens were seen who had passed the deportable period. Instructions were given to investigate these cases thoroughly and to have as many as would take ad-

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

vantage of the repatriation procedure. As far as could be learned and observed, the majority of the hospitals are effectually co-operating with the Bureau of Deportation in their effort to reduce the number of our nonresident and alien insane.

RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION

During the visits to the State hospitals, eighty-six patients were seen in restraint and 104 in seclusion. The largest number of patients in seclusion were found in the hospitals for the criminal insane. In the civil hospitals the number seen in restraint varied from one to thirteen, and the number visited in seclusion, from one to six, these numbers being in inverse ratio to the population of the hospital. One hospital with less than 1,500 patients had thirteen in restraint, while one with a population of over 4,000 had but three.

The practice of restraining and secluding patients is an easy way of avoiding a difficult situation, which on the other hand might be overcome by thoughtful administration, careful nursing, more individual attention to the patient's needs, a study of the upsetting factors and by the proper use of hydrotherapeutic measures.

In each instance where restraint and seclusion were found, the circumstances were inquired into in detail, and (wherever possible) recommendations made for their discontinuance wherever practicable by substituting diversion and occupation and hydrotherapeutic measures.

COMPLAINTS OF PATIENTS

During the visits to the State hospitals, 236 patients requested and were granted special interviews. Of these 225 complained of detention, claiming that they had been illegally committed. Investigation of each case showed their commitment to be proper in every respect, and none were considered well enough to be discharged. Seven patients complained of abuse, either on the part of the officers or of the employees of the hospital. In each instance, after careful investigation, their complaints were found to be without foundation. The largest numbers of interviews were requested by patients in the hospitals for the criminal insane.

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

Many of these patients requested either transfer to prison or to a civil hospital. In none of these cases could the request be granted. At the Dannemora State Hospital, three patients complained of the quality of the food, one making a complaint while I was present in the dining-room. Investigation showed the food to be in sufficient quantity and of good quality.

Twenty-eight patients who had written to His Excellency, the Governor, your Commission and the medical inspector, were visited and their complaints investigated. In each instance the complaints were found to be based upon a delusional basis, the majority of these patients being cases of paranoic conditions.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

One hundred and three accidents of importance were reported to the Commission during the year. Forty-three per cent of these were occasioned by patients falling, thereby sustaining fractures, cuts, bruises, etc., these occurring principally in the enfeebled class. Nineteen accidental fractures were the result of assaults upon the part of other patients. Among these occurred one death caused by a fracture of the skull inflicted by a patient who, arising in the night, unscrewed the nozzle of a fire hose, and assaulted a neighboring patient with fatal result. The accident occurred upon an open dormitory, which although without a regular night watch was visited frequently by the night supervisor and by a night attendant from another ward.

While the custom of having certain classes of patients sleep in open dormitories, which are not watched continuously by a regular night attendant, exists in almost every State hospital, in my opinion this method should be abolished and a sufficient night force employed to supply each ward with at least one night attendant.

Five patients sustained fractures prior to their admission. This further emphasizes the necessity for proper care, upon the part of the health officers and poor authorities, of patients awaiting commitment.

Each community should have a suitable place provided where patients can be cared for, pending commitment, which though

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

obligatory upon the part of the health officer to provide, is often neglected, and patients are consequently incarcerated in some jail or lock-up.

The existing laws should be amended to provide that in communities where no such proper place exists, such patients may at once be sent to a State hospital for a period not exceeding ten days, while the question of their sanity was determined. The expense of such transfer and of the maintenance of the patients while at the State hospital, pending commitment, should be borne by the county or municipality from which they came. This would be a means of providing proper care and treatment for them while awaiting examination and commitment.

Four patients, while engaged in their various daily occupations, sustained accidents, one of which proved fatal. The fatality occurred in a patient whose clothing became entangled in the collar of the shaft of an ash-hoist, near which he was working, the patient being revolved about the shaft and instantly killed as a result of a fracture of the spinal column.

Six sudden deaths occurred during the year. In each of these a coroner's inquest was held, and death found to be due to natural causes. In two cases of general paralysis, death occurred from asphyxiation, due to the inspiration of small particles of food.

Three deaths occurred in patients during their attempts at elopement from their respective institutions. One patient was killed by a railroad train, another by drowning, and the third died from exposure. In each instance every possible effort was made, upon the part of the hospital authorities, to locate the patients following their escape.

It is gratifying to note that in but seven instances were accidents incurred by struggles between patients and employees. In all but one case investigation showed the injuries to have been accidentally received.

One patient, however, received a fracture of the jaw upon being struck by an attendant. This employee was promptly discharged from the service of the hospital. In addition to discharging employees for assaults on patients, I consider it a proper

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

procedure, where the facts can be clearly established, to cause the arrest of such persons on the charge of assault. Could this be done in every instance, it would still lessen the tendency toward abuse upon the part of employees.

I regret to report that a female patient was the victim of a criminal assault, supposed to have been perpetrated by an employee of the hospital. This occurred in the basement of the cottage where the patient was housed. An investigation of the occurrence was held by your Commission and by the medical inspector, with the result that the nurses directly responsible for the oversight of the patient were recommended for discharge from the service, and the suspected employee held for the action of the grand jury, who however failed to return an indictment because of lack of evidence.

On the evening of June 13th, two nurses, employed at the Manhattan State Hospital, were drowned while bathing in the East river. One being overcome by the strong current, her companion, though fully dressed, swam to her assistance, but both were drowned. These nurses had been in the continuous employ of the hospital for about two years, and had rendered faithful and efficient service.

On the evening of July 3d, fire was discovered in the third story of the Psychiatric Institute, which resulted in a partial loss of the library of the Institute, and the total destruction of the third floor. It was indeed most fortunate that the invaluable records and specimens contained in the Institute were saved from destruction. The fact that the fire did not extend to the adjacent Verplanck Building, which is in close connection with this floor, and that the 417 patients, housed therein, were speedily and carefully removed from the building, to places of safety without elopement or injury, speaks in the highest terms for the efficient administration of the hospital.

Eighteen attempts at suicide were made during the year, twelve of which were successful. In each instance of death by suicide, an inquest was held by the coroner, who exonerated the various hospitals from all blame. In one instance, however, it was thought by the superintendent that two charge nurses had

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

been somewhat lax in their oversight of a patient who suicided, and they were therefore discharged.

The general health of the patients and employees throughout the service has been good. During the year a few cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and erysipelas have arisen in the various institutions, but these were so promptly isolated that no epidemics occurred.

On May 2d, a case of smallpox was discovered in a male employee at the Hudson River State Hospital. He was quarantined at once, made an uneventful recovery, and no further cases developed.

Typhoid fever occurred at the Long Island and Kings Park State Hospitals, there being, in all, fifteen cases. The source of infection was not found, though it was thought to have been carried by flies at the Kings Park State Hospital, as there was a number of cases of this disease in a neighboring village.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

The usual high standards have been maintained in the training schools throughout the service. During the year, 166 nurses were graduated, and at the close of this fiscal year, there were 545 pupils in training.

In the majority of the hospitals, a superintendent of nurses is employed, who has the direct charge of, and is responsible to the superintendent, for the conduct of the school. This course should be followed in all of the State hospitals. There is no doubt but that, with an efficient superintendent of nurses, the pupils receive more individual attention and training in their practical work than can obtain when this necessary part of the course is left entirely to the supervision of the officers of the hospital, whose many and varied duties prevent them from devoting sufficient time to this work.

We have in our service to-day 753 graduate nurses, or 12½ per cent of the entire force of employees. This shows, I think, that the schools are accomplishing the work laid out and in consequence the standard of care has been raised.

It is gratifying also to record that 139 of our graduate nurses, now in the hospitals, have qualified as registered nurses.

Medical Inspector—Annual Report

In addition to the two years' course of training for nurses, there has been in force a training course for attendants, consisting of lectures and practical work in housekeeping methods, care of patients, bathing, etc. This course is compulsory from the first day of employment, and has resulted in much benefit to those employed and to the institution as well.

At the present time there exist no training schools of any nature, in the hospitals for the criminal insane. I am informed however, that, at the Matteawan State Hospital, it is planned to establish a training school for attendants. I am firmly of the opinion that, if training schools for nurses, of the same standards as those in the civil hospitals, be established in these institutions, this would tend to elevate their standard of care, and eliminate, in part, their prison-like atmosphere.

PREVENTION AND AFTER-CARE

During the year, 412 patients were referred to the committees on mental hygiene and after-care, and to the after-care agents connected with various State hospitals. This is a little over 10 per cent. of the total number discharged from the hospitals during the past fiscal year. This number it seems to me is decidedly too low, for if we are going to effect anything in after-care, we must look after the majority of the patients who leave our institutions.

There are eleven hospitals which have no after-care agent, and six are without a committee on mental hygiene and after-care. It is only in connection with the Manhattan, Central Islip and Rochester State Hospitals, that two paid employees, known as after-care agents, exist. I believe that it would be a distinct advantage to have at least one paid after-care agent connected with each of the State hospitals and if necessary to have two in connection with the larger hospitals of the Metropolitan District.

These after-care agents should be chosen from the ranks of our graduate nurses, who are best fitted by experience and training for this special work. They, with their knowledge of mental nursing, would be well equipped not only to guide the newly discharged patient into healthful occupation and environment,

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

but would be of assistance in teaching families how to live to avoid mental upsets. Centers should be established in each State hospital district, where an experienced physician could be detailed from the staff of the hospital, for dispensary work. He could advise those who apply for treatment and could also inform inquiring relatives, concerning their friends at the hospital.

More out-patient departments should also be established in connection with the hospitals themselves. These have proved a success at the St. Lawrence and Long Island State hospitals, and should be extended to others.

During the year, the hospitals have tried to co-operate with the physicians of their respective districts, but with little success. Time and again have invitations been sent to the physicians in the neighboring community to attend the staff meetings at the different institutions, but these have elicited little or no response. This was done so that the physicians might see the progress of patients in whom they were interested, and also that they might become familiar with the standard of the medical work now being done in the service, and the methods in vogue for the examination of patients.

Notwithstanding these set-backs, this practice should be continued, and when it can be done, the physicians on the staff should read papers and give addresses upon subjects pertaining to the hospital at the local and county medical societies. In every way possible should the co-operation of the general practitioner be secured.

Meetings have been conducted by various physicians in the service, where the causative factors in the production of mental disease were discussed and preventative methods shown. These should be continued. There should be exhibits shown throughout the State, at which lectures could be given by members of the staff of the nearest State hospital, upon hospital care and methods, and upon the preventable causes of insanity.

It remains, therefore, for all to put their shoulders to the wheel if we are to make progress, and instigate an active prevention and after-care.

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

MEDICAL WORK

A recent circular letter shows that of the 8,294 cases assigned to the various medical officers for examination, 828 or 9 9/10 per cent remain uncompleted at the close of the fiscal year. This, I think, shows the necessity of a more uniform organization of the medical work.

The increasing size of our hospitals imposes additional executive duties upon the superintendent and first assistant, thereby encroaching upon the time that they would otherwise devote to the direction and supervision of the clinical work of the hospital. It is because of this that systematic direction, along this line, is becoming less noticeable.

In each hospital there should be a physician detailed to supervise, and be responsible for, the clinical work. In the larger hospitals this position should be filled by one occupying the rank of a first assistant physician or a director of clinical psychiatry, while in the smaller institutions a senior assistant would suffice. Upon these men the entire oversight of the medical work should fall, they being responsible to the superintendent for the same, and in turn be advised and directed by the director of the Psychiatric Institute, who from time to time could visit each hospital and direct their work. They should assign the cases for examination, and see that these are thoroughly worked up. They also should conduct the staff meetings, thereby being better enabled to keep in touch with the work that each member of the staff is doing. These men should be given every opportunity to improve their clinical knowledge by means of courses of instruction at the Psychiatric Institute and elsewhere, and a sufficient amount of literature placed at their command.

In addition I believe that each assistant physician should be obliged to take a course of instruction at the Institute, and arrangements should be made in every hospital so that this could be accomplished.

The method for assigning cases for examination and study varies so much in the different hospitals that it seems to me that some definite and uniform method should be undertaken. It is my opinion that the cases admitted should be examined by the

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

physicians on the acute services, and that more chance should be given for rotation of service, so that all would have not only an opportunity of examining acute cases, but also the experience of working on the receiving services. It would be especially valuable to make it a rule that all men entering the service be assigned to work on the acute wards.

It is often the case that when a patient leaves the receiving service, that the case is lost sight of, and sometimes insufficient attention given it. I therefore think that the physicians who are in charge of chronic services should have a special department in which they could give intensive study to special cases.

Each hospital has at present a member of the staff who has been specially trained to do the pathological work of the institution. Many of these men have simply been content to do only the routine of the hospital, but it is gratifying to note that some have undertaken special research work with considerable success.

I am also of the opinion that the pathologists in the hospitals should be under the direction of the Institute, so that their work may become more efficient, and more incentive exist for work along the lines of special investigation. These pathologists as well as the superintendent and other members of the staff should look upon the Institute as a place to which they can go for guidance and help in any problem with which they are occupied.

Interhospital conferences have been held at the Willard, Manhattan and Middletown State hospitals during the year. These conferences have added much to the improvement of the work throughout the service.

The autopsy work has been of only a fair standard. During the year 2,690 deaths occurred, of which but 37 8/10 per cent. came to autopsy. This important branch of the work should be improved, and each hospital should put forth every effort to obtain the highest possible number of autopsies.

Many of the hospitals have a special staff meeting set aside for the presentation of autopsy material, while others have none. I believe that this should be a uniform procedure and that all of the hospitals should have a special time set aside for the pathological meetings, at which the pathologist could take up the work

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

that has been done since the previous meeting, read the clinical abstracts and autopsy records, exhibit the gross pathological specimens he has prepared, and show and demonstrate the microscopical sections by means of a projection apparatus, which I think every hospital should be allowed to purchase for this purpose. I am of the opinion that, by these means, more uniform work will be done, better results accomplished, and the standard of the medical work put upon a higher plane than has heretofore existed.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Besides the various recommendations which have already been incorporated in this report, there have been recorded in my notes of visitation to the various State hospitals suggestions concerning increased fire protection, such as additional fire escapes and fire equipment, the removal of paints, oils, etc., from the proximity of the wards, the correction of faulty electric wiring where observed, and the installation of proper electric fire alarm systems.

Re-educational classes for patients should be established in every hospital. The results shown at the hospitals where such classes are already established emphasize the value of this form of treatment, which should be extended uniformly throughout the State.

In my opinion there is a crying need for the presence of more graduate nurses on night duty throughout the service. The night service of a hospital is one of the most important and it is quite necessary that it be composed of competent, experienced and reliable employees. A large number of accidents to patients occur at night, and it seems to me that the standard of night care should be raised in this regard.

In several instances it was necessary to criticize the general appearance of the wards visited. This is a matter which should be taken in hand by those in charge of the various services, and the tidiness of the wards constantly maintained. It should not be necessary that the attention of the inspector be directed to such details.

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

LICENSED PRIVATE HOUSES

As stated above, sixty-nine visits were made to the twenty-three licensed private institutions which are subject to the visitation and inspection of your Commission. During these visits, 612 new admissions were seen and interviewed. Of this number, 281 or 45 9/10 per cent., were of the voluntary class. Forty-nine of these were not considered to be suitable cases for voluntary admission, and their formal commitment was therefore recommended. One committed patient was found not to be insane and his discharge ordered.

Thirty-nine patients demanded, and were given, special interviews. Thirty-six of these complained of detention. Investigation of their complaints showed them to be founded upon a delusional basis, and none were considered sufficiently well to be paroled or discharged. Two patients complained of abuse upon the part of employees, which however was not sustained upon careful investigation. One patient complained, without cause, of the quality of the food, which was found to be excellent.

During the year there were forty-one patients in restraint, all occurring in but four of the institutions, the remaining nineteen using no restraint whatever.

This again strengthens my belief that restraint, in most cases, is a matter of convenience, as being the easiest method of controlling active patients, before other measures have been exhausted. Were restraint so essential in treating these cases, it would undoubtedly have been used in all, rather than in but four, of these institutions.

In a large number of the licensed private houses, the medical work is of the most perfunctory character. The examinations of the patients are meager, and the histories have a tendency to describe more the physical than the mental condition of the patient. The medical work would be much improved could physicians versed in modern psychiatric methods be employed in these institutions, and the examinations of patients made according to the methods now employed in the State hospitals. The number of trained nurses in licensed private houses is entirely inadequate. In the twenty-three licensed institutions there

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

are only seventy-seven graduate nurses. Forty-five of these are employed in four institutions, leaving but thirty-four for the remaining nineteen. Of these, seventeen have but from one to four nurses, while two houses have none whatever. There is therefore a great necessity for increasing the nursing force, which in my opinion should be drawn from graduate nurses who have had experience in the State hospital service.

Six accidents occurred during the year. At one institution an active manic patient sustained fractures of three ribs, with resulting general emphysema, while engaged in a struggle with the nurses, and subsequently died. This occurrence was rigidly investigated, and the injuries were found to have been accidentally received.

One suicide occurred at another house, in a patient not suspected of being suicidal. An investigation, by the coroner, exonerated the authorities from all blame. At other private houses, five fractures were accidentally sustained as the result of falls.

At many of the licensed private institutions, re-educational classes have been established in basketry, metal work, raffia work, embroidery, painting, etc., and at one house folk dances have been introduced. This is indeed creditable and should be extended to all.

In the reports filed with your Commission, many suggestions have been made regarding the increase of fire protection, the improvement of house-keeping, increased toilet facilities, necessary repairs, the proper protection of laundry machinery and the necessity of further amusement and occupation of patients.

UNLICENSED PRIVATE HOUSES

During the year, thirteen visits were made to ten unlicensed institutions. At two of these places insane persons were found. In one of these a patient, in the excited phase of manic-depressive insanity, was found in a camisole. This patient was ordered discharged and within a few days was removed to a licensed private house. Several other cases of mental disease were also found in this institution and their discharge ordered.

Medical Inspector — Annual Report

At another house, on two occasions, cases of manic-depressive insanity, dementia praecox, general paralysis and involution melancholia were found. In each instance this was reported to your Commission and the patients ordered discharged. In this case your Commission also directed the attention of the Attorney-General to the matter.

Violations, such as these, of section 1121 of the Penal Code, should, when found, be punished to the full extent of the law, as an example to others who persist in breaking the statute.

It is manifestly unfair that the licensed private houses, which are trying to comply with the recommendations of your Commission, should have in competition institutions in charge of incompetent men who openly violate the law.

In conclusion I wish to extend my thanks and appreciation to your Commission for advice and support given me in the performance of my duties, and to those in charge of the various institutions visited, for many courtesies shown.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER G. RYON,
Medical Inspector.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF DEPORTATION

To the State Hospital Commission:

I beg to submit the following report of the operations of this Bureau during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912. It is noted by the appended table, showing the percentage of increase over the preceding year, that the number of alien and nonresident insane deported and removed from the various hospitals and from homes is larger by 55.7 per cent than the preceding year. This increase is accounted for, to a certain extent, by the amendments to the Insanity Law, giving greater powers to your Bureau of Deportation and providing for its reorganization, with much needed additional help.

	1912	1911	Per cent of increase
Number new cases under observation.....	2,704	1,934	39.8
Deported by United States Immigration Service.....	419	345	21.4
Repatriated at expense of State.....	474	204	132.8
Repatriated at expense of friends.....	278	235	18.3
Total.....	1,171	784	
Non-residents returned to other states:			
Expense of State.....	295	151	95.3
Expense of friends.....	287	191	50.4
Total.....	582	342	
Total aliens deported and non-residents returned.....	1,753	1,126	55.7

A total of 1,753 insane alien and nonresidents were removed from the State hospitals or returned to other countries or states responsible for their care and maintenance. Thirteen hundred and eighty-two of this number were patients who had actually become public charges in the New York State hospitals. The effect of this upon the net annual increase in the number of insane persons receiving care at the expense of the State of New York has been noticeable and the close of this year shows that, in spite of the increase in the number of admissions and a marked decrease in the death rate, the net increase is the smallest since 1901. It is now safe to say that, under the present organization of this bureau and the prospects of early federal legislation which will be

Report of Bureau of Deportation

beneficial not only to the State of New York but to other states in the Union, the abnormal increase of years past will be reduced to a very narrow margin, if not entirely obliterated.

The Insanity Law as amended in January, 1912, Chapter 27 of the Consolidated Laws, provides:

First: "That such Bureau shall examine and inspect alien and non-resident insane persons, and alleged insane persons in the state hospitals, other public institutions and elsewhere where such insane persons and alleged insane persons may be, for the purpose of determining whether they are suitable cases for deportation under the immigration law, or removal under the provisions of this section to other countries or states, and shall notify the proper authorities having control of the enforcement of the immigration laws at the ports of entry of such immigrants as are found to be insane, idiotic, imbecile or epileptic, and such insane aliens as are or become public charges, or who are in the country in violation of law, and shall arrange for their deportation in accordance with the provisions of such laws.

Second: "The bureau may, upon the request of any indigent insane person, or the written consent of their relatives, legal representatives, or qualified friends, subject to the approval of the Commission, remove such patients to any country, state or place to which they may properly belong.

Third: "That such bureau shall maintain a careful inspection and observation of the methods and facilities for examining immigrants for mental disease and defect at the port of New York, and shall, from time to time, report to the Commission upon the methods employed and their efficiency.

Fourth: "That they shall render reports regarding the prevalence of insanity among aliens and the foreign born population of the state and shall make suitable recommendations as to means by which insane, idiotic, imbecile and epileptic aliens may be deported or returned.

The work of this Bureau which has been carried on as heretofore under the direction of your Commission, necessarily, in view of the changes in the law, has been considerably increased and divides itself practically into the following parts:

(a) Securing the deportation of insane aliens who are subject to deportation under the section of the federal immigration law.

(b) Bringing about the repatriation of aliens who are not deportable under the section of the federal immigration law but who desire to return to their native countries or whose relatives desire to have them returned.

(c) Maintaining an inspection and observation of the methods and facilities of examining immigrants for mental disease and defect at the port of New York.

(d) Obtaining information and rendering reports regarding the prevalence of insanity among alien and foreign born population of the state.

(e) Returning non-residents to the states in which they have a legal residence and which are properly responsible for their care and maintenance.

(A) DEPORTATIONS UNDER THE FEDERAL IMMIGRATION LAW

It will be noted that during the year there has been an increase of 21.4 per cent. in the number deported by the United States Immigration Service. At the same time a comparatively large

Report of Bureau of Deportation

number of warrants of arrest or deportation were canceled by the Department of Commerce and Labor, a total of 80 against 32 of the preceding year. It is also noted that twenty-two aliens died while awaiting deportation, accounting for 511 certificates issued through this Bureau during the year. The large increase in the number of warrants canceled by the Department of Commerce and Labor is due to a great extent to a decision known as "Decision No. 120" rendered January 11, 1912, by Charles Earl, Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which was approved February 3, 1912, by the Attorney-General of the United States and widely distributed to immigration officials and others by the Federal Department. The decision referred to an insane alien at the Manhattan State Hospital who had been certified to by this Bureau as becoming a public charge on account of insanity. The certificate set forth that her mental disease resulted from causes existing prior to landing, such causes being constitutional psychopathic tendencies, mental instability and deficiency. This certificate was endorsed by a Passed Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service who certified that in his opinion the patient was insane from predisposing causes existing prior to landing and that his opinion was based upon a careful examination of the alien, the history of the case and the records on file at the institution. Furthermore, an independent examination on the part of the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island by a lay immigrant inspector corroborated the details of the history, and, as the result of the combined examination on the part of the Passed Assistant Surgeon of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, the medical members of this Bureau and the lay immigrant inspector attached to the immigration station at Ellis Island, the Commissioner of Immigration recommended the deportation of this alien in accordance with the laws. The honorable solicitor in this decision examined the same medical records and the testimony of the various alienists, both state and federal, and arrived at the conclusion that "neither the history of the case nor the hospital records as presented to the Department contained any reference whatever to causes existing prior to landing, giving rise to the alien's present insanity." He

Report of Bureau of Deportation

quoted certain parts of the history which appeared to him to be especially significant and concluded:

"That the statement that the alien's insanity is caused by constitutional psychopathic tendencies or mental instability, or other predisposing causes existing prior to landing, is given in the form of a bald medical opinion or conclusion, unaccompanied by any facts or reasons showing on what it is based.

'That there is not an affirmative fact in the record including the family history and the hospital history of the alien, tending to show either that the alien exhibited constitutional psychopathic tendencies and mental instability at the time of landing or prior thereto, or that such constitutional psychopathic tendencies, or mental instability, or other predisposing causes likely to lead to insanity, could by any known means have been detected at that time.

'That in view of this wholly negative aspect of the evidence, it must be assumed that the medical opinion concerning the underlying of insanity and the prior existence thereof is wholly *ex post facto*, because the alien has become insane; the alien was a person of constitutional psychopathic tendencies and mental instability; and because the alien was such a person when insanity developed the alien was such a person at all prior times.

'That in many cases, as in this, some circumstances or event in the life of the alien since landing affirmatively appear from the evidence, suggesting to the ordinary mind an adequate cause to account for present insanity, independently of any constitutional psychopathic tendencies or mental instability on the part of the individual, e. g., as the account in the present case of a sexual assault upon an ignorant 16-year-old girl in her own home, and the ensuing shame and worry on her part."

In this decision we have the clinical records examined by a layman, and this examination convinces him that the physicians had no grounds for their opinion as to the causes of disease and it also warrants him in assuming that, because he found no such evidence, the physicians must have reached their conclusion in an opinion wholly *ex post facto* because the alien is insane.

The statement of a sexual trauma appearing in the decision of the Honorable Solicitor was strenuously denied by the parents and other relatives of the alien.

This tendency on the part of the Department of Commerce and Labor to ignore medical testimony and to accept the result of investigations of officials who possess no special qualifications to pass upon medical facts, is further exemplified in the case of an inmate of the Gowanda State Hospital. A case of dementia praecox of the paranoid type was certified to by the medical superintendent of that hospital on the grounds of constitutional psychopathic tendencies, mental instability and deterioration. Upon the recommendation of a lay inspector, the Department of Commerce and

Report of Bureau of Deportation

Labor canceled the warrant of arrest. Upon a request to the Department of Commerce and Labor by this Bureau for an examination by a qualified medical officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the following decision of the Commissioner of Immigration was received through the Honorable John H. Clark, under date of October 3, 1912:

"It is noted that Dr. Campbell requests that a properly qualified medical officer of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service be assigned to re-examine the above named alien with a view to her deportation. You are requested to advise Doctor Campbell that such a proceeding is deemed impracticable and unnecessary, as it is considered that this case has received the most careful attention, and the facts relating thereto were thoroughly investigated before arriving at a decision. The matter is therefore closed so far as the Bureau is concerned."

This ruling by the Commissioner-General of Immigration that an examination by a physician in such cases is unnecessary appears to be an unwarranted disregard of the medical facts involved. The fundamental points to be determined in these cases are the time of onset and the cause of the mental disease. Decision No. 120 has been widely published and commented on by the medical journals of the United States, as well as by jurists of high standing, and has been criticised as not being in harmony with medical facts.

PAYMENT FOR MAINTENANCE OF DEPORTABLE ALIENS

The immigration law provides that the maintenance of an alien becoming a public charge and found to be deportable under the provisions of this law, is to be paid by the Government. This law has been modified from time to time by rules promulgated by the Department of Commerce and Labor until at the present time maintenance of an alien awaiting deportation is only paid from the date when the warrant of arrest is served instead of from the time that the patient actually became dependent upon the State. This Bureau has, from time to time, attempted to have this rule modified but without success, the Department of Commerce and Labor stating at times there are not sufficient funds at their disposal to pay this maintenance; again, that if maintenance was paid from the time that the patient became a public charge, it would be an incentive for the various persons in charge of the

Report of Bureau of Deportation

hospitals to take undue advantage and extend the reimbursing period.

Your Commission investigated this matter with a view of ascertaining the actual and reasonable amount that should be charged for the maintenance of such aliens. It was found, after a conference with the various superintendents of the State hospitals, that patients of this class were much more difficult to care for on account of their unfamiliarity with the English language and the fact that they were younger and suffered from the more active type of mental disease. It was considered that \$10 a week would be a fair and reasonable sum.

During the year 382 insane aliens were deported by federal warrant from the various State hospitals and their combined length of residence in the hospital amounted to approximately 4500 weeks. At the rate of maintenance stipulated by your Commission this would amount to \$45,000 which, if collected, would be sufficient to reimburse the State for all the expenses of this Bureau. The amount actually collected for maintenance was less than \$10,000.

We would respectfully recommend that the matter of maintenance be taken up through the State Attorney-General with the federal authorities, in order that some satisfactory arrangements can be reached whereby the State of New York can be reimbursed in accordance with the spirit of the immigration law, or arrangements made for the prompt transfer of an insane alien who is apparently liable to deportation under the immigration law, to the custody of the Department of Commerce and Labor for examination and deportation. As the government assumes the entire responsibility of the medical examination of arriving immigrants and does not permit the State to assist or offer advice as to how the examination shall be conducted, it is only fair that the responsibility and expense of determining the mental condition of insane aliens who have escaped detection at the ports of entry, should be assumed by the federal government.

The appended table shows the length of residence in State hospitals of aliens deported by the United States Immigration Service.

Report of Bureau of Deportation
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITALS OF ALIENS DEPORTED BY
UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, 1911-1912

One month or under.....	27
Over 1 and including 2 months.....	77
Over 2 and including 3 months.....	187
Over 3 and including 6 months.....	72
Over 6 and including 9 months.....	10
Over 9 and including 12 months.....	5
<hr/>	
Total	378
<hr/>	

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

This bureau has felt its responsibility on account of long experience gained in immigration matters in directing attention to the needed changes in the present immigration law and a great deal of time and effort has been expended by this Bureau in interesting other States and their various representatives in the much needed changes. Early in the year Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, at the time chairman of the State Board of Alienists, representing the board and the Honorable Goodwin Brown representing the State Hospital Commission, appeared before the House Committee on Immigration at Washington on various occasions submitting to the Committee voluminous statistical data and other evidences, showing the necessity for certain amendments to the Immigration Act of February 20, 1907. Four of these amendments which we submitted were introduced in Congress and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken at the next session of Congress, December 1, 1912.

The following amendments were submitted:

I

An amendment to Section 9, providing that it shall be unlawful for any transportation company to bring into the United States insane persons and that, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien brought into the United States was afflicted with insanity at the time of foreign embarkation and that the existence of this disease might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination, the

Report of Bureau of Deportation

transportation company should be fined one hundred dollars in each case.

Section 9 of the present law provides for this fine in the case of "idiots, imbeciles, epileptics or persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease."

This section of the law, as amended, would therefore read as follows:

§ 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering into the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel to bring to the United States any alien subject to any of the following disabilities: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, *insane persons* or persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person or transportation company or the master, agent, owner or consignee of any such vessel shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and cost, such sums to be named by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

NOTE.—Matter in italics is new.

The omission of insanity from the list of "fineable" diseases in the present law is a very noticeable one and it carries with it the implication that steamship companies could not be expected to detect cases of insanity upon examination at ports of embarkation. While this is so in a number of instances, it is not by any means true in all cases, for our experience has shown us that many aliens, especially advanced paretics, gain admission to hospitals or are excluded at Ellis Island who could have been detected by the most casual medical examination on the other side if there had been any real desire on the part of the transportation companies to prevent the importation of such persons into this country. We know that the medical inspection of outgoing aliens, maintained by the steamship companies and foreign governments without any authority of law at the piers of New York City, is competent enough to detect more than half of the convalescent patients from our State hospitals whom we are endeavoring to return.

Report of Bureau of Deportation

This amendment is in accordance with the recommendations of Commissioner Williams, who feels that bringing excludable aliens into the United States should be made to entail as much financial loss as possible upon the steamship companies.

II

An amendment to Section 17, providing that alienists in the United States Public Health Service shall be detailed or employed at all large ports of entry for the mental examination of immigrants and that such alienists shall be responsible for this part of the examination and shall be provided with proper facilities for the detection and examination of immigrants in whom mental disease or defect is suspected, and authorized to make recommendations as to the facilities needed and that the services of interpreters shall be provided exclusively for this work.

As amended in accordance with this suggestion, Section 17 would read as follows:

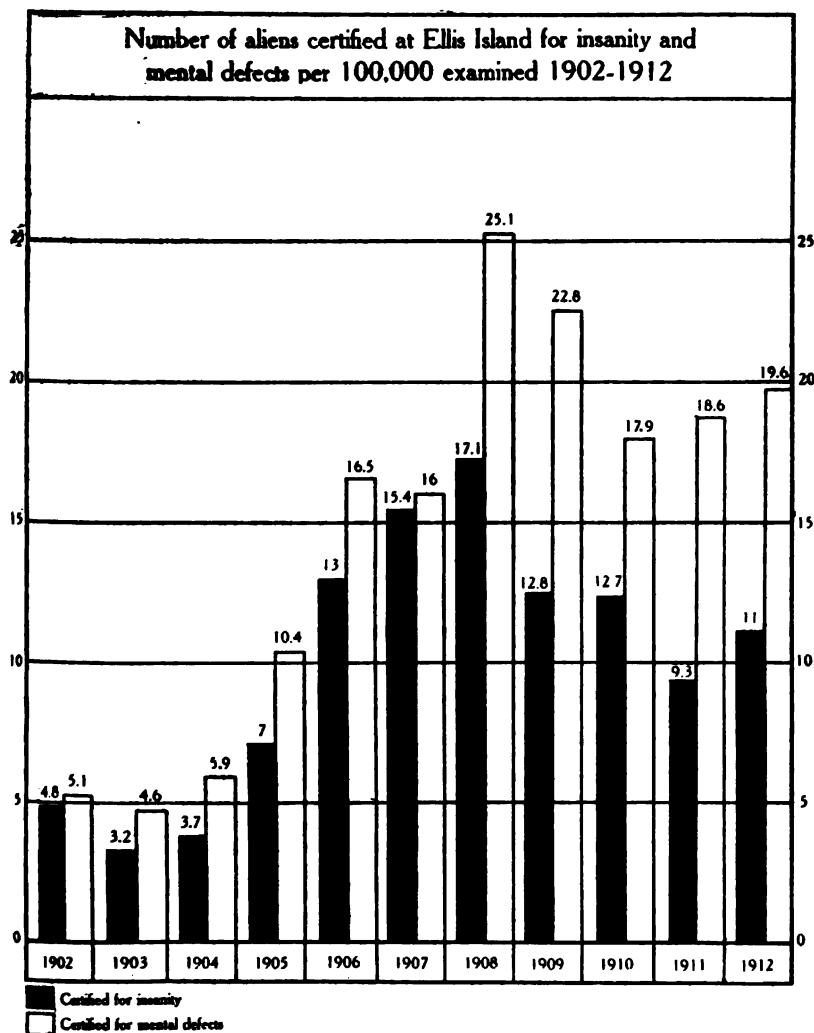
§ 17. That the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, who shall have had at least two year's experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officers and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers in any such alien, or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. *Medical officers of the United States Public Health Service who have had special training in the diagnosis of insanity and mental defect, shall be detailed for duty or employed at all large ports of entry and such medical officers shall be provided with suitable facilities for the detention and examination of all arriving aliens in whom insanity or mental defect is suspected and the exclusive services of interpreters shall be provided for such examination. Such medical officers shall make recommendations regarding the facilities needed and shall be responsible for the efficiency of this part of the medical examination of arriving aliens.*

NOTE.—Matter in italics is new.

At the present time the mental examination of immigrants is not regarded as a special part of the examination provided by law and there is no plan, even at Ellis Island, the chief port of entry, to have this examination continuously in the hands of medical officers especially trained in the diagnosis of mental disease. The accompanying chart showing the number of aliens certified at

Report of Bureau of Deportation

Ellis Island for insanity and mental defects per 100,000 examined from 1902 to 1912, indicates that from 1906 to 1910 the importance of this subject was realized and in these years three



medical officers especially trained in the diagnosis of mental disease devoted a large part of their time to this duty at Ellis Island. The result was that 122 cases of insanity were detected in 1906,

Report of Bureau of Deportation

175 in 1907, 118 in 1908, 94 in 1909 and 116 in 1910. Dr. Thornton and Dr. Onuf, who were employed as Acting Assistant Surgeons in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service resigned in 1910 and their places have not been filled. The result of this depletion in the number of workers in this field is shown by the fact that the number of cases of insanity certified during 1911 fell to 70. Even when men devoted their time to this part of the examination, the facilities for detaining immigrants were very inadequate and the services of interpreters were difficult to obtain. The medical officers assigned to this duty had to perform a large part of the general medical inspection of immigrants in addition to their special work and they had no authority to suggest improvements in the methods of detention or to advocate increased facilities. Even under these conditions, however, as many as 700 immigrants per month were detained and given a careful mental examination in 1907. During the last two years owing to the difficulties placed in the way of the detention of immigrants suspected of mental disease and defect and the insufficient number of physicians trained in mental diseases who were able to devote their time to this part of the examination and the lack of suitable interpreters (an absolutely essential part of this examination), only a comparatively small number of immigrants were detained for mental observation.

It is believed that with proper facilities a considerable proportion of all the insane and mentally defective immigrants who present themselves could be detected at Ellis Island. When it is realized what would be accomplished by this, not only for our institutions but with reference to the welfare of the immigrants themselves, it is difficult to see from what quarter any justifiable opposition to the proposed amendment could come. It is far less hardship for an immigrant to be excluded at Ellis Island than to be deported after he is admitted to this country and has gained a residence and brought those dependent upon him here to share his home. It is certain also that Congress intended that there should be an adequate mental examination as well as a physical one.

We believe that, of the five amendments suggested, this one is the most important.

Report of Bureau of Deportation

III

An amendment of Section 20 and Section 21, providing that aliens who have entered the country in violation of the law or who have become public charges from causes existing prior to landing, can be deported within five years instead of three.

These sections as amended would read as follows:

§ 20. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of law, and such as become public charges from causes existing prior to landing, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported to the country whence he came at any time within [three] *five* years after the date of his entry into the United States. Such deportation, including one-half of the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that cannot be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the "immigrant fund" provided for in section one of this Act, and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of such vessel or transportation line by which such aliens respectively came: Provided, That pending the final disposal of the case, any alien so taken into custody may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

§ 21. That in case the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be satisfied that an alien has been found in the United States in violation of this Act, or that an alien is subject to the deportation under the provisions of this Act or of any law of the United States, he shall cause such alien within the period of [three] *five* years after landing or entry therein to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, as provided by section twenty of this Act, and the failure or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take on board, guard safely, and return to the country whence he came any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this Act shall be punished by the imposition of penalties prescribed in section nineteen of this Act: Provided, That when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, he *shall* [may] employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed [in like manner] *by the Government*.

NOTE.—Matter underlined is new and matter enclosed in brackets is omitted.

This change has been recommended in a number of annual reports of this Board and also by the Commissioner-General of Immigration. We believe that it can be shown that the present period does not afford this State sufficient protection against the admission of aliens in violation of law.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is clothed with sufficient authority to prevent any undue hardships which might arise

Report of Bureau of Deportation

in individual cases, and the law provides that he must be *satisfied* that the alien is in the country in violation of law or had become a public charge from prior causes and, under this provision, the Secretary exercises executive clemency in a large proportion of all cases, over 15 per cent of the warrants being canceled by the Secretary and deportation prevented. There would be, therefore, no reasonable grounds for opposing this change on account of undue hardships to the aliens affected by it. The enactment of this amendment would at once increase the number of deportations from this State about 200 a year. This would result in a saving to the State of about \$40,000 during the first year, but the chief advantage would be the permanent removal from the country every year of 200 insane persons, most of them in early life and many of whom might become the parents of defective or mentally unstable children.

IV

An amendment to Section 21, providing that when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the mental and physical condition of an alien is such as to require personal care, he shall employ a suitable person for that purpose, who is to accompany such alien to his or her final destination and that the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed by the United States.

This change is shown in this section quoted above.

It will be noted that the word "shall" is substituted for the word "may" and that the cost of the attendance required is paid by the United States Government instead of by the steamship companies.

The reasons for such an amendment to this section are fully considered in the extract from a report published by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon in the State Hospitals' Bulletin for November, 1911, which is appended. The amendment in the new law enacted February 20, 1907, which was designed to prevent just such an occurrence was introduced at the urgent request of the State Charities Aid Association. That it failed to accomplish its purpose was due to the objection of the steamship companies.

This State has an especial interest in securing the most humane

Report of Bureau of Deportation

methods of deportation as last year about 60 per cent of all the insane aliens deported from public institutions in the United States were patients in New York State hospitals. These patients, for no fault of their own, were removed from the security and comfort of our hospitals, to be transferred across the ocean and delivered into the hands of those who, in many cases, had no interest in them and no warning that they were to be sent.

We have a direct responsibility for the way these unfortunate sick people fare on the journey to their distant homes. How they are cared for on ship, to whom they are transferred upon arrival at the port of debarkation, by whom and under what conditions they are transported by land, and, above all, by whom they are received at their final destination, are matters in which this State must manifest a very particular interest.

Although it may seem incredible, it is a fact that prior to 1907, there was no provision in the immigration law for the safe return of insane immigrants. The kind of care insane immigrants have received on shipboard is pretty well known by those who have had an opportunity of observing it. Unnecessary restraint, the care of women by men, improper feeding and general neglect are known to have been the rule. That some lines were not guilty of these practices only shows that it is possible to provide adequate care for insane steerage passengers on sea if the needs are appreciated and there is a desire on the part of steamship officials to meet their responsibility.

Very largely through the interest of the State Charities Aid Association, an amendment to the Immigration Law of 1903 was secured which it was thought would be an effective remedy for the evils shown to exist. The present law provides that "When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner (by the steamship companies)." Apparently this provides definitely for a suitable procedure but it is interesting to learn how the law was finally interpreted.

Report of Bureau of Deportation

It is the opinion of those who observe the operation of the law that the abuses and hardships which had existed under the previous arrangement were largely done away with. In December, 1907, however, the steamship companies strenuously objected to continuing the humane arrangement then in force and after a conference, in which the State Charities Aid Association was not given a proper opportunity to participate, amendments were made to the rule which, in effect, abrogated the law. The Department of Commerce and Labor agreed to accept, in place of the attendance required by law, certain statements from the steamship companies as to the condition of insane aliens during the voyage, and receipts from the person to whom they were delivered at their final destination. It soon became apparent that the old conditions were returning, and in July, 1909, it was learned by the State Charities Aid Association that no efforts were being made to secure from the steamship companies the information required. Investigations conducted by the State Charities Aid Association showed that not a few insane immigrants failed to reach their homes and that others suffered from neglect during the voyage.

So at present, in spite of all the efforts which have been made, the matter rests just where it did in the beginning — in the hands of the steamship companies. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the dangers to which an insane steerage passenger is exposed. The report on steerage conditions which was presented to Congress last year by the Immigration Commission shows the difficulty which sane immigrants have in preserving their health and welfare. In every official report of the Commissioner General of Immigration comment has been made upon the fact that no means have yet been devised which will deter the steamship companies from bringing aliens afflicted with detectable contagious diseases in the open steerage, thus endangering the health of all who travel. It is believed that there is only one means which will effectively safeguard aliens who are being deported by Government warrant, and that is to so amend the Immigration Law that the care and attention to the final destination provided for in the Immigration Law of 1907 shall be at the *expense of the Government*. In

Report of Bureau of Deportation

this solution of the question the steamship companies gain their point and the intention of penalizing them fails, but this is far preferable to having the conditions outlined continue, and it is the opinion of those who have the best opportunity for observing the practices of the foreign steamship companies which bring immigrants to New York, that any measures which leave the discretion to the steamship companies or trust at all to their humanity or consideration for the helpless and incompetent among their steerage passengers will leave the way open for grave abuses in the care of the insane.

On August 10th a medical officer of this Bureau visited a ship belonging to the Russian American Line and found a young woman, an insane alien, who had been ordered deported by the Federal authorities from the Central Islip State Hospital, in a small room, alone and unattended except by male stewards of the ship. Her condition and surroundings were so deplorable that an immediate protest was made to the Department of Commerce and Labor and the assistance of the State Charities Aid Association and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene was asked. They immediately sent representatives to the ship and inspected the conditions and, with this Bureau, submitted affidavits to the Department of Commerce and Labor. As the result of a hearing held some time after, it was ordered that this steamship company must, in the future, provide attendants to accompany insane aliens to their destination at their own expense. This instance only goes to prove that the present arrangements looking towards the safe and humane care of insane aliens while enroute to their homes, are ineffectual and not sufficient safeguards against such abuses.

V

A new section providing that it shall be a misdemeanor for the agents or owners of steamship companies to refuse to sell tickets for or to refuse to receive on board any alien in institutions supported by public funds in this country, provided that such alien was brought to this country by such steamship company, provided that the chief medical officer or superintendent of such institution certifies that such alien may travel with safety to himself or others and that, when necessary, such alien shall be accompanied by a

Report of Bureau of Deportation

suitable nurse and provided that no expense for such return should fall upon the steamship companies.

A tentative draft of the section proposed, follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for the owner, agent or master of a transportation company or vessel engaged in the transportation of aliens into the United States to refuse to sell tickets for transportation to his or her native country or, having sold tickets for such transportation, to refuse to receive on board, any alien who was brought to the United States by a vessel owned by such transportation company or owner and who, at the time that application for such ticket shall be made, shall be an inmate of any institution in the United States which is supported wholly or in part by public funds; Provided, that the arrival of such alien by a vessel owned by such transportation company or owner shall be verified by a United States Commissioner of Immigration: Provided further, that it shall be certified by the superintendent or principal medical officer of such public institution that such alien inmate is in condition to travel with safety to himself or herself or others: Provided further, that such alien inmate is not suffering from a quarantinable disease: Provided further, that, when necessary for the safety of such alien inmate, a suitable attendant shall be provided, without expense to such transportation company or owner.

§ 2. That any person, including the owner, agent or master of any transportation company or vessel, who shall refuse to sell tickets for the transportation of such alien inmates or, having sold such tickets, shall refuse to receive such alien inmates on board, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each and every such alien inmate for whom transportation is refused or who is not received on board.

There are a great many insane aliens in our State hospitals whose friends would be exceedingly glad to have them returned to their homes in Europe and whose condition is such that they might easily undertake the journey with a little supervision. Two hundred and four such patients were returned last year by the State and 235 at the expense of friends, but many cases were arbitrarily refused passage by the steamship companies and all our efforts to induce the transportation companies to change their attitude have been without success. We believe that there is evidence that the steamship companies in many cases adopt this attitude through the influence of foreign governments.

Although there is no medical inspection worthy of the name at the port of embarkation in Europe, the ships' surgeon conducts a rigid inspection at New York and in the case of vessels from Italian ports, this inspection is under the direction of the Royal Commissioners, medical officers of the Italian navy, who are assigned to all vessels containing Italian immigrants. The effect of such a situation as this is to permit insane and mentally defective

Report of Bureau of Deportation

immigrants of all types to come freely to this country but to accept for return only those who are physically and mentally fit. It works a great injustice to the immigrants themselves, many of whom are permanently exiled from their native lands by the refusal of foreign transportation companies to accept them for return and it is, of course, a serious detriment to this country and especially to this State.

We have consulted the Deputy Attorney-General on this matter and, without rendering a formal opinion, he informed us that he believed it would be difficult for us to compel steamship companies to accept our convalescent patients as passengers without some specific authorization by Federal law although it is true that steamship companies are common carriers and the fact that they are supplied with medical officers and hospitals indicates that they are prepared to receive the sick as well as the healthy as passengers. We know that in the case of saloon passengers, who are not likely to ever become a burden upon the foreign government, no objection is made to the reception of insane persons, even those who are excessively disturbed.

With such a law as this in existence the number of deportations at the expense of the State and relatives could be so increased that at least four hundred more aliens in our hospitals could be returned each year. We are inclined to believe that it would be more difficult to secure this amendment than any of those which have been suggested, as it would incur the strong opposition of the powerful steamship companies, but it seems to us that humanitarian reasons for such a change are strong enough to claim for it a great deal of popular support. We believe also that if the fact becomes generally known that the steamship companies were engaged in such discrimination against this country, that there might be enough popular disapproval to deter the steamship companies from opposing the bill too vigorously, at least in the open.

The facts upon which a request for this amendment are based are known to very few, for they have been learned largely through the work of this Bureau and we have evidence in our possession which we believe indicates that there is a concerted attempt on the part of steamship companies to prevent persons who have been insane from returning to Europe.

Report of Bureau of Deportation**RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION**

There has been a strong tendency in the past to use the statistics of this Bureau for the furtherance of the arbitrary restriction of immigration, and some of the recommendations of this Bureau in its annual reports have been interpreted as recommendations for such restriction of immigration. We desire to make it clear that this Bureau has never been in sympathy with the exclusion of those who are sound in mind and body, but all of our efforts have been directed towards the exclusion of the feeble-minded, insane, and criminal classes.

(B) REPATRIATION OF ALIENS WHO ARE NOT DEPORTABLE UNDER THE FEDERAL IMMIGRATION LAW

During the fiscal year 474 aliens were returned to their native countries at the expense of the State, an increase of 132.8 per cent over the preceding year. This large increase over last year's work is accounted for by the fact that this Bureau was able to make fairly satisfactory arrangements with certain steamship companies, through their representatives, to accept certain insane aliens on board their ships under the following conditions:

That a certificate be issued in every case to the steamship companies by the chief medical examiner of this Bureau to the effect that the patient's mental and physical condition was such that he was in condition to travel without danger to himself or others.

That, when deemed necessary, a trained attendant or nurse would accompany such patients to their respective homes, this Bureau reserving the privilege to designate the number of attendants.

That this Bureau would insure, as far as it was able, the safe arrival of such patients to their ultimate destination.

That the correct address of relatives or friends of the alien and the length of residence in this country would be furnished the steamship companies.

This agreement on the part of the steamship companies was made possible by the exact information possessed by this Bureau as to the methods of examination and discrimination heretofore employed by various steamship companies at American ports.

Report of Bureau of Deportation

Two hundred and seventy-eight aliens were returned to their homes at the expense of their relatives or friends, making a total of 752 insane aliens returned by the State and at the expense of friends who were not deportable under the federal immigration law. This particular work of the Bureau of Deportation constitutes one of its most important functions, and while it is of great economic advantage to the State of New York, this is not the most important feature. Heretofore it had been practically impossible to return with any degree of safety an insane alien who had become a public charge, although in many cases the alien was alone in this country without friends or relatives, and frequently children were thus separated from their parents and husband from wife and family.

This tentative arrangement with the majority of the principal steamship companies has so far worked fairly satisfactorily. As yet there has been no serious complaint on the part of the steamship officials regarding the conduct of these patients or with the failure of this Bureau to return the patients in safety and comfort. Great care has been exercised in arranging for their transportation, invariably in charge of trained attendants either attached to this Bureau or detailed from the various State hospitals. In the case of aliens returned at the expense of relatives or friends, we often, when it is deemed advisable, have trained attendants to accompany them, especially if there is any question regarding the ability of the relatives to care for the patients while en route. It is hoped that in the near future similar arrangements will be made with the smaller and less important lines who have not entered into this agreement. In any event, in view of the present attitude of the steamship companies, there is no reason why the amendment to the immigration law making it compulsory for the steamship companies to accept such patients under the conditions outlined (Paragraph V, page 21) should not become a law.

During the year it was possible, as the result of a conference with the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General, to have a representative of his office examine each Austro-Hungarian subject who had requested to be returned to his home abroad, with a view of ascertaining whether this person was a proper subject of Austria-Hungary, and to certify himself that he or she would be received

Report of Bureau of Deportation

by relatives or friends in the province or town where their home was located. This arrangement has been of great assistance to this Bureau and insures the patient the protection of the Austro-Hungarian Government while in transit. It is hoped in the near future that similar arrangements can be made with the representatives of other countries in this city.

(C) MAINTAINING AN INSPECTION AND OBSERVATION OF THE METHODS AND FACILITIES OF EXAMINING IMMIGRANTS FOR MENTAL DISEASE AND DEFECT AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The Insanity Law requires this Bureau to maintain a careful inspection and observation of the methods and facilities of examining immigrants for mental disease and defect at the port of New York and to report to the Commission from time to time upon the methods employed and their efficiency.

In accordance with this provision of law we feel it is our duty to invite attention to the fact that the number of insane and mentally defective aliens excluded from the United States by the inspection at Ellis Island and other ports of entry depends wholly upon the facilities provided and the zeal and efficiency with which this important work is conducted. The medical examination of immigrants is in the hands of the United States Public Health Service. The efficiency of this service and the high standing of its personnel are widely known in this country through the excellent work which has been done in sanitation and in preventing the introduction of quarantinable diseases and the suppression of epidemic diseases in the United States. If this important part of the medical inspection seems to be neglected, it must be due to faults of administration and not to the personnel of the staff. The Public Health Service can have no more important duty than the protection of this country by the exclusion of insane and mentally defective immigrants. The medical officers detailed for this duty have the opportunity of deciding upon the parentage of future generations of Americans. The importance of proper control of immigration as a eugenic measure is just beginning to be appreciated and it is believed that this aspect is of even far more reaching importance than the economic phases which have already been commented on. The Public Health

Report of Bureau of Deportation

Service has therefore an opportunity to perform a most valuable service to this country, but as the result of years' experience and actual observation of the examination of immigrants it appears to us that the importance of this phase of medical inspection has not been fully realized by those immediately responsible for its efficiency and success.

The accompanying chart, showing the number of mental cases detected, per 100,000 immigrants examined, shows sharp fluctuation within the last ten years which can only be accounted for by variations in the amount of attention given this special line of work. The per capita cost of the medical inspection at Ellis Island is about eight cents at the present time. The head tax collected from every immigrant is \$4.00. It is noted that in every State in the Union where there is complete State care of the insane, the appropriation for this care is the second largest appropriation in the budget, being exceeded only by appropriation for the support of the common schools. While we do not imply that it is possible to prevent the landing of all defectives, it is self-evident that with an efficient and adequate force of commissioned medical officers whose duties are confined to this special examination, the net results obtained would undoubtedly show their effect upon the prevalence of insanity in this country within a short time. This could be accomplished with very little additional legislation, if any is needed at all.

We desire to emphasize the necessity of providing the facilities for the detection of immigrants suspected of having excludable conditions which has been so strongly urged by the Honorable William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, at the port of New York.

(D) THE PREVALENCE OF INSANITY AMONG THE ALIEN AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE STATE

It is the duty of this Bureau from time to time to render reports to your Commission regarding the prevalence of insanity among the alien and foreign-born population of the State. Due to the unusual press of work during the present year it has been impossible for us to give to this most important subject the time and attention it deserves.

Report of Bureau of Deportation

At the suggestion of this Bureau the statistician of your Commission, Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, prepared a preliminary study of the question which was published in the State Hospitals Bulletin of April, 1912. Data for a further report is now being prepared in the various State hospitals, and upon the completion of this survey and the fact that the census report of 1912 will be available within a short time, it will soon be possible to complete our report.

(E) THE REMOVAL OF THE NON-RESIDENT INSANE

The total number of non-resident insane removed from the State hospitals and other institutions during the fiscal year was about 70 per cent. greater than the removals of the preceding year. This increase in the work is due to a larger appropriation for this purpose, as well as a better co-operation with this Bureau on the part of the authorities of other States having central control of the insane. It is seen by Table No. 8 that 582 insane persons were returned during the year to their homes and hospitals in other States, where they were legal charges. This, combined with the fact that there are an unusually large number of such cases remaining in the hospitals at the close of the year, would indicate that the number of non-resident insane under treatment in the State hospitals during the year was largely in excess of normal conditions. The State of New York, on account of its situation, and its commercial relationships, necessarily attracts an unusual number of mental defectives; but there are other factors which have a more important bearing upon the situation.

Referring to Table No. 8 it is seen that 140 residents were returned to the State of New Jersey and 50 to the State of Connecticut during the fiscal year. The majority of non-resident patients returned, who became public charges in this State, comprises those, who through themselves or others seek treatment in the various outdoor clinics, reception halls and hospitals for nervous and mental diseases in New York City, and frequently on account of their mental and physical condition it is necessary to detain them for commitment and treatment. This condition of affairs is to a great extent dependent upon the fact that in the States of New Jersey and Connecticut, especially in the border

Report of Bureau of Deportation

counties, the responsibility for the commitment of the indigent insane rests entirely with lay local officials. In Hudson County, New Jersey, having a population of nearly two millions, are located Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne and Weehawken, which cities are the terminals of several important railroads and steamship companies. This fact necessarily gives to these cities a large floating population. In Hudson County no provision whatsoever is made for the humane detention, care and observation of the insane, or alleged insane, other than the jails and poor houses, and practically the same conditions prevail in the State of Connecticut, where the responsibility of committing the indigent insane also rests with local authorities. This fact alone is largely responsible for an insane person, either through himself or his relatives, seeking treatment in the nearby State of New York, thus avoiding the necessity of being subjected to hardship and humiliation during the necessary detention for examination in an almshouse or jail. In Hudson County, and in fact in other counties in that State, the commitment of the indigent insane or alleged insane is left entirely to the tender mercies of the police or justices of the peace, who are the ones to determine whether their mental condition is such that they are in need of hospital care and if in their opinion such care is found necessary, they are committed to the Hudson County Jail for examination and commitment.

The settlement laws of New Jersey and Connecticut enacted in the early history of the States, have never been modified to meet new conditions, and still provide for a continuous residence of ten years in the State before an indigent insane person can legally receive care and treatment in a hospital for the insane at the expense of the State. For many years Dr. George W. King, formerly superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, now examining physician and alienist for Hudson County, has called attention in many of his annual reports to this unfortunate state of affairs and from time to time has recommended the establishment of a psychopathic ward where such unfortunates could be detained and kept under medical observation in a humane manner, thus avoiding the commitment to a jail or almshouse

Report of Bureau of Deportation

where no adequate provision is made for their detention and observation, as is made necessary under the present laws and lack of proper facilities. Dr. W. J. Arlitz, of Jersey City, a physician of high standing, and who has for many years given much attention to the care and treatment of the insane, has long recognized the necessity of such a psychopathic ward and has repeatedly called the attention of the local medical society and other interested persons to the disgraceful condition of affairs now existing in his city and county.

While it may be said that it is not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau to comment on the methods of sister States in caring for their insane, this condition nevertheless has an important bearing upon our work inasmuch as we frequently hesitate before returning certain insane residents belonging to these particular States, knowing that it is necessary before their commitment to a hospital for care and treatment, to place them either in jail or poor houses where they remain for days before an examination and commitment can be made.

CO-OPERATION WITH CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS

As heretofore, we have continued to co-operate with the various benevolent societies in the return of insane aliens and the convalescent insane to their homes in Europe. The Society for Italian Immigrants, the Italian Benevolent Society, the Hungarian Relief Society, the Slavonic Immigrant Society, the French Benevolent Association and the Council of Jewish Women have all been of great assistance to us in our work. The Council of Jewish Women continue to be of great assistance to this Bureau, and, through their efforts, it is possible to arrange for the safe deportation or return of alien Hebrews to their various countries and homes. The safe arrival of these patients is insured by the fact that this Society has a representative in most every port in Europe and it is their custom in each individual case to cable such representative to meet the patients and personally see that they reach their homes in safety. We have continued to co-operate with the Consuls-General of various countries located in New York in the return to their respective homes abroad of insane aliens.

Report of Bureau of Deportation**GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS****Visits to Hospitals**

Members of this Bureau have, on different occasions, visited the State hospitals during the year in order to investigate certain deportable aliens and non-resident insane, and for some time one member was detailed to assist the medical inspector in conjunction with the work of this Bureau.

Improvements

We now have a complete and comprehensive method of collecting and filing statistical data, and it will soon be possible for the Bureau to take up special statistical studies which have been in mind for some time.

The following additions to the office staff were allowed by your Commission: A chief interpreter and transportation agent, a woman transportation nurse and one additional stenographer. On account of our overcrowded floor space an additional room was also allowed.

Changes in Staff

On March 1, 1912, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, chief medical examiner of this Bureau, resigned to accept a position with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Dr. Salmon, during his administration, was largely responsible for many important changes and improvements resulting in the increased efficiency of the Bureau. During the year Dr. John Irvine McKelway was transferred from the Binghamton State Hospital to the position of second deputy medical examiner.

Recommendations

A careful review of the cases pending at the close of the fiscal year convinces us that a much larger appropriation than that of the previous year, for the transportation of the alien and non-resident insane, will be needed. It is respectfully recommended that \$40,000 be requested of the Legislature in order to carry out the repatriation and return of alien and non-resident insane. It is also recommended as a measure of economy that a page boy

Report of Bureau of Deportation

be employed at a salary of \$360 a year. This appointment would not only relieve employees of the office, who are receiving a much larger salary, of work that could be performed by such a person, but would save a considerable amount of messenger service.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. CAMPBELL,
Medical Examiner.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TO ACCOMPANY THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU
OF DEPORTATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1912



Report of Bureau of Deportation

TABLE No. 1

Hospitals

STATE HOSPITALS	ALIENS DEPORTED				NON-RESIDENTS RETURNED			Grand total
	U. S. Immigration service	Expense of State	Expense of friends	Total deported	Expense of State	Expense of friends	Total returned	
Utica.....	13	8	3	24	2	3	5	29
Willard.....	7	4	.....	11	2	2	4	15
Hudson River.....	26	19	5	50	16	5	21	71
Middletown.....	2	9	3	14	4	4	8	22
Buffalo.....	11	3	1	15	4	4	8	23
Binghamton.....	2	7	1	10	11	.....	11	21
St. Lawrence.....	1	4	1	6	3	3	6	12
Rochester.....	8	12	3	23	7	4	11	24
Gowanda.....	5	19	1	25	14	.....	14	39
Kings Park.....	46	48	20	114	21	13	34	148
Long Island.....	16	8	4	28	3	3	6	34
Manhattan.....	102	110	45	257	56	39	95	352
Central Islip.....	136	152	96	384	121	88	179	563
Mohansic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteawan.....	3	5	.....	8	4	.....	4	12
Danmora.....	.....	3	1	4	4	.....	4	8
Total.....	378	411	184	973	272	138	410	1,383
Bellevue and homes.....	25	40	47	112	18	131	149	261
Kings County and homes.....	6	16	42	64	4	18	22	86
Blackwell's Island.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Raymond Street Jail.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Municipal Lodging House.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Austrian American Home.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Beth Israel Hospital.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Russian Home.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Spanish Home.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scandinavian Home.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ellis Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Bloomingsdale.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Foundling Society.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Italian Home.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Finnish Home.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	41	63	94	198	23	149	172	370
Grand total.....	419	474	278	1,171	295	287	582	1,753

It is seen by Table 1, showing the hospitals from which aliens were deported or returned to other countries and non-residents removed, that a total of 1,383 were removed from the New York State hospitals. Of this number 378 were deported on federal warrants; 411 were returned at the expense of the State, 184 at the expense of friends or relatives, making a total of 973 deportations and repatriations from State hospitals.

It is also noted that 41 insane aliens were deported on federal warrant from the observation wards of Bellevue and Kings County Hospital and from other institutions and homes; that 63 were re-

Report of Bureau of Deportation

turned at the expense of the State and 94 at the expense of friends or relatives from the same source, making a total of 1,171 deportations and repatriations.

Referring to the same table 272 non-residents were returned to their own states from State hospitals at the expense of the State and 138 by friends or relatives. From the observation wards of Bellevue, Kings County Hospital, and other institutions, 23 were returned to their own states at the expense of the State and 149 at the expense of friends or relatives.

During the year this Bureau has devoted considerable effort to prevent the commitment of insane persons whose mental and physical condition was such that they did not demand immediate hospital care and who were not, under the provisions of the Insanity Law, entitled to care and treatment in a State hospital, and from the various wards, homes and other charitable institutions it has been possible to accomplish the removal of a comparatively large number of such cases, saving the city the cost of their commitment and the initial cost of their reception in a State hospital, which is no small amount. Referring to this table it is seen that the larger number of federal deportations are from the State hospitals located in the Metropolitan districts. There has also been a marked increase over the previous year in the number of insane aliens deported on federal warrant from the various State hospitals in the rural districts, this reflecting the effect of the extension of immigration to the interior of the State.

TABLE No. 2

Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Aliens deported to other countries:			
United States Immigration Service.....	237	182	419
Expense of State.....	285	189	474
Expense of friends.....	153	125	278
Total.....	675	496	1,171
Non-residents returned to other states:			
Expense of State.....	178	117	295
Expense of friends.....	165	122	287
Total.....	343	239	582
Total aliens deported and non-residents returned.....	1,018	735	1,753

Report of Bureau of Deportation

Table 2 giving the sex of patients deported and returned to other countries shows more men than women, while the reports of previous years showed a corresponding excess of women. This disparity can be accounted for by the fact that the efforts of repatriation by this Bureau during the past year has, as a measure of economy, been directed towards returning a certain class of young male patients whose relatives were insistent on their return. With few attendants it is possible to send with safety and comfort a much larger number of male than female patients, and we are also less inclined to subject women patients to the discomforts of traveling, especially during the winter months.

TABLE No. 3

*Age***Aliens Deported to Other Countries**

AGE GROUP	By U. S. Immigra- tion Service	Expense of State	Expense of friends	Total
Under 15 years.....	16	38	11	65
15-19 years.....	85	18	24	127
20-24 years.....	109	96	64	269
25-29 years.....	85	88	55	228
30-34 years.....	57	89	54	200
35-39 years.....	32	51	24	107
40-44 years.....	18	53	25	96
45-49 years.....	9	14	9	32
Over 50 years.....	8	27	12	47
Total.....	419	474	278	1,171

Table 3 shows the ages of aliens deported to other countries on federal warrant and the ages of those returned to their native homes at the expense of the State and friends. It is noted that 210 or slightly over one-half of all those deported on federal warrant were under 25 years of age. The average age of all those deported on federal warrant was 26.5 years; the average age of aliens returned at the expense of the State was 30.8 years; the average age of those returned at the expense of friends 29.9 years, making the total average of those deported and repatriated 29.2 years. It is estimated that the average age of all patients admitted to the State hospitals is about 42 years. The great

Report of Bureau of Deportation

preponderance of young adults among the aliens deported and returned possesses much significance, due not entirely to the fact that their residence in the hospital would be much longer than the average but to the fact that they would form the base of supply for future generations of defectives. It is also worthy of note that the larger number of those deported or repatriated belong to the types of insanity occurring in early adolescence, which are considered progressive and incurable.

TABLE No. 4

*Civil Condition***Aliens Deported to Other Countries**

CIVIL CONDITION	By U. S. Immigra- tion Service	Expense of State	Expense of friends	Total
Single.....	336	335	178	849
Married.....	70	99	81	250
Widowed.....	6	14	6	26
Separated.....	7	6	12	25
Divorced.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	419	474	278	1,171

Table 4 shows the civil condition of aliens deported to other countries by the Federal Government and by the State. The larger number of cases are unmarried. This is accounted for by the large number of young persons among alien patients and that single persons are greatly in excess in the foreign-born population as compared with people of the same age in the native population.

It has been shown elsewhere that 85 per cent of male immigrants above the age of 14 who are coming to this country at the present time are single men or married men living apart from their wives. This is a most important fact and the prevalence of types of insanity due to such abnormal modes of living is shown by statistics recently collected to be nearly twice as great as in other groups of the population.

Report of Bureau of Deportation

TABLE No. 5

Nativity

Aliens Deported to Other Countries

COUNTRY	U. S. Immigra- tion Service	Expense of State	Expense of friends	Total
Austria	65	69	28	162
Hungary	30	23	26	79
Belgium .....	.....	.....	1	1
Bulgaria .....	.....	.....	1	1
Denmark	2	2	2	6
France, including Corsica	4	4	9	17
German Empire	27	44	23	94
Greece	3	4	1	8
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	61	95	52	208
Norway	4	9	3	16
Portugal, including Canary and Azores Islands .....	.....	2	.....	2
Roumania	3	.....	2	5
Russian Empire (and Finland)	113	46	41	200
Spain	3	1	1	5
Sweden	11	22	6	39
Switzerland .....	.....	5	5	10
Turkey in Europe	4	.....	.....	4
United Kingdom:				
England	19	14	9	42
Ireland	33	89	27	149
Scotland	2	6	2	10
Wales .....	.....	7	1	8
China	1	.....	9	10
Japan	1	1	1	2
Syria	3	1	2	6
Persia	1	.....	.....	1
Turkey in Asia	2	3	5	10
Africa, including Egypt	2	1	.....	3
Australia .....	.....	.....	1	1
Pacific Islands .....	.....	1	.....	1
British North America	8	12	11	31
Mexico .....	.....	.....	1	1
South America	1	3	.....	4
Cuba	1	.....	1	2
Danish West Indies .....	.....	1	1	2
West Indies	15	10	5	30
Korea .....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	419	474	278	1,171

Here we have representatives of 39 foreign countries against 27 of the preceding year, practically representatives of every civilized nation of the world. The table is especially interesting from the fact that it shows the effect of the comparatively new and unprecedented immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

TABLE No. 6

Race

Aliens Deported to Other Countries by the United States Immigration Service

Race or People	Number
African (black)	14
Armenian	2
Bohemian and Moravian	10
Bulgarian, Servian and Montenegrin	1

Report of Bureau of Deportation

TABLE No. 6 — *Continued*

Race or People	Number
Chinese	1
Croatian and Slavonian	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian	1
English	21
Finnish	18
French	7
German	29
Greek	3
Hebrew	100
Irish	35
Italian (North)	9
Italian (South)	52
Japanese	1
Lithuanian	9
Magyar	14
Polish	45
Russian	5
Ruthenian	6
Scandinavian	17
Scotch	2
Slovak	5
Spanish	5
Turkish	3
Welsh	1
Total	419

This table shows the race of aliens deported from the hospitals during the year by the United States Immigration Service and is self-explanatory.

TABLE No. 7

Steamship lines by which aliens arrived who were deported by the United States Immigration Service

Line	Number
Hamburg-American	88
White Star	40
Red Star	28
North German Lloyd	47

Report of Bureau of Deportation

TABLE No. 7 — *Continued*

Line	Number
Cunard	27
Anchor	13
Sicula Americana	7
French	21
United Fruit Company	2
Scandinavian-American	14
Trinidad Trading Company	1
Holland-American	17
Dutch Royal Mail	2
Navigation General Italiana	10
Quebec	3
Lloyd Sabaudo	2
Pacific Mail	1
Austro-American	15
Spanish	3
Greek	1
Hellenic	1
Lamport & Holt	2
Lloyd Italiano	5
Ward	1
Russian-American	24
Clement	1
La Veloce	3
Booth	2
American	10
Uranium	3
Fabre	8
Mitchell	1
English Tramp	1
Dominion (Canada)	1
Railroad from Canada	14
Total	<u>419</u>

Table 7, showing the steamship lines by which aliens arrived and who were deported from hospitals by the United States Immigration Service during the year, indicates, in some measure, the care taken by lines in the examination of passengers as they

Report of Bureau of Deportation

embark at foreign ports. The tabulation below gives a rough comparison of the number of immigrants brought as steerage passengers by some of the principal lines during the calendar year ending December 31, 1911.

LINES	Number of immigrants brought	Number of insane aliens deported	Ratio
Anchor line	19,670	13	One in 1,513
Austro-American	30,152	15	One in 2,010
Cunard line	61,008	27	One in 2,281
French line	42,210	21	One in 2,010
Hamburg-American	88,676	88	One in 1,007
Holland-American	32,210	17	One in 1,894
North German Lloyd	103,007	47	One in 2,195
Red Star	52,029	28	One in 1,858
Scandinavian-American	12,510	14	One in 893
White Star	35,787	40	One in 895
All Italian lines	157,227	35	One in 4,495

TABLE No. 8

States, territories and insular possessions to which nonresidents were returned

STATES, TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS	Expense of State	Expense of friends	Total
Alabama	.....	1	1
Arizona	.....	1	1
Arkansas	.....	2	2
California	2	4	6
Connecticut	28	22	50
Colorado	2	3	5
Delaware	2	3	5
District of Columbia	6	1	7
Florida	2	2	4
Georgia	5	1	6
Illinois	20	15	35
Indiana	1	2	3
Iowa	2	2	4
Kansas	1	3	4
Kentucky	.....	4	4
Louisiana	2	1	3
Maine	4	3	7
Maryland	8	3	11
Massachusetts	26	22	48
Michigan	3	10	13
Minnesota	5	1	6
Missouri	9	8	17
Nebraska	1	1	2
New Hampshire	1	2	3
New Jersey	58	82	140
Nevada	.....	1	1
North Carolina	3	3	6
Ohio	8	15	23
Oklahoma	1	1	2
Oregon	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	51	42	93
Philippine Islands	2	.....	2
Porto Rico	1	3	4
Rhode Island	5	4	9
South Carolina	4	2	6
Tennessee	2	2	4
Texas	7	1	8
Vermont	2	1	3
Virginia	17	10	27
West Virginia	1	1	2
Wisconsin	1	1	2
Wyoming	1	.....	1
Total	295	287	582

Report of Bureau of Deportation

Reference to Table 8 shows the States to which nonresidents were returned and is an indication of the stream of the dependent people which bear down upon New York, especially from our adjoining States. Here we have represented nearly every State, Territory and possessions of this country. Although during the year 582 nonresidents were returned from the various hospitals, this does not by any means represent the number of nonresidents who actually became public charges and remain in our hospitals at the present time, as we have been unable to return many of these patients who are not proper charges upon the State on account of their mental and physical condition; and again, for the reason that it has been impossible in many instances to arrange with the States where there is no central control for their return and commitment. On account of the peculiar and antiquated settlement laws of Connecticut and New Jersey a person may reside continuously in the State for a score of years and then not be entitled to care and treatment as an indigent insane person.

TABLE No. 9

General statement of number of aliens deported and nonresidents returned 1905 to 1912 (inclusive)

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
Aliens deported to other countries:									
U. S. Immigration Service.	112	149	222	284	394	399	345	419	2,324
Expense of State.....	2	6	20	25	30	95	204	474	856
Expense of friends.....	16	14	28	64	65	119	235	278	819
Total.....	130	169	270	373	489	613	784	1,171	3,999
Non-residents returned to other states:									
Expense of State.....	28	5	23	36	40	85	151	295	663
Expense of friends.....	12	18	29	60	46	166	191	287	809
Total.....	40	23	52	96	86	251	342	582	1,472
Total aliens deported and non-residents returned.....	170	192	322	469	575	864	1,126	1,753	5,471

Table 9 is a summary of the operations of this Bureau since 1905. It will be seen that, during the eight years, 2,324 insane aliens have been deported to other countries from hospitals by the

Report of Bureau of Deportation

United States Immigration Service; that 1,675 were, during the same period, repatriated at the expense of the State or by friends, the total number of aliens removed amounting to 3,999. The return of such a large number of aliens to their homes from the State Hospitals has a marked influence on the number of foreign born remaining in the State hospitals. During the same period 1,472 nonresidents were returned either at the expense of the State or friends to their homes in other states. As a large proportion of these cases are foreign born this is another factor which influences the percentage of foreign born remaining under treatment in the State hospitals.

TABLE No. 10

Proportion of Immigration Destined to New York, 1905 to 1912

YEAR*	Total immigration	Number destined to New York State	Per cent destined to New York State
1905.....	1,026,499	315,511	31.0
1906.....	1,100,735	374,708	34.0
1907.....	1,285,349	386,244	30.0
1908.....	782,270	256,425	32.7
1909.....	751,786	220,865	29.4
1910.....	1,041,570	280,880	26.9
1911.....	878,587	258,113	29.4
1912.....	838,172	239,275	28.5
Total.....	7,704,968	2,332,021	.....
Annual average.....	963,121	291,503	30.3

* Fiscal year ending June 30.

This table continues to be of interest as it shows the number of immigrants which are destined from year to year to New York State.

TABLE No. 11

Length of Time in the United States of Aliens Repatriated

	Expense of State	Expense of friends	Total
Five years and under.....	388	183	571
Over five and including ten years.....	55	56	111
Over ten years.....	31	39	70
Total.....	474	278	752

Report of Bureau of Deportation

Referring to Table No. 11 it is seen that 571 of the 752 insane aliens returned at the expense of the State or friends became public charges after the three year limit established by the Immigration Law and within five years of their entry into this country, and, upon their request or the request of their relatives, were returned either at the expense of the State or at the expense of relatives. This is a matter of great importance and shows the necessity of the extension of the deportable period to five years, especially in view of the fact that the larger number of these public charges belong to a class of mental defectives whose insanity occurs in early adolescence and is characterized by a slowly progressive and deteriorating course, and for this reason the active manifestations of their psychosis does not become sufficiently prominent until they have demonstrated their increasing incapacity to such an extent that they are no longer able to care for themselves or be cared for by the various charitable societies, relatives or friends upon whom they are dependent.

TABLE NO. 12

Length of Residence in this Country of Aliens Deported by the United States Immigration Service, 1911-1912

	Number
1 month or under.....	1
Over 1 and including 2 months.....	9
Over 2 and including 3 months.....	8
Over 3 and including 6 months.....	53
Over 6 and including 9 months.....	45
Over 9 and including 12 months.....	49
Over 12 and including 18 months.....	74
Over 18 and including 2 years.....	68
Over 2 years	112
Total	<hr/> 419 <hr/>

Table 12 shows that 39 per cent of all aliens deported by the Immigration Service were in this country under one year. This is an indication that the statement frequently made by misinformed individuals that the immigrant becomes insane, due to the hardships which he encounters on his arrival here, is without foundation.

Report of Bureau of Deportation

TABLE No. 13

Occupation of Aliens Deported by the United States Immigration Service

Occupation	Males
Laborer	57
Tailor	23
Farm laborer	22
Clerk	11
No occupation	10
Farmer	8
Peddler	8
Sailor	7
Shoemaker	7
Bootblack	5
Carpenter	5
Hall-boy	5
Baker	4
Bartender	4
Machinist	4
Porter	4
Waiter	4
Presser	3
Tramp	3
Draftsman	2
Joiner	2
Merchant	2
Student	2
Valet	2
Basketmaker	1
Blacksmith	1
Boilermaker	1
Bookkeeper	1
Boxmaker	1
Chef	1
Cigarmaker	1
Coal passer	1
Conductor — street car	1
Cooper	1

Report of Bureau of Deportation

TABLE NO. 13 — *Continued*

Occupation	Males
Driver	1
Engineer — stationary	1
Engraver	1
Fireman — stationary	1
Fireman — steamship	1
Horse-shoer	1
Janitor	1
Longshoreman	1
Mechanical designer	1
Motorman	1
Musician	1
Painter	1
Pocketbook-maker	1
Printer	1
Scissors grinder	1
Soapmaker	1
Stone cutter	1
Teacher	1
Tinsmith	1
Total males	237

Occupation	Females
Domestic	81
Housewife	21
Seamstress	18
Factory operator	13
Prostitute	8
Ladies' maid	7
Dressmaker	5
Tailoress	4
No occupation	4
Cook	3
Governess	3
Barmaid	2
Milliner	2

Psychiatric Institute

TABLE No. 13 — *Continued*

Occupation	Females
Peddler	2
Scrubwoman	2
Cigarmaker	1
Embroiderer	1
Laundress	1
Teacher	1
Trained nurse	1
Student	1
Waitress	1
Total females	182

PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

The present accommodations provided for the use of the Psychiatric Institute in the buildings belonging to the Manhattan State Hospital are inadequate for the purpose to which they have been devoted for so many years. The space occupied by the Institute is, moreover, very badly needed by the hospital. The work is so important and has developed to such an extent that the Commission believes that the Legislature should make an appropriation which will render it possible to erect an administration building for the use of the Institute, and provide offices for the director and other members of the Institute staff, as well as sufficient space for library purposes, lecture rooms, examination rooms, museums, photographic, pathological, histological and chemical laboratories, etc. The Institute should also be provided with buildings which will include wards for the accommodation of at least 130 patients. This is necessary for the scientific study of cases, which has had such a material influence on our present knowledge of insanity. It will also assist the Institute in one of its most important functions, that of instructing the newly appointed members of the various hospital staffs in the care and treatment of the insane. It is through this instruction that so much has been accomplished during the past fifteen years in improving the methods now generally used throughout the department.

Psychiatric Institute — Report of Director

The importance of the work done by the Institute staff in maintaining the high standard of efficiency of the service cannot be overestimated. The Commission believes that adequate salaries should be paid to the medical officers connected with the Institute and that proper quarters should be provided for their residence on Ward's Island. With this object in view, the Commission recommends that a staff house be erected as soon as an appropriation can be obtained for this purpose.

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-1912**

To the State Hospital Commission:

GENTLEMEN.—A glance over a period which has passed naturally brings with it a desire to look into the future, and, so far as the Institute is concerned, thoughts as to the future development of its work naturally arise when one sits down to write a report of what has been done in the past year. I may be pardoned, therefore, if I give place to these thoughts at the beginning of my report.

The desire has repeatedly been expressed by some of those in charge of our hospitals, and above all, by members of your Commission, that the Institute should more and more develop into a center for teaching, where many of the physicians who are active in the State hospitals should receive their training. Indeed it has even been suggested that every man who enters the service be required to spend a certain time, either at the beginning or later, at the Institute. I, as well as my associates, have always regarded development in this direction as legitimate and very desirable. But we must fully appreciate that such development cannot take place without the provision of adequate facilities.

There are chiefly two points which should be mentioned in this connection. In the first place, it must be remembered that teaching of real value does not mean the imparting of facts merely, but the imparting of methods of work as well, and above all, of a spirit which tends toward progression and away from routine. A teacher, however, who is thus to teach must be more than a teacher; he must himself march forward, must himself constantly be vitally

Psychiatric Institute — Report of Director

occupied with the modern problems of his subject. Therefore the teaching must be so arranged that it does not interfere with the personal growth of the teacher, and the staff must be large enough so that such personal studies still may find an important place in the day's work. To be sure, teaching itself has a most stimulating effect, since it urges one to constantly formulate the present knowledge and problems. But this requires time and labor.

Then there is another equally important point, namely, the necessity of creating better facilities for clinical work and clinical teaching. At the present time and since the reorganization of the Institute, we have had only one ward for each sex. This has supplied an adequate number of patients, but the arrangement has in another way been quite insufficient. Owing to the fact that a classification is impossible under such circumstances, it bars us practically from studying the two extremes of mental disorders, namely, the earliest cases and the most marked conditions, notably states of excitement. And yet it is very essential that both of these types should be accessible to us, not only for study and treatment but for teaching as well. In the case of patients with grave abnormalities of conduct, the justification for this demand is at once apparent; for the mildest, earliest cases it requires some explanation. In the functional psychoses particularly, we are more and more learning to appreciate the importance of studies in early cases for the understanding of the causation of the disease; and of course the importance of early treatment is generally recognized. But this understanding of the causation is the goal toward which all medicine tends. Psychiatry and, with it, the community have suffered from the fact that to the men who are shut up in hospitals these early conditions are often not accessible, that that material in which the mechanisms are essentially of the same nature, yet more transparent than in cases of full-fledged insanity, cannot be studied by them. In a place like the Institute where, aside from treatment, study and teaching are in the foreground, it ought to be regarded as a grave mistake that the lack of proper provisions bars us from such cases. The State hospital system which, as Dr. Meyer used to say, practically has a monopoly on the insane of the State, is responsible to the public for

Psychiatric Institute — Report of Director

having the men who care for the insane trained in the best possible manner, and for having the material used in every available way which may contribute to better study and better treatment of these conditions. There is nothing which so thoroughly impresses upon the student the duties which the psychiatrist has to his patients and to the public as the study and treatment of those milder cases; they, on the one hand, give him an outlook upon the world outside of the hospital and sharpen his desire for the knowledge of causative factors, and, on the other hand, give him a better and more responsive attitude toward therapeutic demands even in graver cases. Therefore a place like the Institute needs facilities for the study of the whole realm of mental disorders, the mildest and gravest forms included, so that all these cases may be studied, and the lessons which they yield taught. Another important defect in the present arrangement of the Institute is that, owing to the fact that the wards and laboratories are so far apart, it is difficult to preserve the necessary contact between the two, and specially the most helpful relationship between the men occupied in the two fields.

For these reasons I would strongly recommend the erection, on Ward's Island, of some buildings for clinical studies, that is, adequate provisions for about 120 patients of all types, and in close proximity to it a laboratory building with a lecture room, etc. It must not be forgotten that this is a plan which has been spoken of for many years. It becomes at present a necessity, if the measures regarding teaching just outlined are to be carried into effect, measures which are in line with the desires of your Commission, to which Mr. Bissell has given public expression in his Atlantic City address. If it were merely a question of laboratory facilities, then the present equipment would be adequate, but the greatest need is that of having sufficient facilities for clinical work, and as I have said, a better possibility for proper correlation between laboratories and clinic.

The work of the Institute during the last quarter of the year has been much hampered by the fire during the night of July 3d which destroyed many of our books. We were fortunate enough, however, in being able to save the collection of mounted slides, the

Report of Bureau of Deportation

photographic negatives and lantern slides illustrating abnormal conditions in the nervous system, as well as the records of our work. All these are almost intact, though the damage by water has not been inconsiderable. Nevertheless, during all this reconstruction period, the work has been very difficult and much valuable time has been lost. It is only at present, at the time of the writing of this report, that smooth running is again insured.

A course of instruction was not given during the year, this having been reserved for the beginning of the new fiscal year, but owing to the condition of the Institute just referred to, it has to be postponed to the beginning of 1913.

The separate reports of the departments show the kind of work that is being carried on, but since these reports will be published in pamphlet form only, I desire to mention a few facts contained in them.

In the study of the functional psychoses, we have, during the past year, been particularly interested in the precipitating causes of mental disorders and in understanding them from the setting in which they occur. While we often are confronted with conditions which at first seem to come out of clear sky, our studies have taught us that with the understanding of certain personal characteristics, of certain defects of adaptation of the patient, these causes often become much clearer; for when we are able to see in the reactions of the individual before the mental breakdown certain evidences of conflicts, and find that the precipitating factors act, as it were, in the same direction, then these latter become more comprehensible and we have gained some insight into the forces while bring about that more serious defect of adaptation which we call the mental disorder. Therefore, our studies of make-up, which have occupied us for some years and which have yielded some interesting results, together with the general development of psychoanalysis, have led the way to an ever increasing interest in the dynamic factors of the psychoses, that is, in their causation; and in this way the studies of make-up and those of the precipitating causes mutually supplement each other. Naturally questions of etiology have always been the aim of psychiatry, but it must be admitted that we are only beginning through such studies

Psychiatric Institute — Report of Director

to formulate the problems more clearly and to make them workable. Work along these lines will no doubt be very fruitful. What can be more important to those who study and treat mental diseases than the attempt at elucidating causes, which is the only rational road to treatment or to individual prophylaxis.

In addition to these etiological studies, clinical questions of symptomatology, the more formal side of psychiatry, have interested us and we have especially been attempting to formulate better the different clinical pictures which we see, the combinations of mechanisms and the prognostic guides. This study has been undertaken not only on our present material, but on our excellent collection of older observations.

So far as the organic mental disorders and the transitions to them are concerned, we were, in addition to an attempt at getting more clearness in the problem of toxic-infectious psychoses, naturally most interested in general paralysis, brain syphilis and arteriosclerotic brain disease. Partly it was the the acute syndromes of general paralysis which attracted our attention and formed a field of study, partly the general question of differential diagnosis which, especially in general paralysis and syphilis, is still a difficult problem. The increasing number of anatomical studies, in connection with careful clinical analyses, are, however, here helping to clear the issue somewhat.

In this connection I should like to state that the very important work on the Wasserman test should be given a much more prominent place in the State, and this work should not be done with inadequate methods, as has often been the case, but by the most careful means available. For this purpose a uniform plan should be adopted. A first-class man with experience and not a physician who casually takes up the work should be employed to do the work for all the State hospitals; and from this may well start further serological studies which might aid in the elucidation of the nature of general paralysis and its relation and transition to late brain syphilis. Such a man co-operating with our anatomical laboratory, in which these questions are attacked from the morphological side, should be very valuable, although the road to these further serological studies is as yet completely in the dark.

Psychiatric Institute — Report of Director

This leads over to the work of the anatomical department. In the laboratory, in spite of the fire, and of the limited cramped force arising from the fact that several trained helpers have resigned, about 10,000 slides, large and small, have been prepared. Of the fifty-nine new cases received since October, 1911, the largest groups have been those of general paralysis and syphilis, which together make twenty-four cases, and the group of arteriosclerosis comprising twenty cases.

For some years studies have been made in these disorders, and not the least interesting were those upon the relationship of general paralysis and late cerebral syphilis. During the last year two cases could be studied anatomically as well as clinically, which belonged in an interesting border-line group. They were also carefully worked up, during life, at the Institute, and are therefore described in both the anatomical and the clinical report. These studies in the direction of differentiating between the two processes have made it more and more probable that the line separating them is not so sharp as was formerly supposed. Two cases of tabes when mental disorder, which came in during the year and which proved not to show any signs of general paralysis anatomically, revealed interesting changes in the meninges resembling those found in old cases of cerebral syphilis. These facts bring the groups of tabes, old syphilitic meningitis and general paralysis into rather close and suggestive relationship. Of interest in the group of general paralysis was also one case of a typical Huntington's chorea combined with general paralysis.

The group of arteriosclerosis of the brain was valuable chiefly from two points of view. It included thirteen cases of aphasia, most of which showed classical lesions in the left parieto-temporal region, but also two cases which presented focalized defects in Broca's region, which defects gave rise to no noticeable aphasic disorder. In this connection may also be mentioned a case of exceptional interest. The patient presented during life a complete central deafness for words and sounds, together with a certain limitation in word-finding, some paraphasia, some defect of reading and especially of writing. When anatomically examined, there were discovered two symmetrically placed but extremely small subcortical lesions which appeared to interrupt completely the course

Psychiatric Institute — Report of Director

of the auditory fibers between the temporal lobes and the internal geniculate bodies. This group of arteriosclerotic cases also gave an excellent opportunity for a differential diagnosis between the syphilitic and nonsyphilitic forms of arteriosclerosis. The results in this direction seem to show, as Dr. Dunlap has pointed out in his report, that degenerative changes in the arterial walls and cerebral tissues generally, of old people, especially when associated, as they usually are, with the presence of dark lymphoid cells in the pia mater and the sheaths of the blood vessels, may present a picture closely resembling the exudative processes seen in the pia and about the blood vessels of the older syphilitic cases. A differential diagnosis consequently may become quite difficult in a number of cases. A study of the Wassermann reaction in these doubtful anatomical conditions, where results were available, suggests that it might be of considerable aid in clearing up these difficulties.

The Institute, in harmony with what we consider one of its functions, has this year again had its share in the movement of mental hygiene, partly through lectures which were given, partly through our contribution to the exhibit on mental hygiene at the International Hygiene Congress. We sent large charts on which were illustrated by photographs the chief structural changes associated with insanity.

The changes in the staff which took place during the year were few. Unfortunately we have not as yet been able to find a suitable man to assist in the anatomical laboratory. Dr. Charles Ricksher, associate in clinical psychiatry, resigned on February 13, 1912, to take a position in the Kankakee State Hospital, Illinois. He was succeeded by Dr. W. W. Wright, who had previously been at the Buffalo State Hospital, in the capacity of second assistant. He was given the same position here.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation to your Commission and to the superintendents and other officers of the hospitals, for their support and assistance. To my colleagues at the Institute is due much credit for the excellent work which they have done.

Very respectfully yours,

AUGUST HOCH,

September 30, 1912.

Director.

**TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE
CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION TO THE STATE HOS-
PITAL COMMISSION**

NEW YORK, November 1, 1912.

To the State Hospital Commission:

In accordance with chapter 635 of the Laws of 1893, and amendatory acts, the State Charities Aid Association herewith respectfully submits to your Honorable Commission its twentieth annual report. The report contains, as usual, much matter which is not new to those to whom it is addressed, but which it seems to us desirable to include for the benefit of the large number of persons to whom it is sent, most of whom are not equally well informed.

The total number of insane persons in State hospitals and licensed private asylums on October 1, 1912, was 33,972, an increase of 661 over the previous year. Of this total number 31,624 were in the fourteen State hospitals (not including Matteawan and Dannemora), being 573 more than on October 1, 1911.

The association's legally appointed visitors to State hospitals now number forty. They have continued to do admirable work during the past year and have presented interesting annual reports.

A report on the important work carried on during the past year for the prevention of insanity is given on page 241.

LEGISLATION

In addition to the annual appropriation bills, several measures of considerable interest were introduced in the Legislature and became law during 1912.

Chapter 121 of the Laws of 1912 effects a general amendment of the Insanity Law and makes a number of important changes. It changes the name of the State Commission in Lunacy to State Hospital Commission, and the name of the Board of Alienists to Bureau of Deportation, both very desirable improvements, which have a wider significance than a mere change of name might seem to involve. There are certain other changes, however, in connec-

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

tion with the Commission and the bureau that seem to us of doubtful wisdom. For instance, the medical member of the Commission is no longer ex-officio president of the Commission, but the chairman is to be chosen by the members from among their number. The medical member is required to have had his five years' experience in an institution for the insane, which practically limits the selection of this officer to a choice from among hospital superintendents. The requirement that the medical inspector shall have at least five years' experience in an institution for the insane is perhaps less unfortunate than the similar requirement in connection with the medical member of the Commission, but still somewhat unduly limits the area of choice for this important office. The Bureau of Deportation which replaces the Board of Alienists is to consist of a medical examiner and such number of medical or lay deputies as may be necessary, the examiner to have had at least five years' experience in the care of the insane. The former Board of Alienists consisted of three examiners of equal rank. The president medical examiner is appointed by the Commission and may be removed for cause, and may be detailed by the Commission to perform the duties of the medical inspector. To put this office somewhat more directly under the Commission seems a change that is undoubtedly in the best interests of the service. We are disposed to believe that medical deputies for the work would be more suitable and more effective than laymen, and we trust that in building up the staff the Commission will make adequate provision for the medical service.

In connection with the State hospitals a very desirable change has been made in the striking out of the provision which has been in force for the past ten years, requiring the Commission's approval of the superintendent's appointment of a steward. There seemed to be no adequate reason for excepting this office from the other offices in a State hospital which are filled by the appointment of the superintendent from lists furnished by the Civil Service Commission. The establishment of by-laws to govern the hospitals is no longer a duty of the managers, but of a committee of superintendents appointed by the Commission, and subject in

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

its action to the approval of the Commission and the quarterly conference.

Some very desirable amendments have been made to the sections providing for the commitment, detention and discharge of the insane. One amendment makes it the duty of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and the department of public charities of New York city to send a medical officer attached to the psychopathic wards to the place of residence of the alleged insane person when the proper information is received from a relative of this person or from certain specified authorities to the effect that the person is apparently insane. "If, in the judgment of the chief resident alienist of the respective psychopathic wards or of the medical examiner thus sent, the person is in immediate need of care and treatment or observation for the purpose of ascertaining his mental condition, he shall be removed to such psychopathic ward for a period not to exceed ten days, and the person or persons most nearly related to him, so far as the same can be readily ascertained by such trustees, or commissioner, shall be notified of such removal." This amendment obviates the necessity of having the patient placed under arrest or brought into court and is an important step in substituting the physician and the hospital for the police officer and the court in dealing with cases of alleged insanity. Among those who can sign the petition for the commitment of a patient is now included "an officer of any well-recognized charitable institution or home." This facilitates action in connection with homeless persons or those who, while not actually in the charge of public poor law officials, are properly objects of charity and are known to charitable and philanthropic societies. In order to relieve the State hospitals of the care of patients who can properly be supported in private institutions, the superintendent of a State hospital is authorized to recommend to the Commission the removal of such a patient to a private institution and the Commission is given power to compel such a removal. A new provision is also made regarding the discharge of patients from licensed institutions and providing for the transfer of patients to State hospitals. Licensed institutions for the insane are required to furnish lists of their voluntary cases, and such

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

cases are to be examined by the Commission. On the whole, these amendments to the Insanity Law improved the law substantially and made many long needed changes.

Chapter 43 of the Laws of 1912 legislates into effect a new and better schedule of officers' and employees' salaries and wages. The Insanity Law gives the Commission the power to prepare and modify such wage schedules and we have always considered it unfortunate that the Legislature should interfere with the exercise of this power and should take upon itself the regulation of such details as the salaries of officers and employees of State institutions. Since, however, the Legislature has seen fit to do this, it is gratifying that the changes made should be made in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission and the hospitals and should be in the interests of better compensation for the underpaid and overworked servants of the State in this department of the State service.

A bill providing a new site for the Utica State Hospital, chapter 48 of the Laws of 1912, appropriates \$115,000 for a site to be selected at such a point as the State Hospital Commission may determine, under the authority granted by chapter 760 of the Laws of 1911.

Chapter 448 of the Laws of 1912 amends the Public Health Law in relation to surgical operations for the prevention of procreation. It provides for the appointment of a board of examiners, consisting of a surgeon, a neurologist, and a general practitioner, who are to consider feeble-minded, epileptic, criminal and other defective cases in the several State hospitals for the insane and other State institutions, and take measures for their sterilization when it is considered that their defect or disease is of a hereditary character and is likely to be transmitted to their offspring.

NEW ACCOMMODATIONS NEEDED

On October 1, 1912, there were 31,624 patients in the fourteen State hospitals for the insane, exclusive of those for the criminal insane. The stated capacity of these institutions as fixed by the State Hospital Commission was 26,753, making a total over-

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

crowding of 4.871. The location of this overcrowding is indicated by the following table:

TABLE SHOWING OVERCROWDING OF STATE HOSPITALS ON THE BASIS OF THE CERTIFICATION OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Hospital	Certification	Census	Over-crowding	Percentage overcrowding
Utica	1,321	1,573	252	19.07
Willard	2,015	2,381	366	18.16
Hudson River	2,709	3,087	378	13.95
Middletown	1,865	2,020	155	8.31
Buffalo	1,684	2,025	341	20.24
Binghamton	2,110	2,327	217	10.28
St. Lawrence	1,776	1,988	212	11.93
Rochester	1,268	1,498	230	18.13
Gowanda	978	1,104	126	12.88
Mohansic	42	51	9	21.42
Kings Park	3,147	3,815	668	21.22
Long Island	625	747	122	19.52
Manhattan	3,596	4,570	974	27.08
Central Islip	3,617	4,438	821	22.69
Total civil hospitals..	26,753	31,624	4,871	18.20

It is noticeable that the most serious conditions of overcrowding prevail as usual in the Manhattan State Hospital, and that with the exception of the Buffalo State Hospital the State hospitals which stand next highest on the list in this regard are Central Islip, Mohansic, Kings Park and Long Island, namely, those which draw their patients from the Metropolitan District. Thousands of patients who belong in the hospitals which receive their inmates from this district are scattered throughout the State in the hospitals which are supposed to meet the needs only of the populations of their localities. The need seems to be as pressing as ever for increased accommodations in the southeastern part of the State. The Legislature of 1912 appropriated \$500,000 for new construction at the Mohansic State Hospital, the new institution at Yorktown Heights, Westchester county, which is planned to relieve the four existing institutions caring for patients from the Metropolitan District. This amount, however, is "for powerhouse, laundry, storehouse, bakery, barns, water and sewage disposal, with such part of equipment as may be necessary at this time, and also for commencement of work on new group for 600 patients with dining-room and kitchen building." The very

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

wording of the appropriation indicates that not much relief is to be expected in the immediate future in connection even with the 600 patients for whose accommodation a beginning is to be made with the money thus appropriated. Except for this sum, less than \$400,000 was appropriated for buildings to care for patients or relieve part of the buildings now occupied by patients, an amount which will provide only for the natural increase to be expected during the year, and make no provision for the accumulated overcrowding that has resulted from failures of previous Legislatures and Governors to authorize adequate provision for the accommodation of this class of the wards of the State. To relieve the Long Island State Hospital, \$50,000 was appropriated for the commencement of buildings on the Creedmoor site, including railway switch, power-house and farm cottages. The plan to use this property on Long Island as a branch of the Long Island State Hospital located in Brooklyn seems to be a highly desirable one, and will help to provide for the increasing number of patients from the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens who should be accommodated within a reasonable distance of their homes and friends instead of being sent to institutions at the other end of the State. The facilities for an outdoor life and healthful outdoor occupation for patients at Creedmoor will be a very grateful addition to the equipment of the parent institution in the city. The only other large appropriation for the accommodation of patients was \$150,000 for additional accommodations for 200 patients at the Manhattan State Hospital. Appropriations of \$90,000 and \$59,500 respectively for the Manhattan and the Rochester State hospitals were made for nurses' homes, which in both cases will relieve space now occupied by nurses in buildings for patients and will probably provide for several hundred patients. By chapter 48 of the Laws of 1912, \$115,000, is appropriated for a new site for the Utica State Hospital, to comprise approximately 1,000 acres and to be selected at such a point as the State Hospital Commission may determine under the authority granted by chapter 760 of the Laws of 1911. If a new hospital is erected in the central part of the State, it will, it is hoped, relieve the situation in that section. The overcrowding

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

of the State hospitals in the central and western part of the State could be more properly relieved, however, by providing in the vicinity of New York city for the thousands of patients who come from this section and have to be transferred to the up-State hospitals. The great need, therefore, still remains for additional hospitals in the southeastern part of the State.

OCCUPATION AND RECREATION

The value of occupation and recreation in the therapeutic treatment of the insane is of undoubted importance and can hardly be overestimated. There is hardly an institution so benighted that it does not furnish a considerable amount of both occupation and entertainment from the point of view not only of economy in the administration of the institution, but also for the beneficial effects on the mental and physical condition of the patients. In recent years great advances have been made in many institutions, and in some States, notably Massachusetts, this whole province is under the charge of a supervising expert who encourages new developments along these lines in the different institutions under the supervision of the State authorities. In this State many of the hospitals have done admirable work along certain lines. Especially praiseworthy is the effort made in recent years to reach with these therapeutic agencies the deteriorating cases of dementia praecox and other incurables, who, while not capable of very great improvement, can be prevented from the retrogression that is inevitable when these cases are left to themselves. The most important suggestion that seems to need emphasizing at this time is the further extension of occupational and recreational opportunity to larger and larger classes of patients, so that ultimately practically every individual may to some extent benefit to the degree of his or her capacity. This is largely a matter of expense. It is comparatively easy and inexpensive to interest the curable and appreciative patients in the various kinds of handiwork, and in the games and amusements that can be afforded by the hospitals. It is very difficult to enlist the interest and co-operation of the cases of dementia praecox and certain other less appreciative and less curable classes of patients. Won-

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

ders have been accomplished in some places, however, along these lines, and lead us to hope that there is hardly any patient who is not to some extent amenable to these influences. It is hoped that during the coming year more of the hospitals may take active steps toward securing well-trained supervisors of their occupations and entertainments. These should be persons who can devote themselves exclusively to instructing patients and employees, and to carrying these important therapeutic agencies into ward after ward until the spectacle of patients sitting in rows idle against the wall, or tearing their clothes, and expressing in other abnormal ways the energy that should be diverted into healthful channels will be a thing of the past.

"THE PARTING OF THE WAYS"

The secretary of the association was invited to present a paper which he entitled "The State Hospitals at the Parting of the Ways" at the quarterly conference of superintendents and managers with the State Hospital Commission, held at Buffalo, September 6, 1912. After reviewing the development of the State hospitals and the State care system, and paying a tribute to the effective and enlightened administration of the State hospitals, he expressed his opinion that, nevertheless, they stood at this time at a parting of the ways — that they might either become satisfied with the smooth workings of their present machinery, which he would regard as most unfortunate, and as leading to ultimate traditionalism and corruption, or, on the other hand, they might increasingly adjust their work to the changing needs of their districts and constantly seek closer relations with the medical profession, health officials and all other agencies making for the correction of the conditions tending to produce insanity. He suggested that, specifically, each hospital in its own district might well undertake such of the following as it is not already carrying on:

1. Secure the co-operation of the medical profession by: (a) Having meetings of medical societies held at State hospitals. (b) Having members of the staff join medical societies, attend medical meetings, and read papers. (c) Promoting the teaching of

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

psychiatry in medical colleges. (d) Encouraging the physician of every patient entering the hospital to come with his patient, to visit the patient while in the hospital, and to attend staff meetings when the case is presented. The physician might be given a copy of his patient's clinical record and be notified previous to the patient's discharge. (e) Establishing clinics in the cities and towns in the district and sending hospital physicians to hold these clinics.

2. Co-operate with local officials by: (a) Bringing to their attention the laws relating to the detention of the alleged insane. (b) Promoting the establishment of psychopathic wards and proper places for reception and observation. (c) Acting promptly whenever a case is received at the hospital from a jail, lockup, or other unsuitable place, and taking action to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

3. Educate the patients by: (a) Explaining to them when possible the causes of their trouble and their share in its treatment. (b) Warning those who return to their homes of the nature of their disease, the precautions necessary to prevent a relapse, and the danger of transmitting the hereditary types.

4. Educate the families of patients by: (a) Talking with those who visit a patient not only about the patient's condition and prospect of recovery, but also the cause of the trouble, and in hereditary types the earliest symptoms which might appear in other members of the family and the best methods of its prevention or control. (b) Directing relatives very fully as to their treatment of a patient after the patient's discharge.

5. Interest the general public by: (a) Giving public lectures on mental hygiene. (b) Securing newspaper notices of hospital matters of public interest and value. (c) Encouraging visits to the hospital on the part of the general public, and taking advantage of their visits to enlighten them as to the causes and treatment of insanity.

Many of the activities suggested have already been undertaken at some of the State hospitals, and nearly all might be undertaken by the hospital authorities, without further legislation. It would seem advantageous to secure an amendment to the Insanity Law

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

which will give the Commission and the superintendents the proper authority for the establishment of clinics and out-patient departments in their respective districts. This amendment should authorize each hospital to establish such out-patient departments or clinics within its district as the board of managers, on the recommendation of the superintendent, may deem desirable, subject to the approval of the Commission, and authorize the assignment to service in such out-patient department or clinic of members of the medical staff, nurses or other officers or employees of the hospital and the payment of such sums for rent, equipment and other necessary expenses as may be allowed therefor by the Commission.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HYGIENE**WORK FOR THE PREVENTION OF INSANITY**

The committee on mental hygiene has continued its campaign of popular education as to the causes of insanity in New York city and State, and has promoted measures which facilitate early medical treatment of incipient cases.

The plan of work which the committee has followed during the past year, and which it has adopted for the coming year, contains the following divisions:

1. General education of the public as to the causes and prevention of insanity;
2. Promoting the establishment of clinics for mental and nervous diseases;
3. Assisting individuals to obtain proper medical treatment and social service;
4. Securing remedial legislation.

GENERAL EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC AS TO THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF INSANITY*Local Campaigns, Public Meetings, and Lectures:*

A special effort to enlist public interest was made in Syracuse in November of last year. A strong committee consisting of thirty members was organized and a large public meeting held November 9th. The work was well reported in the press, a large

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

amount of literature was distributed by members of the committee, and many individual cases of incipient mental disease came to the committee for advice and information. The two specific objects which the committee is promoting are the enlargement of the Municipal Psychopathic Hospital and the establishment of a clinic for nervous and mental diseases at the new Syracuse University Dispensary which is under construction.

A similar effort was made in Rochester in March, 1912, including a public meeting March 28th. An active committee of thirty-five members was organized. The newspaper accounts were very full and the results gratifying. The local committee co-operated with the superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital and the State Hospital Commission in the establishment of after-care work at the Rochester State Hospital in July. The committee is now urging the establishment of a psychopathic ward in connection with one of Rochester's general hospitals.

The city of Buffalo was visited by the executive of the committee. The present facilities for the care and observation of the insane were found to be inadequate. Efforts are being made to promote the construction of a modern psychopathic ward for the observation and commitment of the insane.

A large number of meetings and lectures have been held during the past year in many cities in various parts of the State; some of these have been addressed by the executive secretary alone, but at the majority of them he has been assisted by physicians experienced in the diagnosis and treatment of mental diseases. During the past year twenty-five meetings have been addressed at which the total attendance was approximately 4,700.

Distribution of Literature:

During the year, two new editions of the pamphlet "Why Should Anyone Go Insane" have been issued, making the total number printed 585,000, and of this number 565,000, including the distribution of last year, have been placed in the hands of interested individuals. Distribution has been brought about by co-operation with various organizations, clergymen, teachers, and by distributors hired for the purpose at the New York State and

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

county fairs. In addition to this pamphlet a number of addresses on various phases of Mental Hygiene have been printed and distributed; among these might be mentioned a second edition of "The Prevention of Insanity," by Mr. Homer Folks; a second edition of the proceedings of the first mental hygiene meeting at the Academy of Medicine; "The State Hospital at the Parting of the Ways," by Mr. Folks; "The Management of Children Predisposed to Nervousness," by Dr. Lewellys F. Barker; "The Role of Education in the Prevention of Insanity," by Dr. C. Macfie Campbell; Dr. Pilgrim's article on "Medical Work in State Hospitals;" and "The Mental Hygiene Movement," by Dr. William L. Russell.

Exhibit:

An exhibit showing the plan of work and the objects of the committee on mental hygiene was prepared and sent to Washington in September as part of the exhibit of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in connection with the 15th International Congress on Hygiene and Demography. It has been stated, unofficially, that this exhibit was given an award for superior merit by the committee on awards.

Publicity:

Press bulletins have been issued during the year which have been given a large amount of space in the newspapers. The meetings held in various cities have at all times been well reported. Numerous editions of circular letters have been sent to groups of individuals advertising meetings, clinics, or asking co-operation in literature distribution. During the year two magazines have printed the substance of the pamphlet "Why Should Anyone Go Insane," in their own columns.

PROMOTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CLINICS FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES

In co-operation with the Manhattan and Central Islip State hospitals, the committee has opened a dispensary for nervous and mental diseases at 295 Henry street, to be known as the East Side Clinic. This will be open every day in the week but Saturday and

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

Sunday. In addition to the patients coming from the usual sources, it is planned to have many of the recovered patients discharged on parole from the Manhattan and Central Islip State hospitals report there during their parole period. The parole system has not met all the expectations of those interested in its establishment, for the reason that it has been impossible to induce more than a small percentage of patients to visit the hospital in person during their parole period for the purpose of receiving medical advice. It is thought that many more will visit the clinic than would go back to the hospital, because of its greater convenience and also because many patients would be more willing to attend a medical station outside of the State hospital limits.

**ASSISTING INDIVIDUALS TO OBTAIN PROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT
AND SOCIAL SERVICE**

The wide distribution of literature on the causes and prevention of insanity during the past year has resulted in a large increase in the number of individuals making application for advice and information. Because of this increase in the number of individuals asking for advice it was decided to add to the staff of the committee an assistant to take entire charge of this part of the work. Such an assistant was finally found in Miss Katherine Tucker, a graduate of Vassar College of 1907, of the Training School of the Newton (Mass.) Hospital of 1910, and experienced in dispensary work in this city. She began active work the 1st of August. She will interview patients suffering from incipient mental diseases in their homes, in the office and at the dispensary. A careful study of the environment and family history will be made for the purpose of doing all that can be done to check the approach of mental trouble. Accurate records will be kept of the histories of these patients for their immediate value in solving the individual problems and for the purpose of demonstrating the value of social service work in the prevention of mental diseases. These records may also be used to furnish scientific data on the relation between heredity and environment and the causation of insanity.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

Bureau of Information:

The committee has established at its office a bureau of information on the causes, prevention and treatment of insanity. This bureau will furnish promptly, upon application from any part of the State of New York, advice as to what steps should be taken in securing the examination and treatment of persons apparently suffering from mental disease; what public and private hospitals in any given locality treat mental diseases; what means are available for obtaining in any locality competent medical treatment of cases of mental disease in their homes or at dispensaries; recent literature and addresses by authorities upon mental hygiene and the causes and prevention of insanity.

SECURING REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

Immigration:

An effort was made in co-operation with the New York State Hospital Commission to secure certain amendments to the Immigration Law pertaining to insanity. The amendments supported were as follows:

1. Steamship companies bringing insane persons to this country whose condition might have been detected by an examination before embarkation, to be made subject to a fine of \$200.
2. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be authorized to detail surgeons of the United States Public Health Service for duty on ships carrying immigrants.
3. Extra physicians trained in the detection of mental disease and defect to be detailed at all large ports of entry.
4. More humane deportation to be provided for by making the present law mandatory, and by making the government pay the costs, instead of the ship companies, of the attendants who accompany the deported insane aliens.
5. A change in the wording of the law which shifts the burden of proof regarding the deportation of those who have become public charges within three years after landing. At the present time such aliens are deportable if the causes of their dependency existed prior to landing. Because of the great difficulty experienced in determining whether these existed prior to landing, it is recom-

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

mended that such aliens be deportable, unless it is shown that they are public charges from causes arising after landing.

Although the amendments passed the Senate they failed in the House of Representatives. Another effort will be made this coming year to secure their enactment into law.

Amendment to Commitment Law:

The methods of determining whether an alleged insane person in New York city should be brought to a psychopathic ward for examination and observation were so involved in legal procedure that serious injury to the patient was often the result of the delay and the humiliating arrest and public court proceedings which often followed. To improve these conditions an amendment was drafted by the committee on mental hygiene, in co-operation with the committee on hospitals, which greatly simplifies the proceedings. This amendment was passed and became chapter No. 121 of the Laws of 1912. The law makes it the duty of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and the department of public charities of New York city to send a medical examiner attached to the psychopathic wards to the place of residence of an alleged insane person when proper information is received from a relative of this person, or from certain specified classes of persons. If upon examination such person is deemed to be in need of observation and hospital care, he may be removed to the hospital, in the discretion of the medical examiner or of the resident alienist in charge of the psychopathic service. Several conferences were arranged with alienists to discuss the amendment, and it was finally accepted by the Lunacy Commission and made part of the measure revising the Insanity Law. The amendment obviates the necessity of having the patient brought into court and marks another step forward in substituting the physician and the hospital for the policeman and the court in dealing with cases of alleged insanity.

REPORTS OF STATE HOSPITAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES ON MENTAL HYGIENE**WILLARD COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HYGIENE**

During the year the two regular meetings of the committee have been held at the Willard Hospital, the spring meeting on May 3, 1912, and the annual meeting on October 4, 1912. At

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

the first meeting twelve members of the committee were present, nine members of the hospital staff, and one visitor. The second meeting was attended by nine members of the committee, twelve of the staff, and one visitor.

At the October meeting the experiment of holding two sessions, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, was tried and worked very satisfactorily. The morning session was given up almost entirely to an address by Dr. Elliott in which he spoke very interestingly on the classification of the different forms of insanity, their marked characteristics, their causes, and the probability of recovery in the several classes. A typewritten copy of the address will be placed in the hands of each member of the committee, and will doubtless prove of considerable help in our work.

In the line of preventive work the reports of the members indicated that there has been quite a wide distribution of the pamphlets, "Why Should Anyone Go Insane," and two public meetings have been promoted at both of which Mr. Elwood spoke. One of these meetings was held in a chapel in Canandaigua, and the other at the High School at Geneva. These were attended with much interest.

The report of the secretary showed that thirty-nine new cases had been referred to the committee during the past six months, making a total of seventy-two for the year. This indicates that this has been the busiest year the committee has had since its organization. The cases may be classified as follows: 31 manic-depressive, 8 alcoholic, 5 involution melancholia, 4 each of dementia praecox and paranoia, 3 epileptic, 3 senile, 1 each of infective-exhaustive, paresis, imbecility, deterioration, psychasthenia, hysterical, aphasia, and 4 diagnosis not given.

From the many interesting cases reported by different members of the committee are selected the following two, which show the value of sympathetic advice, encouragement, and wise direction:

"M—— H——. A case where I tried the plan of using a local proxy. An earnest King's Daughter undertook the case for me and I have had a report almost once in two weeks. The

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

patient has been perfectly well, useful, and happy in the care of the children in the family to which she was paroled. It became necessary to find another home for her during the winter, so a position has been found as a laundress in a sanitarium. My proxy and I are both pleased as is the patient herself, and we confidently hope that she will continue a self-respecting member of society from now on, as all of us interested in her will keep an eye on her welfare."

"Mrs. A.—— N——. After a rest, careful treatment, and good advice, she is home, perfectly well, doing her housework, for a family of seven, ready for anything, fully appreciating her temporary condition, thankful for the time and help at Willard, and not ashamed to have people know all about it. She and her husband both met my interest cordially, and talked freely of the possible causes, and prevention of a return, and of a plan I have to instruct the young people in prevention. One is glad and proud to be in a work of such wide possibilities. Here, as in every case, I met the warmest praise for every one at the hospital."

HUDSON RIVER COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HYGIENE

The regular annual meeting was held at the Hudson River State Hospital in November, 1911. Three new members have been added to the local committee.

Five new cases have been referred to the committee: One case of constitutional inferiority with excitement, one paranoic condition and three manic-depressive. Of these one has died, two are doing extremely well and two fairly well. The two last are illustrations of how after-care merges into preventive work as they will probably always need help to keep their mental balance. The committee has two cases, one of six years and one of three years' standing, which still require supervision. Many of the cases go back to normal life and have only slight relations with the committee or are lost sight of. During the past year, with the hospital superintendent's approval, a box has been put into the visitors' room of each building and kept filled with copies of the pamphlet "Why Should Anyone Go Insane?"—about a thou-

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

sand have been carried away by visitors. This mode of distribution reaches a peculiarly interested group of readers.

The following three cases have been selected from the entire list as illustrating the necessity of pursuing different methods with different cases, and of securing positions for which each individual case is adapted:

“Good, steady girl, rather inferior mentally. Had been in hospital for twelve years and when first placed in a family as general houseworker was miserable with loneliness and strange food and family ways to which she was unaccustomed. After six weeks’ trial with a patient mistress who wanted to keep her, she was placed as houseworker in a large institution, where she is perfectly happy and has given entire satisfaction from the first. She has been there eleven months and will probably stay many years.”

“Young woman whose friend, herself an after-care case, begged the committee to get her release from the hospital. She was permitted to try, although the doctors were in doubt. She is rather flighty and lazy, but does sufficiently well for the housekeeper of the institution, where she has been for six months, to be willing to keep her indefinitely. She visits a member of the committee at intervals, promises to do her best, and says she is happy and making friends.”

“An excellent woman was placed as general houseworker with a lady who became so interested in her and in the question of mental hygiene that she is now a member of the committee. The woman remained with her seven months and then took another place which she found for herself, not wishing the care of the house in her mistress’ absence for the summer. She has been five months in the second situation and will stay. She is grateful and calls on a member of the committee at intervals.”

MIDDLETOWN COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HYGIENE

The annual report of the Middletown committee on mental hygiene has been received. The work during the past year has been limited, as only three cases were referred to the committee. It is expected that the work may develop during the coming year, and that some preventive work may be undertaken.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report
REPORT OF VISITORS TO STATE HOSPITALS

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL

It seems to the visitors entrusted by the courts with authority to inspect, and report upon, conditions at the Willard State Hospital that most excellent and effective work has been done there during the past twelve months and under conditions calling for commendation rather than criticism. Several visits have been made at different seasons of the year, and good farming and good housekeeping can be reported with assurance, while medical service and treatment are believed, from the standpoint of laymen, to be equally satisfactory. There have been in the past year several changes in the personnel of the staff, and many changes, as is usual, in that of nurses and attendants. It is difficult to secure and retain in the State hospitals all the help needed and of the high grade required; but Willard has always been fortunate in the quality of its service, and the well-merited increase in salaries and wages granted by the last Legislature will be an advantage in keeping this high standard permanent. The training class for nurses, always significant, has been larger than usual, with fourteen in the senior, and twenty-one in the junior, class. An assistant superintendent of the training school has been appointed which still further assures thorough work.

Among the permanent improvements of 1912, the visitors note the enclosing of a veranda for tuberculous bed-patients at the Hermitage, which is the men's hospital building; new wooden floors and iron sinks in the sinkrooms of several buildings; new concrete floors in the basement at the Maples, while tile floors in the dining-room and sinkrooms of the same building are under way. Concrete retaining walls have been placed about the coal pile at the pumping station and a new boiler installed; a concrete floor, new stanchions and electric lights have been placed in the stable at the Lake farm. All outside doors have been changed to open outward, in compliance with the recommendations of the State Fire Marshal, and all fire apparatus has been inspected and, in part, renewed. The Fire Marshal also suggested the installation of more fire-escapes, a change in fire-extinguishers, and the introduction of the sprinkler system. An appropriation will

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

be asked for to secure these safeguards, and as Willard is so far distant from any municipal fire department the request should be granted.

In August the new barn at the grange was begun and is now practically finished. It is built on the very latest lines, and is both ample and complete.

On the 16th of September, the New York Sewage Disposal Co. commenced work on the long-needed sewage disposal plant. For this work \$45,000 has been secured, but it seems to the visitors that there exists an even prior need of a filtration plant in view of the frequent recurrence of typhoid fever. This disease has, during the past year, caused a few deaths among both patients and employees, and the concern felt by those in authority should surely be seconded in every way. It is impossible in an institution for the insane to prevent the use of unboiled water for drinking purposes. There should be a new heating system at the Maples and there seems also a need for the enlargement of the dining-rooms in several of the buildings. Patients need not only to be fed, but to be fed under conditions that will not, because of overcrowding and confusion, put still further strain on unstable nerves. An extension of laundry facilities is also evidently desirable. Two new shirt-ironers have been installed, but with each necessary piece of apparatus the need of greater floor space is emphasized. An appropriation for this purpose has been asked.

A more imperative need, however, than any other is, perhaps, that of a nurses' home, such as is provided at most, if not all, other State hospitals. Such a home affording complete rest and change from the work and atmosphere of the wards would prove of unquestionable advantage to the nurses and to the service they can render. Especially is this true where, as at Willard, there is no opportunity for rest and recreation outside the hospital grounds. The lodge furnishes fairly convenient rooms for the men nurses, and pleasant quarters are provided for the married couples, but the women nurses are still housed over the kitchen in the Chapin House — in space which is much needed, that the

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

kitchen may be enlarged, made higher, and more modern in every way. Such needs are evident to any interested visitor.

But, however the work may be handicapped by inadequate facilities, it is yet well done along all lines. The material well-being of the patients is not the only care of the superintendent and his staff. Weekly entertainments and dances are supplemented by the observance of all holidays and festivals, when as pleasant an air of festivity pervades the wards and dining-rooms as is found in most homes. July Fourth, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving and New Year's do not pass unmarked, and before Christmas, letters are sent to the friends of every patient able to enjoy gifts, and, in response, nearly 1,000 presents are distributed to individuals, and fruit and candy to all. In late September, Field-Day, with its display of the products of the fields, and work shops, and its sports worthy in many respects of an athletic club, is the especial event of the year. At the last Field-Day over 1,600 patients were happy participants or onlookers.

The board of visitors are impressed by the prevailing spirit of good cheer that pervades every department. Such an atmosphere helps, if any influence can, in augmenting recoveries, improving conditions and causing general contentment. Moreover, the hospital, through its mental hygiene committee, follows its paroled and discharged patients until, if possible, they are re-established in normal life. Not content with such efforts, and noting the number of cases arising from causes that are preventable, this committee is working with sympathy and zeal along all the lines of preventive work which are under such serious discussion just now in medical and philanthropic circles. Public sentiment is thus aroused in a subject and for a class too long regarded as hopeless; and in all such forms of altruistic effort the hospital officers, staff and household lend every assistance and encouragement in their power. With such mutual good feeling, the work at Willard is bound to be, we believe, marked by efficiency and value.

A. B. HOUGHTON,
MARY C. ACKER.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

On our latest visit a general inspection was made of the entire institution. A more careful and closer inspection was made of the wards, kitchens and dining-rooms of Talcott Hall, Pavilion No. 1 and Ashley Hall. In the last-named building the dinner had just been laid on the tables, and it certainly looked both appetizing and scrupulously clean.

We regard it as most unfortunate that the hydrotherapeutic apparatus has not been installed in Ashley Hall as yet. Funds for this purpose have been secured, and we were informed that the equipment was soon to be put in place.

We inquired about physical culture classes, and were told that they had been held regularly since February last and were greatly enjoyed by the patients.

The history records were shown us, and apparently are most thoroughly kept. They include a photograph of the patient taken upon admittance and another upon discharge.

The small shop for the patients, nurses and employees in the basement of the nurses' home now looks quite imposing, and ice cream is soon to be an added attraction, and will be served at small tables.

The bowling alley is now in good shape, and the pool and billiard tables are in place.

The patients were clean and tidy, and the variety of patterns and colors in their clothing does away with an institutional effect. One patient complained that she had been abused by a nurse. The hospital authorities were requested to make a written report concerning the alleged abuse, and this was done, and we are assured that the complaint was without foundation in fact.

We noticed everywhere cut flowers in vases, in addition to the usual growing palms or ferns.

The hospital is about to acquire 250 acres of nearby additional farm land, which will enable the institution to enlarge its dairy herd and to produce a larger proportion of its milk supply. Then, too, more of the able-bodied patients can be engaged in suitable and profitable labor, and more of the vegetables and other garden supplies can be raised.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

We note that the hospital has increased the walks for patients about its grounds, and that new roads have been built where needed.

Several low and swampy pieces of ground have been filled in, and the hill in front of the west group has been cut down, thus improving the appearance of the building, as well as making a decidedly better outlook for the patients who occupy this building.

An appropriation has been secured for a new power-house which will more nearly meet the present and prospective requirements than the old plant now does. The old building, when no longer required for its present purposes, will be used by the engineer and carpenter's forces, who will move from the basement of the amusement hall where the present shops now are, and which are a source of annoyance because of the noise when the amusement hall is in use, and are a constant source of danger from fire because of the character of the material used in the shops.

We are also glad to know that an industrial building is soon to be erected. The hospital has not heretofore had a suitable building in which the patients might be engaged in useful work, such as brush and broommaking, basketry, upholstering, shoemaking, and tailoring.

The contagious pavilion has been moved from its old site to a location 800 feet farther north.

The old pig pens which for so long were a source of annoyance because of their close proximity to the buildings occupied by patients and employees have been abandoned. These pens were very much decayed, and an outbreak of cholera having occurred in the swine herd, it was thought best to abandon the buildings and raze a portion of them. The hospital has secured a small appropriation for new pens. A portion of the old pens will be used for storage purposes.

We are glad to note that the addition to the west group for kitchen and dining-room purposes has been started. This addition will undoubtedly obviate the confusion and disorder which now prevails at meal times in the dining-rooms, and will facilitate the serving of meals to the patients in a more appetizing and orderly manner than is possible now.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

The census was 2,050, and yet perfect cleanliness and order prevailed everywhere, showing that this large hospital is both wisely and conscientiously managed.

(Signed) SUSAN TUCKERMAN,
ALICE KREELAND MUNROE,
D. C. McMONAGLE,
H. K. WILCOX.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL

The usual high standard of care has been maintained at the Buffalo State Hospital during the past year under the efficient administration of Dr. Arthur W. Hurd and his able assistants.

The orderly, quiet, comfortable condition of the patients in the wards and corridors speaks volumes for the scientific treatment and careful oversight both of the staff and the trained attendants. One has only to recall the remarkable difference in the modern treatment of these patients, as compared with the care given the inmates of the State and county asylums of twenty years ago, to realize the marked improvement and wonderful advance in the scientific knowledge and intelligent treatment of the insane. In the matter of buildings, very little has been added during the year, the pavilion for contagious diseases being the only addition to the plant. This building is nearly completed and will be of great value for the proper isolation of infectious cases. Certain improvements and extensions are now being planned. The bids for the tuberculosis pavilion for men, which is greatly needed, were opened in Albany, October 9th, and the plans and specifications for the refrigerating plant are also nearly completed.

The list of special requests for the coming year which have been allowed by the State Hospital Commission call for an expenditure of \$84,090. These requests are imperatively needed. Some of them have appeared on the lists for so many years that they have grown hoary with age and constant repetition. Among the most urgent needs are the new verandas leading from the men's and women's wards.

The great benefit of the fresh air treatment derived by the patients from the use of the verandas already provided, especially

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

during stormy and inclement weather, forms an important feature in the modern proper care of the insane.

An addition of eighteen rooms to the nurses' home and the enlargement of the men's home to provide accommodations for thirty men are also greatly needed.

The coal conveyor still remains upon the list of requirements. The committee trusts these demands may receive favorable consideration this coming year.

The weekly diet list submitted to the committee shows that good wholesome, nourishing food is provided to the patients, and the visits to the kitchen, bakeries and storeroom are sufficient proof of the efficiency of the steward's department.

It is a source of much regret that the Buffalo State Hospital will be obliged to relinquish the farm at Wilson in April, 1913. The property has already been sold and will be occupied as a residence. The farm was ideal for the purposes of the hospital, and has been greatly enjoyed by the convalescent patients who have been fortunate enough to have been selected to spend two weeks at a time in the country. The committee were much impressed by the interest and enthusiasm shown by some of the patients in the Wilson Cottage and farm, and the warmth of their expression of pleasure in their visit. It is sincerely hoped that some steps may be immediately taken to procure another farm site, which will accommodate a still larger number.

The employees' retirement fund is growing constantly in favor; a little more than 67 per cent. of the employees of the Buffalo State Hospital are already enrolled as members. It is to be hoped that all of the employees may eventually realize the benefit of becoming members of this organization.

FANNY H. BARTOW,
ESTHER K. McWILLIAMS,
CHAS. SUMNER JONES,
GEORGE A. LEWIS,
MARGARET B. BROWN.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL

Your committee of three made its latest inspection of the buildings and grounds on the hill October 26, 1912.

In passing through the different women's wards we found the neatly dressed attendants each in her respective place, and the patients in as good condition as possible under existing circumstances.

In one ward a patient who had been a music teacher was seated at a good upright piano, and was skillfully executing some brilliant selections much to the delight not only of your committee, but also of the women patients in that ward. We could but think how different this treatment of unfortunate people is as compared with what was considered necessary years ago. Now music, flowers, growing plants and song birds are found in every ward where the health and condition of the patients will permit.

After finishing our visit to the women's wards, we felt like recommending the erection of a new women's building in order to relieve the crowded condition, and to make possible the proper classification of the patients.

While going through the main building back to the rooms where the surgical work is now done, we were impressed with the fact that, with proper facilities as to building and apparatus, the staff of doctors and surgeons could accomplish so much more for the patients and the help when necessary, and possibly be of some benefit to Binghamton people as well. Why should not a State hospital help its neighbors, just as an individual enjoys helping his neighbors? Having this in mind, we would gladly recommend a new surgical pavilion with first-class modern appliances and instruments.

We feel that all State institutions of this kind should very properly do educational work in the community where located, not only in surgical work but also furnish object lessons in agriculture and stock raising. Each institution might, with scientific men at the head of the farm, garden and live stock departments, be of great service to the people of the immediate locality as well as yield much better returns for the money expended to produce its own necessities, such as grain, vegetables, milk, etc.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

Your committee, in going from one building to another, noted what seemed to us to be a good use of the appropriations made last year for the electric plant, wiring buildings for phones and other much needed electrical appliances. One of these is a night watchman's clock. By inserting a small key a disc covered with a paper chart is set in motion and an electrical needle perforates this chart, thereby recording the exact time of the visits of the watchman.

We also noted preparations for an addition to the laundry which will much improve the present plant.

The tuberculosis pavilion, "Edgewood," has been improved very much since our last visit, by the addition of a glass-enclosed veranda in front of the dining-room, and rustic bridges connecting the second story with the wooded hillside in the rear. At this point we might say that while the attendants and those in charge keep this building in almost perfect sanitary condition, yet it is necessary to paint the interior throughout quite often, and a coat of paint at this time would improve this building as well as "Broadmoor" and "Fairmount." The walls of the last two buildings mentioned have never been painted and are discolored and, in some places, insanitary.

The continual increase of patients makes necessary a corresponding expenditure of money to enlarge and construct new buildings.

At present there seems to be a need of a large building for men patients, large enough to accommodate 300 men. This, of course, calls for additional heat. New boilers must be installed and an addition to the heating plant constructed.

A great amount of repair work is necessary continually, which is done by skilled carpenters with all the help possible from the patients. To facilitate this work, an addition to the carpenter shop should be made.

A large amount of concrete, brick and tile work has been done during this year, and much more should be laid the coming season. A concrete garage has been built. Concrete floors should be laid in several cellars and kitchens.

The recent acquisition of 250 acres of land, known as the Hayes farm, provides an opportunity for larger farming operations than

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

heretofore, and these operations should include an increase in the herd of cattle sufficient to provide the hospital with its entire milk supply. The fact that neighboring farmers are contracting for the sale of their milk in New York city makes it more urgent each year that the hospital provide for its own milk supply. If this is done, it will mean an increase of about 100 high grade cows, and these cows must have proper shelter, consequently a large barn and fixtures become necessary and should be provided at once.

In such a large colony as this, it is imperative that the water supply be made as pure as possible. A new filtration plant of 1,500,000 gallons' capacity has been installed at the water works belonging to the institution, as well as a new 1,000,000 gallon capacity pump, to be held in reserve in case the regular service pump should be temporarily out of commission.

A 20-ton ice machine condenser at the cold storage plant has been installed.

Drinking fountains have been placed about the grounds and also many other conveniences and necessities which combine to make this a well-ordered institution.

We feel that the employees are trying to help make a home for the unfortunates, as well as giving satisfactory service to their employers.

Much has been done to make the life of employees as comfortable and pleasant as possible under the circumstances. In this connection your committee would recommend an appropriation sufficient to finish the basement (which is practically the first story of the nurses' home, the building being on a side hill) so that these rooms may be completed and furnished for recreation rooms for the women employees.

Another seeming necessity is a fireproof record receptacle, either in connection with the steward's office in the main building, or a building constructed for this purpose and located near the main building.

We noted improvements on the farm property and are informed that during the year many trees have been planted in the forest, and all dead and fallen timber has been removed. A systematic effort is being made to reforest intelligently so that a permanent

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

timber and wood supply may be available for the use of the hospital in years to come.

While at the water and heating plant located near the river, we noted that cinders were occupying about all the available land owned by the institution, except that used for dumping necessary coal. Your committee would recommend the appropriation of a sufficient amount of money to secure adjoining land for such disposal.

We call attention to the fact that a portion of land of some forty acres directly in front of the main building has recently been purchased by some real estate dealers from the Weed estate for the purpose of cutting said land into city lots and selling same for building purposes. This land should be secured by the State to protect the front approach and general appearance of the property as well as to prevent the possibility of a saloon being built near the front door of the hospital.

CLARA A. HOLMES,
CHAS. E. LEE,
FRED H. HASKINS.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL

Our latest visit to the State hospital was made in September. We found everything in excellent order, indicative of the usual care and supervision.

One of the changes we noted and want to commend, though it is not yet completed — is the proposed change of the sewing-room now in the central kitchen to the observation cottage east. When the change is completed, the patients will be continually in charge of the nurses who know them, and subject to their influence, which seems very desirable, rather than under the care of the seamstresses.

The additional furniture bought with an appropriation of \$1,500, made for that purpose, has added to the convenience, comfort and appearance of the rooms.

We heartily approve of the increased compensation allowed for officers and employees, and the plan for establishing a retirement fund by the tax of 1 per cent per month on the salaries of those to be benefited seems wise.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

The option is still in force to buy the additional land now used by the hospital and which seems necessary. This ought to be added to the plant by actual purchase by the State, and we urge that a bill be introduced early this coming winter, so action can be taken before the option expires next March.

We are especially interested in the training school for nurses, which is a feature of this hospital. It is under the special charge of a superintendent, who is a graduate of the school, who afterward had several years' experience in a general hospital training school, of which she was superintendent.

The course of instruction includes lectures by the medical staff, recitations, and demonstrations in the various procedures which a nurse is expected to understand or be able to do. There is a lecture room where classes are held, and a practice room equipped with several beds and well provided with hospital appliances of all sorts, where the nurses are thoroughly drilled in their use.

The course of training covers a period of two years, and the hospital is affiliated with the Hospital of the Good Shepherd in Syracuse, where nurses receive a course of training covering two months in the children's ward and the maternity ward.

This school is registered with the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard, and its graduates who take the Regents' examination are awarded a diploma by that board. The graduates of the school are in demand for positions in other institutions. One of the members of this year's class has been appointed superintendent of nurses in the training school connected with the State Hospital at Bangor, Maine.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. KNOWLTON,

GERTRUDE S. E. KNOWLTON.

I concur in the foregoing report of Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton and regret that I was unable to accompany them when they visited the hospital in September.

I made several unofficial visits to the hospital during the year, and, on each occasion, found the most satisfactory conditions prevailing. On the 12th of August I accompanied Governor Dix

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

on an official visit he made that day, and also met the Board of Managers, who had assembled to meet the Governor. Many matters of interest were discussed and the Governor expressed to me his entire approval of the management and his satisfaction with conditions as he found them. He was particularly interested in the business part of the management, and in the farm and dairy departments, and I took occasion to impress upon him the necessity of securing the extra land that has been under option for several years, and which will not be available unless action is taken before next March, when the option expires. Two Legislatures have appropriated money for the purchase of this land, but the appropriation has never received executive approval, from, I think, mistaken ideas of economy. It is to be hoped that the incoming administration will be as favorably disposed as Governor Dix is. More frequent visits by the Governor to State institutions would, I am sure, be productive of much good, and would at least bring before him, more forcibly than in any other way, the actual needs of our charitable organizations, and the great work that is being done for the wards of the State.

I was also in a position to call the attention of the Governor to the improvement that has been made, in the last few years, in the farm methods, and also to the improvement in the herd which furnishes most of the milk for the patients. Under serious handicaps, mainly due to insufficient appropriations, a very creditable herd has been got together, and there are gradually being accumulated some fine young pure-bred Holsteins that will some day give a very good account of themselves. A fine selection from the herd was exhibited at the local fair held here last September, and excited a great deal of attention and favorable comment. The herdsman in charge made some interesting demonstrations as to the cost of producing milk, and it seemed to excite considerable wonder that the State could really engage in a money-making business. In over 400 cattle exhibited, the contingent from the hospital was easily the most popular, and as an object lesson proved of great value. It is to be hoped that this exhibit will become an annual fixture, as its value to the farming community cannot be overestimated.

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

A very graceful act on the part of the Board of Managers is worthy of favorable comment. At a recent meeting the name of the infirmary was changed to "The Letchworth," in honor of Mr. Letchworth, who was a member of the Commission during the period that the hospital was being built. The name of Group 3 was also changed, and is to be called the "Flower group" in grateful acknowledgment of the warm personal interest the late Governor Flower took in the hospital during his term of office and, afterwards, until the time of his death.

ANDREW IRVING.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL

Members of the visiting committee inspected the Long Island State Hospital Sunday afternoon, October 27th.

While the building is well-kept and scrupulously clean, it is entirely unsuited to the purpose. The fact that it is almost sixty years old and was built before modern methods of caring for the insane were introduced is a sufficient indictment.

The floors are worn and creased. The dining-room accommodations are spread through a great number of small rooms and halls in the basement. The structure is not fireproof, and, because of the barred windows, would be unsafe in case of fire.

It is proposed by the Board of Managers to expend \$250,000 in repairing and remodeling the old building. We believe that this would be a waste of money. We believe that this sum should be expended in the erection of a wing of a new building, to occupy the land adjoining the present hospital on the east. There will always be urgent demand for a hospital for the insane within the city limits, and the present location is the best possible one. It adjoins the Kings County Hospital from which patients who are too weak and feeble to be transported any considerable distance are removed to the State Hospital.

We feel strongly that the whole question of the treatment of the insane in this locality should be looked at from a broad point of view, and that a strong and unified policy should be adopted. We recommend that a joint meeting be called of the State Hos-

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

pital Commission, the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, and the Visitors Committee, to consider the entire situation and decide upon a policy which all can support.

We favor the erection of a new building or buildings to take the place of the present structure and believe that a beginning should be made as soon as possible, and that funds appropriated or to be appropriated for the repair and remodeling of the old building be used for the erection of a wing of the new hospital.

We recommend that the question of title to the grounds now occupied by the hospital, as well as the grounds lying to the east of the hospital now used for a garden and for the Potters' Field, be settled promptly. If the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge unreasonably refuses to join in the deed of the Randall's Island property to the State in exchange for the grant of the Flatbush property from the city, we would suggest that the Governor and Mayor be interested and that pressure from these sources be brought to bear upon the trustees of that institution. It is supported by public funds and is a creature of the public and should be amenable to its will. We also suggest that the proposed action instituted by the Attorney-General be diligently prosecuted and that if necessary, suitable legislation be introduced at the next session of the Legislature.

We recommend that the State Hospital Commission, the Board of Managers and the Visitors join in a petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, requesting that body to amend the proceedings already instituted for the opening of Troy avenue, East Forty-fifth street, East Forty-sixth street and Schenectady avenue through the hospital grounds, and omit from such proceedings such parts of said streets as lie between Winthrop and Clarkson streets, on the ground that the cutting through of such streets will make the erection of a new building impossible and will seriously inconvenience the work of the hospital and the welfare of its inmates. If the city holds that there should be some through communication from north to south, between Albany and Utica avenues, then we suggest that Schenectady avenue be cut through, as this will leave sufficient ground between Schenectady

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

avenue and the present hospital for the erection of the new building and would be less detrimental than the cutting through of any of the other thoroughfares.

F. N. BURRELL,

Chairman.

H. F. GUNNISON,

LOUIS H. PINK,

Secretary.

ALEXANDER McKINNEY,

GEORGE E. BOYNTON,

M. F. McDERMOTT.

GOWANDA STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

On Tuesday, October 1st, a visit was made by members of your Committee to the Gowanda State Hospital. A very handsome wall, with high entrance, has been recently constructed, which gives dignity to the spacious grounds. It was made, we are told, by the patients, at a very small cost. Going through the building your Committee noted with satisfaction that order and cleanliness prevailed. The air everywhere was fresh and sweet; even in the most disturbed wards, where usually the greatest uncleanness is to be found, there were no odors. Both morning and afternoon, all patients that are able go out walking. We saw large groups of both men and women going and coming from their exercise. Many were lying or sitting upon the open verandas, all having a beautiful outlook upon greensward, garden, and trees, with a broad stretch of distant hills against the horizon. Entering the Amusement Hall, a patient was playing the piano, keeping good time, and twenty of the anemic and early dementia cases were practicing athletics to the music. This is the morning practice under a teacher, who takes them in the afternoon and teaches them basket-making, embroidery, crocheting and knitting. This work is something new. While it has been difficult work, yet the result so far has been encouraging.

Instead of the tent for tuberculosis, a pavilion has been built, which is light and airy. It is occupied at present by eighteen men. Their appetites seemed excellent, judging from the large

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

amount of food they were consuming. In the women's tuberculosis pavilion there are but thirteen patients. While last year the new cases of tuberculosis in the hospital were reduced from thirty to thirteen, this year they have had but one new case, which speaks volumes for both food and air. There are at present 100 nurses, 22 of these being graduate nurses, and there are 218 employees. About 46 per cent of the patients are doing good work.

Great comfort is experienced in the enlarged storeroom and kitchen and the refrigerating plant, but there is great need of enlarging the bakery. Naturally 1,100 patients make greater demands for food than 350, the number for which it was built. We cannot too highly commend the chef, who, in cramped quarters, prepares bread, rolls, coffee cake and cookies, not to mention doughnuts, pies, dumplings and puddings. Four barrels of flour are made daily into bread, and one barrel into pies, cakes and cookies. For eleven years the same chef has served patients and officials alike with excellent food. It is well worth noting that the vegetable cook, besides doing his other work, in one day, canned 565 gallons of tomatoes with the assistance of 25 peelers, 15 of whom were patients. Early in the season 500 gallons of strawberries were canned, and 600 gallons of apples will soon be done. Already 145 gallons of catsup have been made, and 20 gallons more will soon be put up. All vegetables and fruits are grown on the place. The canning factory cans the corn for the Hospital, and is paid with corn instead of money, as a large supply of corn is raised.

No butter is made, but the cows yield sufficient milk for every patient and employee to have a pint of milk daily, with 20 per cent to spare for cooking purposes. Recently, a little shop has been opened in one of the basements, where candy, tobacco, sandwiches, biscuits, grape juice, sarsaparilla, needles and thread can be purchased. This is for the convenience of both employees and patients.

Besides the need of enlarging the bakery, there is need of more fire-escapes, and also of another small pavilion for the women tuberculosis patients, costing probably \$1,500. Since their num-

State Charities Aid Association — Annual Report

ber has so greatly decreased, a small, inexpensive building would be sufficient for these patients, and leave the larger building now in use for the old and feeble women. This building, being but one story high, is very desirable for them. Good order and good air prevail, and after a long day's inspection we have only praise for those in charge whose executive ability and good judgment have ensured such results for the State.

MARY A. L. BOOKSTAYER,
JOSEPHINE P. DODMAN.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the Board of Managers, in behalf of the State Charities Aid Association, desires to express to your Honorable Commission, and to the Managers and medical Superintendents of the State Hospitals, its sincere thanks for the kind response to requests for information, for the courtesy with which all suggestions have been considered, and for the readiness with which the co-operation of the Association has been welcomed in its endeavor to promote the welfare of the dependent insane of the State.

For the Board of Managers.

HOMER FOLKS,
Secretary

MARY VIDA CLARK
Assistant Secretary.

REVIEWS OF STATE HOSPITAL REPORTS

SUMMARY OF THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UTICA STATE HOSPITAL

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 742 male and 780 female patients in the hospital. During the year there were committed 142 male and 120 female first admissions, a total of 262, and 42 male and 45 female readmissions, a total of 87. There were four voluntary female first admissions and two male and one female voluntary readmissions. Five male and 5 female patients were received by transfer from other institutions for the insane. The total admissions for the year were 191 males and 175 females, a total of 366.

The patient population at the close of the year was 764 males and 809 females, a total of 1,573.

Of the admissions, 22 men and 2 women were cases of general paralysis and 39 men and 5 women were cases of alcoholic insanity.

There were discharged during the year 45 males and 41 females, as recovered; 15 males and 6 females, as much improved; 26 males and 30 females, as improved; 17 males and 9 females, as unimproved and 2 males and 2 females, as not insane.

The deaths numbered 118 of which 62 were men and 56 women. The most prominent single cause of death was endocarditis, it having caused the death of 16 men and 17 women. Two men and 9 women died of general paralysis. One male patient committed suicide by hanging himself with a sheet to a window guard.

With the exception of mumps and measles the hospital has been free from contagious diseases.

The customary dances, band concerts and ball games were held. The annual trip to the circus was enjoyed by 136 patients. The patients derived great pleasure from the moving picture and dramatic entertainments held during the year.

The training school graduated a class of 20. Fourteen of the junior class passed the examination for promotion to the senior class.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Utica

The total expenditures of the institution for the maintenance of patients were \$307,202.34, a per capita of \$203.98. Twenty-six thousand nine hundred fifty-seven dollars and forty-three cents was received from reimbursing patients and \$8,637.32 was received from private patients, a total of \$35,594.75. .

The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$25,984.34, and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients, \$12,800.

Pursuant to chapter 48 of the Laws of 1912, a new site for this hospital has been selected, known as the "Marcy site," lying about six miles west of Utica on the State highway connecting Utica and Rome. "This site has been pronounced ideal by all who have seen it. It slopes gently from the northwest to the southeast; the New York Central Railroad, through its Black River branch, passes through the northern border so close that the laying of a switch of a few hundred yards only will be needed to reach the hospital property. * * * The buildings will naturally be located toward the back of the site at its highest part and the view from this point across the Mohawk Valley is most beautiful. All this together with its southern exposure makes it a most perfect location for a hospital." The various farms composing the site are being purchased and preliminary steps for the establishment of a water supply system have been taken.

A small fire caused by defective insulation of an electric light wire occurred on December 22, 1911. It was discovered by Miss Mary Breen, a nurse in one of the upper wards, who immediately sent for assistance and then proceeded to put out the fire by turning on the water from the standpipe and directing the stream upon the blaze. She had the fire well under control when help arrived.

The principal needs of the hospital are set forth as follows: Repairing in rear of hospital, mortuary and laboratory, verandas and sun parlors on infirmary, fence on hospital property, fence on Marcy site.

Dr. William Hale a graduate in arts of Amherst College and in medicine of the Medical School of Queens College, Kingston, Canada, was appointed medical interne on July 1, 1912.

**SUMMARY OF THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL**

At the beginning of the year there were in the hospital 1,148 male and 1,239 female patients, a total of 2,387. Admissions occurred as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 96, females 83, total 179; readmissions, males 24, females 26, total 50; voluntary, first admissions, males 2, females 2; readmissions, males 4, females 4.

There were discharged, as recovered, males 32, females 46, total 78; as much improved, males 8, females 5, total 13; as improved, males 11, females 23, total 34; as unimproved, males 8, females 7, total 15; as not insane, males 2, females 2, total 4.

Eighty-eight males and 65 females died.

At the close of the year there were in the hospital 1,149 male and 1,232 female patients, a total of 2,381.

Thirteen cases of general paralysis and 27 cases of alcoholic insanity were admitted during the year.

Autopsies were performed in 82 cases, a percentage of 53.6 of the total number of deaths.

In March, 1912, there occurred an epidemic of scarlet fever which continued until May. There were a total of fifteen cases, all of which recovered. During the winter and spring months there were ten cases of diphtheria. One young woman patient died of this disease. There were nine cases of typhoid fever, but no deaths occurred therefrom.

Two railroad accidents occurred during the year, but no fatalities resulted.

One male patient died as a result of injuries received at the hands of another patient while in the bathroom, a blow over the abdomen causing traumatic peritonitis.

The patients who are able to work are employed in a large variety of occupations and a school for patients suffering from dementia praecox is conducted during the forenoon of each week day except Saturdays. The exercises consist of playing ball, dancing, marching, fancy needle work and reading. In the afternoon classes in sewing and embroidering are conducted.

The annual field day was held on September 28th. In addition to the various races and contests, exhibits were made of the

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Willard

handiwork of the patients and of the products of the farm, garden and orchard.

The training school for nurses graduated a class of 14. In the school at present there are 14 in the senior class and 21 in the junior class.

The total expenditures for maintenance during the year amounted to \$453,372.15, a per capita cost of \$193.42. The receipts from the reimbursing patients were \$17,664.37, and from the private patients, \$862.22, a total of \$18,526.59. The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$65,135.53, and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients during the year, \$38,819.99.

The construction of a new barn at the Grange was commenced in May and is now nearing completion. It is 134 feet long and 60 feet wide and will house 60 head of cattle. New concrete floors have been placed in the cellar at the Maples. In September, 1912, a contract was awarded to the New York Sewage Disposal Company for the construction of a sewage disposal plant at a cost of \$44,097. An order has been placed for laying tile floors in the dining-rooms and sink rooms at the Maples.

The superintendent emphasizes the need of a filtration plant to purify the water supply of the hospital which is now taken from Seneca Lake. Other needs for which appropriations are desired are: New nurses' home, verandas, heating systems at Maples, a farm house, fire proof stairways, tile floors for dining rooms, additional land, new roofs for piggeries, root cellar, blacksmith shop and silo and milk-cooling apparatus.

The following are the changes in the medical staff:

Dr. Walter G. Ryon, first assistant, was promoted to the position of medical inspector for the State Hospital Commission, January 17th.

Dr. Thomas J. Currie, second assistant, was promoted to first assistant physician in place of Dr. Ryon, January 20th.

Dr. Christopher Fletcher, assistant physician, was transferred to the Buffalo State Hospital and promoted to second assistant.

Dr. Chester Waterman, assistant physician at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, was transferred to Willard and promoted to second assistant.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Hudson River

Dr. Gordan Priestman was promoted from medical interne to assistant physician, December 9th.

Dr. Mary H. Smith was promoted from medical interne to assistant physician, May 11th.

Drs. George H. Reeve and Wirt C. Groom were appointed medical internes in June and July, respectively.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were in the hospital 1,313 male and 1,698 female patients, a total of 3,011. Admissions occurred as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males, 228, females 187, total 415; readmissions, males 77, females 57, total 134; voluntary, first admissions, males 14, females 12, total 26; readmissions, males 13, females 9, total 22.

Patients were discharged as follows: As recovered, males 51, females 55, total 106; as much improved, males 17, females 17, total 34; as improved, males 37, females 34, total 71; as unimproved, males 25, females 25, total 50; voluntary cases, for commitment, males 22, females 13, total 35; as not insane, males 16, females 7, total 23.

One hundred and twenty-nine male and 109 female patients died during the year.

At the close of the year there remained in the hospital 1,354 male and 1,733 female patients, a total of 3,387. The increase in patients for the year was 76.

Of the admissions, 52 were cases of general paralysis and 61 of alcoholic insanity.

One hundred and thirteen autopsies were performed during the year, representing 47.4 per cent of the 238 deaths.

One employee developed small-pox three days after his employment. He was promptly isolated and recovered in two weeks. No other cases occurred. There have been several cases of diphtheria in the hospital during the year, but no deaths have resulted therefrom.

An effort has been made to extend the work of re-education to a larger number of patients and the progress made justifies a continuance of the work. A limited attempt has been made to

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Hudson River

follow the suggestion of Bolton Hall in regard to individual farming by placing at the disposal of patients small pieces of land to work as they deem fit without interference or assistance from the hospitals. One patient with the assistance of one or two other patients who would not make themselves useful in any other way, succeeded in raising on less than an acre of land 750 heads of cabbage, 1,100 ears of corn, 140 pumpkins, 25 bushels of lima beans, 20 bushels of tomatoes, 100 quarts of strawberries, 3 barrels of onions, a large quantity of turnips, besides considerable lettuce, peas and radishes. All this he did without reward other than a few extra privileges and the satisfaction found in supplying the tables in the cottage in which he lives. The superintendent expresses the opinion that if some plan could be devised to offer a slight reward for such work the result would be beneficial both to the patients and to the State.

The customary dances and entertainments were held in the amusement hall during the winter months. The merry-go-round continues to be a source of great enjoyment to the patients and increases in favor each year. During the winter time the patients were taken for sleigh rides and during the summer time for rides on open trolley cars and for boat rides on the river. The clam-bake given to the patients on September 17, 1912, was even more enjoyable than usual.

Although separate provisions are made for the tuberculous cases in cottages situated at about two miles from the main building, the treatment of these patients cannot be conducted in a satisfactory manner. It is hoped that a proper building will be provided in the near future.

The training school has continued its work but the school is not registered with the State Board of Regents as difficulty has occurred in giving the pupil nurses adequate experience in children's diseases.

The expenditures for maintenance of the institution were: Total \$628,105.29, per capita \$207.36. There was received from reimbursing patients, \$20,119.16 and from private patients, \$1,845.34, a total of \$21,964.50. The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$29,339.08 and of articles made or manufactured by the patients \$33,568.13.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Middletown

During the last session of the Legislature appropriations were obtained for an addition to the central group for 40 disturbed patients and a reception hospital for 16 additional patients. Work on these structures is well under way and they will be finished during the winter. The award of the contract for the improvement of the water supply, too long delayed, has at last been made and it is hoped the work will be pushed to completion with vigor.

A large amount of grading and fencing has been done during the year and many other important improvements have been made.

The following needs are emphasized: Hospital for the tuberculous insane, new refrigerating plant, occupation rooms for women, additions to laboratory, fire protection at reception hospital, staff house, cow barn, poultry house, fences and gardens and many other minor items.

The changes in the hospital staff occurred as follows:

Dr. William C. Porter, assistant physician, resigned October 31, 1911.

Dr. George R. Dempsey, medical interne, resigned December 31, 1911.

Dr. Walton Hovey, junior assistant physician, resigned May 15, 1912.

Dr. Florence A. King, promoted from junior assistant to woman physician, May 15, 1912.

Dr. George C. Payne, appointed medical interne, June 1, 1912.

Dr. Wm. H. Seward, appointed medical interne, June 4, 1912.

**SUMMARY OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL**

The patient population at the beginning of the year was 741 males and 1,267 females, total 2,008. Patients were admitted as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 91, females 66, total 157; readmissions, males 29, females 30, total 59; voluntary cases, first admissions, males 1, females 5, total 6; readmissions, males 2, females 4, total 6; by transfer from other institutions for the insane, males 27, females 31, total 58.

There were discharged, as recovered, 33 males and 34 females; as much improved, 14 males and 5 females; as improved, 21

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Middletown

males and 26 females; as unimproved, 9 males and 5 females; and as not insane, 3 males.

Fifty-six male and 58 female patients died during the year.

The patients remaining at the close of the year were: Males 753, females 1,267, total 3,020.

Of the 228 admissions, 13 were cases of general paralysis and 22, of alcoholic insanity.

Sixty-five autopsies were performed during the year, representing 57 per cent of the deaths.

There was one suicide of a female patient who hung herself by a piece of twine attached to a bamboo screen.

Efforts have been made to find suitable work for each patient who is physically able to engage in occupation. In the spring a young woman was employed as a special attendant to devote her time in an effort to interest and stimulate the inert, deteriorated patients and to train them so that they might become more healthy and more useful in the hospital. This work was very successful and a considerable number of the patients who received this special help were able to take some part in the hospital activities.

A large variety of entertainments, concerts and games were held during the year.

The training school graduated a class of eleven members. Twenty-eight members of the junior class passed the examination at the end of the first year.

The total expenditures for maintenance of patients during the year were \$383,133.96, a per capita expenditure of \$191.62. There was received from reimbursing patients \$29,149.07 and from private patients \$32,872.62, a total of \$62,021.69. The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$13,076.83 and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients, \$7,825.

The following improvements were made during the year: The roofs of the vegetable cellars were replaced and the storage capacity of the cellars increased; the hand elevator in Pavilion No. 1 was replaced by a modern electric elevator; three metal fire escapes were added to the nurses home; new railroad track scales were installed in connection with the switch from the Erie

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Buffalo

Railroad; the basement under the library was fitted up as a storeroom for drugs; a small sawmill was built in the grove near the ice house; the contagious pavilion, which was located near the site of the proposed new boiler house, was moved to a location 800 feet farther away. The contract for the addition to the west group has been let and work on the structure is well under way.

The principals needs of the hospitals as set forth by the superintendent are: Laboratory and mortuary building, moving switch, appropriation to complete power house; quarters for employees; tuberculosis pavilion, additional farm land, storehouse and several minor items.

Changes in the medical staff occurred as follows:

Dr. Elijah S. Burdsall was appointed clinical assistant November 3, 1911, and promoted to medical interne February 23, 1912.

Dr. Harriet Horner, appointed clinical assistant in November, 1911, resigned April 29, 1912.

Dr. Samuel B. Pond was appointed clinical assistant April 13, 1912, and promoted to medical interne May 10, 1912.

Dr. William E. Kelly became assistant physician July 1, 1912, under the new classification of physicians.

**SUMMARY OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL**

At the beginning of the year there were 895 male and 1,100 female patients in the hospital. Patients were admitted as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 157, females 115, total 272; readmissions, males 26, females 20, total 46; voluntary cases, first admissions, males 6, females 9, total 15; readmissions males 8, females 11, total 19; by transfer from other institutions, males 6, females 12, total 18.

There were discharged, as recovered, males 46, females 45, total 91; as much improved, males 18, females 12, total 30; as improved, males 35, females 24, total 59; as unimproved, males 14, females 2, total 16; as not insane, males 8, females 4, total 12.

Sixty-eight male and 59 female patients died during the year.

There remained at the close of the year 906 male and 1,119

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Buffalo

female patients, a total of 2,025. The net increase for the year in the hospital population was 30 patients.

Among the admissions there were 40 cases of general paralysis and 39 cases of alcoholic insanity.

Forty autopsies were performed.

There were 3 suicides during the year.

The ophthalmological work continues under the skillful care of Dr. F. Park Lewis.

The dental work of the hospital is performed by Dr. Fred H. Jelly.

Much emphasis is placed on the proper occupation of patients.

The training school graduated a class of 18 in June last.

The expenditures for maintenance during the year were \$395,785.36, a per capita cost of \$202.55. There was received from reimbursing patients \$35,933.95 and from private patients \$5,480.26, a total of \$41,414.21. The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$8,824.57 and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients \$25,779.04.

Last year the hospital was favored by appropriations for a tuberculosis pavilion for men, a refrigerating plant, additions to the bakery, electric water purifier, railroad track scales and other minor improvements. Steps have been taken to secure these improvements and bids have already been received for the tuberculosis pavilion and the track scales.

The needs of the hospital for which appropriations are asked this year are: New verandas, coal conveyor, additions to nurses home, laundry machinery, additions to male employees' home and water softening apparatus.

Changes in the medical staff were as follows:

Dr. John L. Eckel, assistant physician, resigned, October 16, 1911.

Dr. W. W. Wright, assistant physician, promoted to the position of second assistant physician, January 1, 1912.

Dr. W. W. Wright, resigned, February 13, 1912.

Dr. Christopher Fletcher, assistant physician at Willard State Hospital, transferred to this hospital to take a position as senior assistant physician, May 1, 1912.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Binghamton

Dr. Roy S. Moore, appointed medical interne, June 15, 1912.

Dr. Warren Wooden, appointed special medical attendant, June 1, 1912.

Dr. Herbert C. Mann, resigned, September 15, 1912.

**SUMMARY OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL**

On October 1, 1911, there were in the hospital, 1,400 males and 975 females, a total of 2,375 patients. The admissions during the year were: By commitment, first admissions, males 103, females 65, total 168; readmissions, males 25, females 37, total 62; voluntary cases, first admissions, males 4, females 4, total 8; readmissions, males 5, females 3, total 8.

There were discharged, as recovered, males 37, females 27, total 64; as much improved, males 11, females 18, total 29; as improved, males 23, females 15, total 38; as unimproved, males 12, females 10, total 22; voluntary cases for commitment, females 1; as not insane, males 8, females 2, total 10.

One hundred and twelve male and 64 female patients died during the year.

There remained at the close of the fiscal year 1,380 males and 947 females, a total of 2,327.

Of the admissions, 15 were cases of general paralysis and 7 of alcoholic insanity.

Industrial occupations have been provided for as many patients as possible. Systematic educational work has been carried on in order to arrest the progress of mental decay and to awaken the dormant faculties of the constitutionally inferior and dementia praecox patients. In order to furnish space for the classes, an industrial occupation room is much needed.

Since the reorganization of the hydrotherapeutic work in November, 1911, 80 men and 61 women have received this treatment. In all 5,991 treatments have been given. Careful observations are made of the reactions of the patients to the various forms of baths. Marked improvement has followed the treatment in many cases. Dr. Rebecca Wright of Chicago, Ill., who

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Binghamton

has devoted much time to the study of hydrotherapy for the insane, spent the month of November at the hospital and gave a special course of instruction.

The camp for convalescent patients known as Pine Camp has been used to a greater extent than ever before. The camp at present furnishes quarters for the accommodation of 30 patients and 5 attendants.

The camping season of 1912 for female patients opened June 5 and closed September 20. On September 23, the camp was reopened for male patients and was kept open as long as the weather permitted. The reports show that most of the patients at the camp improved both mentally and physically.

During the year the patients have been reclassified and the necessary transfers effected.

The eye, ear, nose and throat work of the hospital has continued under the care of Dr. Frederick D. Branch.

The dental work is conducted by Dr. Frederic W. McCall, who has rendered this service for many years.

The training school graduated a class of 9 in 1912. The present senior class consists of 10 men and 2 women and the junior class, of 5 men and 7 women.

The expenditures of the hospital for maintenance of patients was \$475,008.49, a per capita cost of \$203.87. There was received from reimbursing patients \$20,119.16 and from private patients \$1,845.34, a total of \$21,964.50. The estimated value of the farm and garden products during the year was \$47,401.79 and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients \$21,000.

No new buildings have been constructed during the year, but important repairs have been made in several departments. At the waterworks a filter plant has been constructed with a daily capacity of 1,500,000 gallons and a new pump has been installed with a daily capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. Funds have been provided for the complete renewal of the steam heating system in the North building but the plans and specifications have not yet been received from the State Architect. Other pending improvements are the renewal of the lighting system and an addition to the laundry.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — St. Lawrence

The principal items in the list of needs of the hospital are: New building for women patients, new building for male patients, surgical pavilion, club room for women employees, cow barn, commercial and chemical laboratory and additional boilers.

The following changes occurred in the medical staff:

Dr. William J. Tiffany, promoted to second assistant physician, and given charge of the pathological laboratory, October 1, 1911.

Dr. Rodney R. Williams, promoted to assistant physician, December 1, 1911.

Dr. John W. Gray, resigned as medical interne, December 31, 1912.

Dr. Harry I. Partridge, resigned, January 6, 1912.

Dr. Warren Z. Dell, resigned, May 20, 1912.

Dr. Edward W. Groll, appointed medical interne, April 2 and promoted to junior physician, May 1, 1912.

Dr. Robert D. Schrock, appointed medical interne, June 11, 1912.

Dr. Fred G. Benton, appointed medical interne, July 1, 1912.

Dr. Blinn A. Buell, appointed medical interne, July 1, 1912.

Dr. John I. McKelway, resigned, August 1, 1912.

**SUMMARY OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL**

At the beginning of the year there were in the hospital 906 male and 1,062 female patients, a total of 1,968. Patients were admitted as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 162, females 109, total 271; readmissions, males 50, females 32, total 82; voluntary, first admissions, males 16, females 15, total 31; readmissions, males 8, females 3, total 11; by transfer from other institutions, males 2, females 50, total 52.

Patients were discharged as follows: As recovered, males 52, females 66, total 118; as much improved, males 8, females 12, total 20; as improved, males 20, females 19, total 39; as unimproved, males 8, females 12, total 20; voluntary cases for commitment, males 2, females 5, total 7; as not insane, males 16, females 6, total 22.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — St. Lawrence

Ninety-one male and 101 female patients died during the year.

Five male and four female patients were transferred to other institutions for the insane. There remained under treatment at the close of the year 942 male and 1,046 female patients, a total of 1,988. The net increase for the year was 20 patients.

Among the admissions there were 25 cases of general paralysis and 44 cases of alcoholic insanity.

There were 97 autopsies performed — a percentage of 50.5 of the total number of deaths.

Efforts to provide suitable employment for patients have continued with unabated zeal. A large number of patients recognize the value of employment and willingly engage in the industries of the institution. For the others that are able to work but show no interest, special instruction classes are provided. Many of the dementia praecox patients taught in these classes have become useful in the institution and some have been able to return to their homes. The singing classes organized more than a year ago have proved to be a source of interest and pleasure to a large number of patients. The number of patients attending these classes has averaged about 100. It is found that music stimulates interest in some cases where other means fail.

The camp at Lotus Island, about four miles below the hospital, was occupied during the summer. The patients taken to the camp were, as a rule, much improved in health and were pleased with the outing. The hospital boat the "Dorothy" made daily trips to the island during the summer.

The usual dances and games have been provided for the patients. It has been found that moving picture entertainments give pleasure to the largest number of patients and arrangements have been made to give such entertainments more frequently during the coming year.

The training school graduated a class of 22.

The expenditures for maintenance were \$414,785.84, a per capita cost of \$216.03. There was received from reimbursing patients \$28,758.57, and from private patients \$5,875.39, a total of \$34,633.96. The estimated value of the farm and garden

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—St. Lawrence

products for the year was \$49,409.71 and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients \$35,491.19.

Extensive repairs were carried on during the year to provide better fire protection, in accordance with the recommendations of the State Fire Marshal. A continuous bath equipment was installed in Ward 2 West, duplicating the equipment provided the previous year in Ward F, East. Cement walks have been extended in various directions about the grounds. The ice house which was damaged by a wind storm in September has been rebuilt.

The improvements to the institution recommended by the managers are: Additions to the farm, completion of employees' building, additional accommodations on the third floor of the administration building, water softening and purifying plant, stone walls and ornamental gates, new farm buildings and new coal and ash handling machinery.

The changes in the medical staff of the hospital were as follows:

Dr. Roy L. Leak, second assistant physician, was transferred to the Matteawan State Hospital, October 1, 1911.

Dr. John R. Ross, second assistant physician at Kings Park State Hospital was transferred to this institution, October 1, 1911.

Dr. H. L. Levin of Buffalo, was appointed medical interne on November 3.

Dr. S. Ginsberg was appointed junior physician on December 3, having been transferred from the Craig Colony, Sonyea, N. Y.

Dr. Robert King, assistant physician, was appointed second assistant physician on December 16.

Dr. Chester Waterman, assistant physician, was transferred to the Willard State Hospital, April 30, to become second assistant physician.

Dr. William J. Mahoney, of Canton, N. Y., was appointed medical interne on June 15.

Dr. Ralph H. Dunning, of Auburn, N. Y., was appointed medical interne on July 5.

**SUMMARY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL**

The patients in the hospital October 1, 1911, were: Males, 559, females, 870, total, 1,459. The admissions were: By commitment, first admissions, males, 131, females, 131, total, 262; readmissions, males 37, females 51, total 58; voluntary cases, first admissions, males 6, females 13, total 19; readmissions, males 4, females 8, total 12; by transfer from other institutions, males 2, females 5, total 7.

There were discharged, as recovered, males 31, females 60, total 91; as much improved, males 5, females 18, total 23; as improved, males 64, females 19, total 82; as unimproved, males 5, females 4, total 12; voluntary cases for commitment, males 3, females 5, total 8.

Fifty-nine males and, 68 females died and 6 males were transferred to other institutions.

In September 30, 1912, there remained in the institution 593 males and 905 females, total 1,498.

Of the admissions 32 were cases of general paralysis, and 29 of alcoholic insanity.

The number of autopsies performed was 48, representing 37.8 per cent. of the total deaths. Two brains were sent to the Psychiatric Institute for more detailed study.

A social worker was appointed in July last. During the two and a half months of her employment 210 patients have been called to her attention and she has interviewed 58 patients and made 21 visits to the homes of patients. It is believed that this social service will be of great benefit to the patients on parole and will serve to bring the hospital into closer relation with the public of the hospital district. It should also eventually lead to a better understanding of insanity, increase the confidence of the community in the hospital and enable the hospital to render more efficient service.

The school for the re-education of dementia praecox patients has been in session daily except Sundays. There are now 57 members in the school and the average daily attendance is 47. The work consists of rug weaving, embroidering, raffia and reed weaving, crocheting, plain sewing and washing and ironing for

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Rochester

themselves, and gymnasium work. It is found that much patience is required in order to secure the co-operation of the patients, but when the work is continued for a considerable period good results are produced.

The Lake Farm is used as a camping place for the patients in summer and a large number of patients find congenial employment in the fields and vineyards of the farm.

The training school graduated a class of 12 members in June, 1912.

The year closed with 8 members in the senior class and 34 in the junior.

The expenditures for maintenance were, total \$286,414.22, per capita \$204.14.

Receipts from private patients were \$2,167.56 and from reimbursing patients, \$21,459.52.

The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$10,724.09 and of articles made or manufactured by the patients, \$15,104.04.

The principal improvements during the year have been the construction of a sterilizing room and the installation of suitable apparatus in connection with the laundry, the placing of additional water-lifting machinery in connection with the cold water supply from the "Brighton" well, the rewiring of the old buildings for electric lights and the construction of a new pavilion for the isolation of patients suffering with contagious and infectious diseases.

The principal needs of the institution for the coming year are: New roof on the mansard section of the Monroe group, laundry machinery and drier, glycerine extractor, furniture for fifty additional patients, root cellar, building for infirm patients, shops for industries, cottage for convalescent men patients, cottage for violent men patients.

The following changes occurred in the medical staff:

Dr. Charles T. LaMoure, second assistant physician, was appointed to the position of superintendent of the State colony for the insane at Gardner, Mass.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Gowanda

Dr. Willard H. Veeder succeeded Dr. LaMoure as senior assistant physician on January 1, 1912.

Dr. Harold H. Fox was appointed medical interne on July 10, 1912.

SUMMARY OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOWANDA STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

On October 1, 1911, there were 595 male and 514 female patients in the hospital. During the year patients were admitted as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 93, females 49, total 142; readmissions, males 20, females 20, total 40; voluntary cases, first admissions, males 5, females 3, total 8; readmissions, males 5, females 1, total 6; by transfer from other institutions, females 3.

There were discharged, as recovered, 42 males and 21 females; as much improved, 3 males; as improved 33 males, 11 females; as unimproved, 11 males, 6 females; as not insane, 1 female.

Forty-four male and 24 female patients died during the year.

On October 1, 1912, there remained in the institution 583 male and 521 female patients, a total of 1,114.

Among the admissions there were 29 cases of general paralysis as compared with 40 in the previous year. There were 18 cases of alcoholic insanity.

One male patient committed suicide by hanging himself with a sheet attached to the register in his room.

The usual dances and entertainments have been given. The moving pictures continue to be the most popular form of amusement for the patients. They look forward to moving picture night, and if for some cause the picture films do not arrive at the appointed time, the greatest disappointment is manifested throughout the institution.

Nearly half of the patients are employed at some useful occupation. Great care is exercised to prevent overwork and to find for each patient the kind of work for which he is best suited. Classes in industrial and calisthenic work for female patients were begun in May last and have been continued with satisfactory results. The dementia praecox patients especially show

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Mohansic

marked improvement as a result of the work of the class in calisthenics.

The ophthalmological work of the hospital is in charge of Dr. Frederick D. Lewis of Buffalo who visits the hospital for one day twice each month. During the past year he has examined 152 patients and made 117 prescriptions.

Dr. Robert Muir, the hospital dentist, resigned September 1, 1911, and on November 1, 1911, Dr. G. B. Mitchell of Buffalo was appointed to the position. Dr. Mitchell spends two Saturdays each month in caring for the teeth of the patients.

A special investigation of blood pressure at different ages in connection with various diseases was conducted by Dr. Carl von A. Schneider who has charge of the pathological department of the hospital work.

The training school graduated a class of six members in June last. The present school has a junior class of 22 and a senior class of 8.

The expenditures for maintenance of patients were: Total \$210,024.69, per capita \$190.76. Receipts from reimbursing patients were \$14,701.38 and from private patients \$953.57, a total of \$15,654.95. The value of the farm and garden products for the year is estimated at \$29,014.67 and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients, \$6,500.

Owing to the lack of appropriations and to delays in the State Architect's office only minor improvements were made at the hospital. The plans for more extended improvements are now complete and the work thereon will be commenced in the early spring.

The superintendent emphasizes the present need of an acute hospital, additions to the hospital farm, new tuberculosis pavilion for women, road improvements, mortuary, laboratory, additions to the heating plant and other minor items.

No changes in the medical staff occurred during the year.

SUMMARY OF THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOHANSIC STATE HOSPITAL

At the beginning of the year there were 47 male patients and 1 female patient in the hospital. Nine male patients were admitted by transfer from other institutions, 1 male patients was

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Mohan's

discharged as much improved, 1 male patient died and 4 male patients were transferred to other institutions for the insane.

At the close of the year there were 50 male patients and 1 female patient still in the hospital.

The general health of the patients and employees has been good. In January 2 employees were taken ill with measles. They were isolated and the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease were successful. In February and March a number of the employees suffered from acute follicular tonsillitis but no patient contracted the disease.

Although the hospital is limited in its facilities for giving amusement and diversions to the patients, nearly all of them have the liberty of the grounds and enjoy indoor games such as cards, dominoes, checkers, etc.

Ninety-eight per cent of the patients have been employed in useful work.

The total expenditures for maintenance were \$29,087.91 a per capita cost of \$606. There was received from reimbursing patients \$120.24. The estimated value of farm and garden products was \$8,822.12.

In the spring of 1912, it was found necessary to test the hospital herd for tuberculosis. The test showed that a large part of the herd were suffering from the disease and five animals were killed.

In order to use the milk produced a pasteurization plant was installed. During the year the hospital site was improved by the buildings of roads, the construction of fences, the completion of several small buildings, the fertilization of the land, etc. Upon the advice of the conservation commission a large number of willow, pine and spruce seedlings were planted. The orchards and vineyards were increased by setting out 500 peach trees, 1,000 strawberry plants, 200 plants each of currants, goose, blackberries, black caps and raspberries. Several new machines were added to the farm equipment.

In April, 1912, a contract for the construction of a branch railroad to and through the hospital grounds was awarded to Thomas O'Hern of Yonkers. Construction work was commenced

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Kings Park

early in May, but owing to the difficulties encountered in crossing the swamp the progress has been very slow.

The State Architect has submitted a statement relative to the funds needed by the hospital for construction purposes. According to his statement the hospital needs an appropriation of \$523,950 in addition to the present amount available to complete the work proposed. In addition to the new buildings and improvements included in the Architect's statement the superintendent asks for an administrative building, and for appropriations for roads and walks, for general repairs, for liming and manuring the farms and for additional land.

Much time and careful thought has been devoted to the plan of this institution so that it would meet the requirements of modern standards of caring for the insane. The principles that should be borne in mind are set forth in the following words of the superintendent: "The hospital must provide a safe and healthy residence, one that will facilitate treatment, complete and continuous supervision, and yet provide for the separation of patients into small groups. It should be bright, cheerful, comfortable, sanitary, and so arranged as to care for the quiet, the disturbed, the excited, the depressed, the epileptic, the infirm, the chronic, the voluntary and the convalescent. *Cottages with small wards should be the keynote, for there is nothing in the treatment of the insane so important as individuality.*"

SUMMARY OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINGS PARK STATE HOSPITAL

At the beginning of the fiscal year the patients in the hospital were: Males 1,394, females 2,042, total 3,436. The following admissions occurred during the year: By commitment, first admissions, males 282, females 308, total 590; readmissions, males 63, females 109, total 172; voluntary, first admissions, males 3, females 2; readmissions, males 2, females 2.

Patients were discharged as follows: As recovered, males 63, females 82, total 145; as much improved, males 41, females 31, total 72; as improved, males 52, females 53, total 105; as unimproved, males 46, females 28, total 74; as not insane, males 2, females 1.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Kings Park

One hundred fifty male and 118 female patients died during the year.

At the close of the year there remained in the institution 1,500 male and 2,315 female patients, a total of 3,815.

Of the admissions, 85 were cases of general paralysis and 35 cases of alcoholic insanity.

There were four suicides during the year, two at the hospital and two of patients who were home on parole.

There were 15 cases of typhoid fever in the hospital during the year, but no deaths resulted therefrom. A careful search was made to ascertain the source of infection, but without success.

Special emphasis is placed on the therapeutic value of suitable occupation. Several industrial classes have been organized and systematic instruction is given to a large number of patients. Physical instruction classes are also conducted by a competent instructor. Pains are taken to furnish entertainment to as many of the patients as possible and the superintendent discusses the advisability of installing a magnaphone when the instrument has reached a stage of perfection that would make it suitable for hospital use.

The training school graduated a class of 13 in November, 1911. During the year a postgraduate course in mental and nervous nursing was given to a class of graduate nurses and ten of the members of such class passed the final examination and were awarded a special diploma.

The maintenance expenditures were, total \$726,074.25, per capita \$206.86.

The receipts from the reimbursing patients amounted to \$61,584.39. The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$18,809.48, and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients, \$39,374.46.

Four new buildings furnishing accommodations for 600 patients of the chronic class have been completed during the year. Buildings for 250 tubercular patients have been contracted for and the work is nearing completion.

Four deep wells have been sunk and it is proposed to sink two

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Kings Park

more. These wells are furnishing an abundant supply of fresh water.

The heating plant has been extensively repaired and considerable new machinery installed. Many other important improvements were made to the hospital plant during the year.

The principal needs of the institution as set forth by the superintendent are: Fire-proof building for industries, administration building, additional accommodations for employees, flour storage building, laboratory and mortuary, new attendants' home, amusement hall, additional building for acute and hospital cases and buildings for chronic cases.

Changes in the medical staff were as follows:

RESIGNATIONS

Dr. John R. Ross, November 1, 1911, to take a position as second assistant physician at the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Dr. John V. Reilly, December 31, 1911, to enter private practice.

Dr. Frank Quackenbush, visiting dentist, April 30, 1912.

Dr. Darwin O. Lyon, assistant in psychology, July 30, 1912, resigned for personal reasons.

Dr. Flora Nagel, resident dentist, July 28, 1912, resigned on account of illness.

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Calvin B. West, senior assistant physician, January 1, 1912.

Dr. Mary R. Bowman, medical interne, March 4, 1912.

Dr. Russell E. Blaisdell, assistant physician, May 1, 1912.

Dr. Howard T. Paffard, medical interne, May 27, 1912.

Dr. R. Grant Barry, medical interne, June 7, 1912.

Dr. Margaretta R. Riegel, medical interne, July 1, 1912.

Dr. Isaac J. Furman, medical interne, July 15, 1912.

Dr. Harry A. Steckel, medical interne, September 1, 1912.

Dr. Flora Nagel, resident dentist, May 5, 1912.

Dr. Darwin O. Lyon, assistant in psychology, June 5, 1912.

PROMOTIONS

Dr. Sylvester R. Leahy, assistant physician to second assistant physician, December 16, 1911.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Long Island

Dr. Bernard Feldstein, junior physician to assistant physician, December 1, 1911.

Dr. Charles S. Parker, junior physician to assistant physician, December 1, 1911.

Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, second assistant physician to first assistant physician, January 1, 1912.

Dr. Delmer D. Durgin, junior physician to assistant physician, March 15, 1912.

Dr. Philip C. Washburn, assistant physician to second assistant physician, April 13, 1912.

Dr. Mary R. Bowman, medical interne to junior physician, June 1, 1912; to assistant physician, July 1, 1912.

SUMMARY OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were in the hospital 317 men and 441 women patients, a total of 758. Admissions occurred as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 210, females 213, total 423; readmissions, males 35, females 21, total 56; voluntary cases, first admissions, males 13, females 8, total 21; readmissions, males 5, females 5, total 10; by transfer from other institutions, males 17, females 28, total 45.

There were discharged, as recovered, males 60, females 54, total 114; as much improved, males 14, females 10, total 24; as improved, males 20, females 14, total 34; as unimproved, males 5, females 31, total 36; as not insane, males 6, females 5, total 11.

Ninety-two male and 81 female patients died during the year.

On September 30, 1912, the patient population was: Males 359, females 388, total 747. Of the admissions, 59 men and 9 women were cases of general paralysis and 46 men and 20 women, of alcoholic insanity. Of the 174 deaths, 91 occurred within a month from the date of admission. Thirty-seven patients died from general exhaustion during the first week. On account of the easy access from the city to this hospital a relatively large number of patients in a critical physical condition are received.

Forty-two autopsies were performed during the year.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Long Island

Continuous baths were installed in the male and female reception wards in July last and have been used with excellent results.

Fifty-six per cent. of the patients have been employed in some form of useful occupation. The occupation class which began in a small way in 1905 has become of decided therapeutic value. During the year forty-five patients who were employed in the class were discharged to their homes.

The usual weekly dances and card parties have been held and a variety of entertainments given. Parties of patients have been taken for rides on the auto-bus whenever conditions were favorable.

In spite of the constantly changing population the hospital has been free from any serious outbreaks of infectious diseases. Two sporadic cases of diphtheria occurred and seven patients and one employee became ill with typhoid fever. Two of the patients eventually died from the disease. Investigations as to the source of infection were promptly made but without definite results.

The training school graduated a class of seven. Twenty-one pupils were enrolled in the school during the year.

The maintenance expenditures for the fiscal year were: Total, \$179,253.47, per capita, \$252.469. The receipts from reimbursing patients were \$18,434.80 and from private patients, \$478.61, a total of \$18,913.41. The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$3,145.19 and of articles made or manufactured by the patients \$3,500.

The development of the site at Creedmoor which has long been considered is now under way. In April 1912 Governor Dix approved of an appropriation of \$50,000 for the building of a railroad switch to the grounds and the erection of a power house and farm cottages. The buildings on the site are being put to use, the farm land is being cultivated and plans are being prepared for the erection of suitable hospital buildings.

At the hospital at Flatbush the renewal of the electric wiring and plumbing, including the installation of continuous baths and of fire proof stairways and steel ceilings which was begun under contract in January 1911 was practically completed in July

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Manhattan

1912. Plans are being prepared for the erection of a store-house and cold storage building for which \$30,000 was appropriated at the last session of the Legislature. Many other important repairs have been made to the institution during the year.

The following needs of the institution are emphasized by the superintendent: Superintendent's cottage, employees' cottage, amusement hall and chapel, kitchen, two dining-room buildings, new laundry and equipment, iron fence, new floors, alteration of doorways and steel ceilings in dining-rooms. It is also estimated that \$300,000 could be advantageously used in developing the Creedmoor site during the coming year.

Changes in the medical staff occurred as follows: Dr. Elbert M. Somers was appointed to the superintendency January 17, 1912, Dr. Jacob T. Krause was appointed medical interne, December 18, 1911, and was promoted to the position of junior physician on April 1, 1912.

SUMMARY OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL

On October 1, 1911, the patient population of the hospital consisted of 1,886 males and 2,712 females, a total of 4,598. Cases were admitted during the year as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 612, females 715, total 1,327; readmissions, males 147, females 170, total 317; voluntary, first admissions, males 8, females 9, total 17; readmissions, males 4, females 8, total 12; transfers from other institutions, males 30, females 41, total 71.

There were discharged, as recovered, males 130, females 175, total 305; as much improved, males 45, females 52, total 97; as improved, males 83, females 112, total 195; as unimproved, males 123, females 103, total 226; as not insane, males 5, females 9, total 14; transferred to other institutions, males 204, females 214, total 418.

The deaths were: Males 271, females 246, total 517.

On September 30, 1912, there remained in the hospital, 1,826 males and 2,744 females, a total of 4,570.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Manhattan

Of the cases admitted, 182 were diagnosed as general paralysis and 136 as alcoholic insanity.

The work in clinical psychiatry in the hospital is under the supervision of Dr. George H. Kirby who submits a most valuable discussion of the different groups of mental disorders.

Autopsies were performed on 101 patients that died in the hospital and the findings are set forth by Dr. Clarence O. Cheney. One patient died supposedly of intestinal obstruction but the autopsy showed a perforation of descending colon from within outward by a hairpin and an associated secondary suppurative peritonitis. The case was referred to the coroner. Another patient was found to have a fracture of the third, fourth and fifth ribs on the left side. It was found impossible to ascertain how or when these injuries were received, and it is believed that they occurred prior to her admission to the hospital. The patient died and the case was referred to the coroner. Several attempts at suicide were frustrated by the prompt action of the attendants. Miss Margaret Hughes, an attendant, was drowned on June thirteenth while bathing. Miss Ella O'Rourke also an attendant attempted to aid Miss Hughes but she too was drowned.

Between 73 and 75 per cent of the patients in the hospital have been employed in useful work during the year. In order to interest as large a number of the patients as possible classes have been carried on in brass work, embroidery, raffia, artificial flower making, rug making and carpet weaving in the women's department, and in art, including painting, sketching, and burnt wood in the men's department. The greenhouse offered occupation for a number of men and excellent results have been obtained.

As heretofore the steamer "Wanderer" has made four excursions weekly, taking each time about 200 patients.

Mr. Dominick Buckley associated with Mr. Wilshin and Mr. Mayne has shown his continued interest in the hospital by giving vaudeville entertainments every two weeks.

As in previous years the men suffering from tuberculosis have been treated in Camp K, and the women, in Camp Dent. Whenever patients develop tuberculosis in any other part of the institution they are at once sent to one of these camps.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Manhattan

The ophthalmological work is in charge of Dr. Ward A. Holden who visits the hospital twice each month and makes examinations of the eyes of patients brought to his attention. Dr. Walter A. Hermann continues to have charge of the department of odontology. During the past year he has treated 178 cases.

The training school for nurses opened with 50 pupils, 43 men and 7 women. There were 12 resignations and 2 dismissals during the year. The senior class began the year with 18 women and 3 men.

The expenditures for maintenance were: Total, \$852,309.02; per capita, \$183.52. The receipts from the reimbursing patients were \$48,743.41. The estimated value of farm and garden products was \$23,180, and of the articles made or manufactured by the patients, \$62,500.

A new group of four cottages with kitchen building built under an appropriation of 1909-10 has been fully equipped and is now occupied. Additional medical quarters have been furnished and are now in use. New accommodations for tubercular patients have been constructed and heating, plumbing and lighting have been installed. The three-story building, occupied by the Psychiatric Institute, which was destroyed by fire is now in course of reconstruction.

The superintendent and board of managers emphasize the following needs of the institution: Vault for storage of medical records, fire alarm system, fire escapes, street lighting system, underground system for electric wires, ferry slips, ferry boats, gymnasium, swimming pool, new building for men employees, equipment of nurses' home, equipment of building for 200 women patients, new building for 200 men patients and other minor items.

Changes in the medical staff were as follows:

APPOINTMENTS

Lewis B. Robinson, medical interne, November 1, 1911.

Gerhard L. Moench, medical interne, December 28, 1911.

Amos G. Barton, medical interne, January 1, 1912.

John H. Childs, medical interne, January 10, 1912.

LeRoy C. Grau, special attendant, medical, February 18, 1912.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Central Islip

Robert F. Lawless, special attendant, medical, March 30, 1912.

James F. Vavasour, medical interne, June 19, 1912.

Eugene N. Boudreau, medical interne, July 1, 1912.

Fred J. Conzelman, medical interne, September 1, 1912.

RESIGNATIONS

George D. Pace, junior physician, October 9, 1911.

Lewis B. Robinson, medical interne, December 31, 1911.

Henry D. Eaton, medical interne, December 31, 1911.

Margaret Darvas, medical interne, December 31, 1911.

John L. Washburn, assistant physician, January 1, 1912.

Michael Schuman, assistant physician, January 6, 1912.

Morris J. Karpas, 2d assistant physician, April 12, 1912.

Robert F. Lawless, special attendant, medical, June 7, 1912.

Louis E. Bisch, medical interne, September 1, 1912.

Sanger Brown, assistant physician, September 15, 1912.

PROMOTIONS

Sanger Brown, to junior physician, December 7, 1911.

John R. Knapp, to 2d assistant physician, December 26, 1911.

Edmund J. Barnes, to assistant physician, February 1, 1912.

James P. Kelliher, to assistant physician, March 6, 1912.

Arthur E. Soper, to assistant physician, March 10, 1912.

Gerhard L. Moench, to junior physician, March 21, 1912.

John H. Childs, to junior physician, May 13, 1912.

LeRoy C. Grau, to medical interne, June 3, 1912.

Ralph P. Folsom, to 2d assistant physician, July 1, 1912.

Amos G. Barton, to assistant physician, July 25, 1912.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL ISLIP STATE HOSPITAL

On October 1, 1911, there were 2,596 male and 1,781 female patients in the hospital, a total of 4,377. Patients were admitted as follows: By commitment, first admissions, males 623, females 484, total 1,107; readmissions, males 142, females 129, total 271; voluntary, first admissions, males 2, females 2, total 4; readmissions, males 7, females 1, total 8; by transfer from other institutions for the insane, males 23, females 30, total 53.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Central Islip

Patients were discharged as follows: As recovered, males 158, females 124, total 282; as much improved, males 114, females 53, total 167; as improved, males 139, females 130, total 269; as unimproved, males 95, females 64, total 159; as not insane, males 7, females 3, total 10.

Two hundred and sixty-two male and 156 female patients died during the year, and 33 male and 44 female patients were transferred to other institutions for the insane. The net increase of patients for the year was 61.

Two hundred and two cases of general paralysis and 155 cases of alcoholic insanity were admitted.

One hundred and eighteen autopsies were performed. Sixty-five of these showed gross or microscopic abnormalities in the brain.

Great emphasis is placed on the value of suitable occupation as a therapeutic agent. Patients are employed in a large variety of work and in each case the physician in charge of the service assigns the patient to the mode of employment, and when advisable changes him to another form. The idea of keeping patients satisfied and interested is constantly kept in view.

The usual amusements and entertainments for the patients have been held. The Friday night entertainments which consist of dancing with intervals in which moving pictures are shown are thoroughly enjoyed by the patients.

The work of re-education has been continued and extended with good results. The hospital employs an agent to assist discharged and paroled patients. The after-care work conducted by the agent is greatly appreciated by the patients and is productive of excellent results.

A woman resident dentist is employed.

The training school graduated a class of 7. The present training school has a junior class of 43 and a senior class of 19.

The expenditures for maintenance of patients during the year was \$810,655.65, a per capita cost of \$188.74. There was received from reimbursing patients \$44,334.54. The estimated value of the farm and garden products was \$15,797.71 and of articles made or manufactured by the patients during the year, \$37,833.25.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Contd.

Robert F. Lawless, special attendant, medical, M
 James F. Vavasour, medical interne, June 19, 19
 Eugene N. Loudreau, medical interne, July 1,
 Fred J. Conzelmann, medical interne, September.

RESIGNATIONS

George D. Pace, junior physician, October 9,
 Lewis B. Robinson, medical interne, December
 Henry D. Eaton, medical interne, December 31
 Margaret Pervas, medical interne, December
 John L. Washburn, assistant physician, Janua
 Michael Schuman, assistant physician, Janua
 Morris J. Karjas, 2d assistant physician, Apr
 Robert F. Lawless, special attendant, medical,
 Louis E. Bisch, medical interne, September 1.
 Sanger Brown, assistant physician, Septemb

PROMOTIONS

Sanger Brown, to junior physician, Decembe
 John R. Knapp, to 2d assistant physician, I
 Edmund J. Barnes, to assistant physician, Fe
 James P. Kelliher, to assistant physician, M
 Arthur E. Soper, to assistant physician, Ma
 Gerhard L. Moench, to junior physician, M
 John H. Childs, to junior physician, May 1
 LeRoy C. Grau, to medical interne, June 3,
 Ralph P. Folsom, to 2d assistant physician
 Ames G. Barton, to assistant physician, Ju

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CH
HOSPITAL

On October 1, 1911, there were 2,596 ma
 patients in the hospital, a total of 4,377. Pa
 as follows: By commitment, first admission
 484, total 1,107; readmissions, mal
 voluntary, first admissions, males
 sions, mal les 1, total
 tutions males 23,

al in-

ician to

Physician to

Senior phy-

Physician to

assistant phy-

an.

cond assistant

ysician.

second assistant

physician.

nd assistant phy-

ician.

second assistant phy-

ysician.

om second assistant

nt physician.

second assistant phy-

physician.

from assistant phy-

t physician.

From assistant physician

sician.

son, junior physician to
Hospital.

45

erman, medical interne.

†, assistant physician.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals — Central Islip

Many improvements were made during the year. The new Smith Group comprising six wards with kitchen and six dining rooms was fully equipped and is now occupied. A new engine and generator were installed in the north colony power plant. Contract was awarded for the construction of a new group consisting of three cottages and dining room buildings and work was commenced on March 27th. Contract was also awarded for the construction of extensions to Group G and the bakery and work was commenced on March 13th. The new infirmary D-3 has been completed. A new recreation pavilion has been erected for H-5. Much additional machinery has been installed and new walks and pipe lines have been laid.

The principal needs of the hospital as set forth by the superintendent are:

Furniture and equipment for new group.

New ice-making and refrigerating plant.

Attendants' home with division for hospital treatment of sick employees.

Group for reception and acute cases.

Additional medical quarters.

New fire alarm system.

Changes in the medical staff occurred as follows:

APPOINTMENTS

Jan. 5, 1912. Dr. Adelaide M. Westcott, medical interne.
June 1, 1912. Dr. Henry S. Fruitnight, medical interne.
July 5, 1912. Dr. Harry Elkins, medical interne.
July 10, 1912. Dr. Dayton Wiggin, medical interne.
July 20, 1912. Dr. Milton M. Grover, medical interne.
Aug. 1, 1912. Dr. John L. Van DeMark, medical interne.

PROMOTIONS

Oct. 18, 1911. Dr. John J. Harrington, from junior physician to assistant physician.
Oct. 24, 1911. Dr. Archibald W. Thompson, from medical interne to junior physician.

Summaries of Reports of State Hospitals—Central Islip

- June 1, 1912. Dr. Adeline M. Prescott, from medical interne to woman physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. Louis S. London, from junior physician to assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. William A. Conlon, from junior physician to assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. William N. Barnhardt, from junior physician to assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. J. Berton Allen, from junior physician to assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. George W. Mills, from second assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. Horatio G. Gibson, from second assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. Charles M. Burdick, from second assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. Joseph W. Moore, from second assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. Charles L. Vaux, from second assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. Geoffrey C. H. Burns from second assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- July 1, 1912. Dr. David Corcoran, from second assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- Aug. 1, 1912. Dr. Theodore W. Simon, from assistant physician to senior assistant physician.
- Aug. 1, 1912. Dr. Albert E. Ellman, from assistant physician to senior assistant physician.

TRANSFERS

- April 1, 1912. Dr. Archibald W. Thompson, junior physician to Hudson River State Hospital.

RESIGNATIONS

- Dec. 1, 1911. Dr. Julius L. Waterman, medical interne.
- Dec. 31, 1911. Dr. Calvin B. West, assistant physician.

STATISTICAL INQUIRIES

It is planned to extend the scope of the statistical inquiries made by the Commission. A committee will be appointed, which will represent the various departments in the service, to consider this important question. The Commission is convinced that, as a result of the careful scientific studies now being made at the various institutions, and as a consequence of the more modern methods now in vogue, much better use can be made than at present of the great mass of information which is being gradually accumulated. Special studies of the different psychoses should be made at the various hospitals, and if proper reports to the Commission are made, owing to the wealth of material available, information could be obtained which has not been compiled heretofore. Alcoholism and general paresis should lend themselves particularly to further investigation and study. We should know what, if any, definite connection exists in the cases reported between general paresis and the syphilitic infection preceding it. It would be of great value also to know how many years before the first symptoms of general paresis are manifested the presence of syphilis was noted and in what percentage of cases an apparent cure was obtained as the result of mercurial or other treatment. Many other aspects of this question will readily suggest themselves for further studies. Further investigations, to throw light on the definite relation between insanity and the transmission of hereditary defects, are of the greatest importance. The information necessary for such studies should be furnished by the hospitals, and an effort will be made during the coming year to systematize the statistical data which should be obtained from them for such purposes. This work should be conducted by the statistician, under the direction of the Commission, the director of the institute and a committee of superintendents.

STATISTICS OF THE INSANE

CENSUS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1912

On September 30, 1912, there were 33,972 insane patients in the State hospitals and private licensed institutions under the general supervision of the State Hospital Commission. The increase in the number of patients during the year was 661. In 1911, the increase was 653; in 1910, 1,118; in 1909, 1,083; and in 1908, 1,364. The comparatively small increases of the past two years reflect the work of the Bureau of Deportation in returning a large number of the alien and nonresident insane to their homes in other countries and states. As noted elsewhere in this report the Bureau of Deportation removed 1,126 insane persons from the State in 1911, and 1,753 in 1912. Only 469 were removed in 1908.

The ratio of the insane in institutions to the general population of the State in 1912 was 1 to 282; in 1911, 1 to 281; and in 1910, 1 to 279. Had none of the alien and nonresident insane been removed from the State these ratios would have been greatly increased. Among the males the ratio of the insane population to the general population in 1912 was 1 to 293; in 1911, 1 to 291; and in 1910, 1 to 289. Among the females the ratio of insane to the general population in 1912 remained the same as in 1911, namely, 1 to 273. In 1910 the ratio was 1 to 269.

The sex distribution of the insane patients under treatment in the various institutions was as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Civil State hospitals.....	14,744	16,880	31,624
Hospitals for the criminal in-			
sane.....	1,129	143	1,272
Private institutions	398	678	1,076
Total.....	16,271	17,701	33,972

It should be noted that although there is a larger number of males than of females admitted each year to the institutions for

Statistics of the Insane

the insane the number of females remaining in the institutions exceeds that of the males. Such excess of females is due principally to three causes: (1) The longevity of the insane females is greater than that of the males. Table 26 giving the average age at death of the patients dying in the several State hospitals shows that the average age at death of the males in 1912 was 53.5 years and of the females, 55 years. (2) The number of males among the cases of general paralysis and of alcoholic insanity greatly exceeds that of the females. The parietic patients usually die within two or three years after entering the hospitals, while the alcoholic patients commonly recover and are discharged within a few months after admission. (3) The Bureau of Deportation removes from the State many more males than females. In 1912, for example, 1,018 males were removed as compared with 735 females.

In the hospitals for the criminal insane the males greatly outnumber the females while in the private institutions the reverse condition is found.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL TABLES

(See pages 349-416.)

Table 1. *General statistics of the State hospitals for the insane*, page 349.

This table sets forth the admissions, discharges, transfers and deaths of patients occurring in each of the fourteen civil hospitals during the year. The table also gives the status with reference to support of the patients remaining in the hospital at the close of the year and shows the number on parole from each hospital and the average number on parole during the year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 31,051 patients in the civil hospitals. Inclusive of transfers there was a total of 8,146 patients admitted; exclusive of transfers, the number was 7,336; of these 5,742 were first admissions and 1,594 readmissions. Included among the readmissions in this table are 53 patients who entered the hospitals as voluntary patients and were afterwards committed. Although these patients have had a

Statistics of the Insane

continuous hospital life since their voluntary admission their legal status was changed by discharging them as voluntary patients, and committing them as provided by the Insanity Law. Including these voluntary cases 4,099 patients were discharged; 2,690 died and 784 were transferred to other institutions for the insane, leaving a total of 31,624 patients on the books of the hospitals.

A comparison of the general movement of patients in the civil hospitals in 1912 and in 1911 is shown in the following tabulation:

Comparison of the Movement of Patients in the Civil State Hospitals, 1912 and 1911

	1912			1911		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under treatment October 1.....	14,569	16,482	31,051	14,252	16,193	30,445
First admissions.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	3,013	2,687	5,700
Readmissions.....	786	808	1,594	758	802	1,560
Transfers.....	342	468	810	377	302	679
Total under treatment during the year.....	18,707	20,490	39,197	18,400	19,984	38,384
Discharged during the year:						
As recovered.....	780	830	1,610	837	861	1,698
As much improved.....	318	239	557	264	214	478
As improved.....	563	509	1,072	430	454	884
As unimproved.....	382	308	690	336	273	609
For commitment.....	28	25	53	.....	.....	.....
As not insane:						
Inebriates.....	21	6	27	33	5	38
Drug habitues.....	3	3	6	7	4	11
Others not insane.....	51	33	84	48	30	78
Died.....	1,485	1,205	2,690	1,511	1,375	2,886
Transferred.....	332	452	784	365	286	651
Remaining September 30.....	14,744	16,880	31,624	14,569	16,482	31,051

The net increase in patients in 1912 was 573 as compared to 606 in 1911. This reduction in the rate of increase is remarkable as it accompanied a reduced death rate. The number of patients dying in the civil hospitals was 195 less in 1912 than in 1911. The difference in the number of deaths in the two years among the males was only 26 while among the females it was 170.

The number of recoveries in 1912 was affected by the increase in the number of deportations. Although the total discharges in-

Statistics of the Insane

creased from 3,796 in 1911 to 4,099 in 1912 the recoveries decreased from 1,698 to 1,610.

VOLUNTARY PATIENTS

There were 297 voluntary cases admitted to the hospitals during the year; of these 168 were first admissions and 129 readmissions. Compared with 1911 there was a decrease of 16 in the number of voluntary cases admitted. The following tabulation shows the number of these cases admitted to each of the State hospitals in 1912 and 1911:

Voluntary Cases Admitted, 1912 and 1911

	1912			1911		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Utica.....	2	5	7	9	4	13
Willard.....	6	6	12	2	5	7
Hudson River.....	27	21	48	23	20	43
Middletown.....	3	9	12	7	8	15
Buffalo.....	14	20	34	20	23	43
Binghamton.....	9	7	16	2	5	7
St. Lawrence.....	24	18	42	30	25	55
Rochester.....	10	21	31	8	14	22
Gowanda.....	10	4	14	7	4	11
Kings Park.....	5	4	9	3	1	4
Long Island.....	18	13	31	10	15	25
Manhattan.....	12	17	29	32	27	59
Central Islip.....	9	3	12	8	1	9
Total.....	149	148	297	161	152	313

It appears from the foregoing table that the largest numbers of voluntary patients are received in Hudson River, Buffalo, St. Lawrence, Long Island and Manhattan State Hospitals.

Fifty-three of the voluntary admissions of the year were committed in accordance with the provisions of the Insanity Law.

That the voluntary patients remain but a short time in the hospitals is shown by the fact that but 183 voluntary patients remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The psychosis distribution of the voluntary patients was as follows:

Statistics of the Insane
Psychoses of Voluntary Cases

PSYCHOSIS	TOTAL VOLUNTARY CASES			FIRST ADMISSIONS			READMISSIONS		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2. Traumatic.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2
3. Senile.....	1	3	4	1	2	3	.....	1	1
4. Dementia paralytica.....	15	4	19	12	4	16	3	.....	3
5. With other brain or nerv- ous diseases.....	3	5	8	3	4	7	.....	1	1
6. Alcoholic.....	18	4	22	11	3	14	7	1	8
7. Drug and other toxic.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	1	2
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
9. Symptomatic depressions.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
10. Depressive hallucinosis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11. Involution melancholia.....	4	6	10	2	5	7	2	1	3
12. Depressions undifferen- tiated.....	9	3	12	6	3	9	3	.....	3
13. Dementia praecox.....	20	12	32	10	5	15	10	7	17
14. Allied to dementia praecox.....	5	2	7	3	1	4	2	1	3
15. Paranoid conditions.....	2	8	10	1	7	8	1	1	2
16. Manic-depressive.....	20	40	60	4	13	17	16	27	43
17. Allied to manic-depressive.....	5	8	13	.....	1	1	5	7	12
18. Epileptic.....	1	3	4	1	2	3	.....	1	1
19. Psychoneuroses.....	12	20	32	8	16	24	4	4	8
20. Other constitutional infe- riorities.....	12	5	17	5	2	7	7	3	10
21. Imbecility with insanity.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
22. Unclassified.....	3	4	7	2	3	5	1	1	2
23. Not insane.....	13	14	27	8	11	19	5	3	8
Total.....	149	148	297	80	88	168	69	60	129

Approximately one-fifth of the voluntary cases were manic-depressives and nearly three-fourths of these were readmissions. Other groups with a comparative large number of voluntary cases were the psychoneuroses and the not insane.

REIMBURSING PATIENTS

Of the patients remaining on the books of the hospitals at the close of the year, 31,341 were committed and 283, voluntary. Of the committed patients, 28,857 were supported entirely by the State, 2,368 were paying the bare cost of their maintenance and 216 were private patients. Of the voluntary patients, 154 were supported entirely by the State and 29 were reimbursing the State for their maintenance. The private and reimbursing patients constitute only 8.3 per cent. or approximately one-

Statistics of the Insane

twelfth of the whole. The number and per cent of the reimbursing and private patients reported by the several hospitals are as follows:

Private and Reimbursing Patients

	Number	Per cent of patient population
Utica	188	11.9
Willard	92	3.9
Hudson River	273	8.8
Middletown	264	13.7
Buffalo	214	10.5
Binghamton	124	5.3
St. Lawrence	179	9.0
Rochester	112	7.5
Gowanda	70	6.3
Mohansic	1	2.0
Kings Park	408	10.7
Long Island	94	12.6
Manhattan	319	7.0
Central Islip	275	6.2
Total	2,613	8.3

Of the hospitals that are fully established Middletown has the highest percentage of paying patients and Willard the lowest. It is probable that many of the differences shown in the comparison are accounted for by the transfers of non-paying patients that have been made from time to time from the metropolitan hospitals to the up-state hospitals.

PAROLES

Patients who are on the way to complete recovery or who have improved to such an extent that they can be trusted to care for themselves properly are paroled as a step preliminary to discharge. During the period of parole the hospitals receive reports concerning the condition and progress of the patients and in case

Statistics of the Insane

of a relapse the patient is immediately returned to the hospital. If, however, the patient continues to make progress for a reasonable period not to exceed six months he is given a final discharge.

At the close of the fiscal year there were a total of 813 patients on parole from the several hospitals. The average daily number on parole during the year was 905. In 1911 the average was 783.

Table 2. *General Statistics of the State Hospitals for the Criminal Insane*, page 353.

The criminal insane of the State are cared for in two hospitals under the management of the Superintendent of State Prisons. By far the larger part of this class of insane patients are males.

Comparison of the Movement of Patients in the State Hospitals for the Criminal Insane, 1912 and 1911

	1912			1911		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under treatment October 1.....	1,064	135	1,199	1,023	138	1,161
First admissions.....	169	14	183	149	10	159
Readmissions.....	20	7	27	6	.....	6
Transfers.....	3	3	6	3	.....	3
Total under treatment during the year.....	1,256	159	1,415	1,181	148	1,329
Discharged during the year:						
As recovered.....	49	8	57	54	.....	54
As much improved.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
As improved.....	15	1	16	23	9	32
As unimproved.....	9	2	11	6	3	9
As not insane.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Died.....	34	5	39	25	1	26
Transferred.....	9	.....	9	7	.....	7
Escaped during the year.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Remaining September 30.....	1,129	143	1,272	1,064	135	1,199

The net increase in the number of patients in the two hospitals for the criminal insane in 1912 was 73, compared to 38 in 1911. The increase in 1912 in first admissions over the preceding year was 24 and in readmissions 21.

The criminal insane at the close of the fiscal year constituted approximately 4 per cent of the total insane of the State.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 3. *General statistics of the private licensed institutions, page 354.*

In addition to the State hospitals there are 22 licensed private institutions under the supervision of the State Hospital Commission. These institutions receive committed insane patients who have means sufficient to pay for private care and voluntary patients suffering from various degrees of mental disorders. As the latter have not been legally adjudged insane the table relates to committed cases only. A summary of the movement of patients in these institutions follows:

Comparison of the Movement of Patients in the Private Licensed Institutions, 1912 and 1911

(This table relates to committed cases only.)

	1912			1911		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under treatment, October 1.	377	684	1,061	377	673	1,050
First admissions.	177	196	375	168	201	369
Readmissions.	25	59	84	20	53	73
Transfers.	43	55	98	26	29	55
Total under treatment during the year.	622	996	1,618	591	956	1,547
Discharged during the year:						
As recovered.	33	62	95	29	64	93
As much improved.	16	39	55	11	22	33
As improved.	51	61	112	63	74	137
As unimproved.	17	44	61	31	28	59
As not insane:						
Inebriates.	1	5	6	1	1	2
Others not insane.	53	36	89	43	44	87
Died.	53	71	124	36	39	75
Transferred.	53	71	124	36	39	75
Remaining, September 30.	398	678	1,076	377	684	1,061

The net increase in patients in the private institutions in 1912 was 15 compared with 11 in 1911. The increase in 1912 in first admissions over the preceding year was 6 and in readmissions 11.

Table 4. *Number of patients in institutions in New York State, annual increase and ratio of patients to population 1889-1912, page 360.*

Table 4 gives a summary of the yearly censuses of the insane in institutions from 1889 to 1912. The patient population of the

Statistics of the Insane

civil State hospitals during this period has increased from 14,405 to 31,624 or 119.5 per cent., that of the private institutions, from 849 to 1,076 or 26.7 per cent.; and that of the State hospitals for the criminal insane from 219 to 1,272 or 480.8 per cent. It is noteworthy that the increase of patients in private institutions has been insignificant compared with the increase in the State hospitals. This is due to the recent tendency to commit more private patients to the State hospitals.

In the 14 civil hospitals the increase in patients from 1890 to 1900 was relatively much greater than from 1900 to 1910. The percentages of such increase in the two decades and since 1910 compared with the percentages of increase in the general population of the State are as follows:

Increase of Insane Patients in State Hospitals Compared with Increase in General Population

	PER CENT OF INCREASE		
	1890 to 1900	1900 to 1910	1910 to 1912
Insane in civil State hospitals.....	47.7	37.8	3.9
General population of State.....	21.2	25.4	5.3

During the past two years the population of the State has increased faster than the insane population of the civil hospitals.

Table 5. *Number of admissions to institutions for the insane in New York State, exclusive of transfers, and rate per million of the general population, 1897-1912, page 361.*

Table 5 gives a summary of the annual admissions to the various classes of institutions since 1897. The admissions to the civil State hospitals increased from 4,370 in 1897 to 7,336 in 1912 or 67.9 per cent. The rate per million of population increased from 630 to 765 or 21.4 per cent. The yearly admissions to the private institutions in the meantime have decreased, although not uniformly, from 498 to 459. The admissions to the State hospitals for the criminal insane have increased from 140 in 1897 to 210 in 1912, or 50 per cent. The admissions to

Statistics of the Insane

these institutions however have varied widely in different years. Taking all admissions together a slight decrease in the rate per million of population is noted in 1912.

Table 6. *Recovery rates and death rates in the State hospitals for the insane, 1897-1912, page 362.*

Table 6 gives the number of recoveries with the recovery rate per 100 admissions and the number of deaths with the death rate per 1,000 under treatment of the patients in the civil hospitals each year since 1897. The number of recoveries varies from year to year according to the number and class of patients admitted. In 1912 the recovery rate was reduced by the removal from the State of a large number of alien and nonresident insane.

The death rate per 1,000 under treatment has varied from 59.7 in 1902 to 75.2 in 1911. In 1912 it was 68.6.

Table 7. *First admissions and readmissions to the State hospitals for the insane, year ending September 30, 1912, page 363.*

Table 7 gives a summary of the first admissions and readmissions for the year and shows the percentages of each admitted to the several hospitals. The 53 voluntary cases committed are included among the readmissions.

Of the 7,336 admissions, 5,742 or 78.3 per cent were first admissions and 1,594 or 21.7 per cent readmissions. The male first admissions numbered 3,010 or 79.3 per cent of the whole male admissions, and the female first admissions, 2,732 or 77.2 per cent of the total female admissions. The female readmissions however exceeded the male by 22.

The relative number of first admissions and of readmissions varies greatly in the several hospitals. In Binghamton State Hospital 21.9 per cent of the male and 36.7 per cent of the female admissions were readmissions while in Long Island State Hospital only 15.2 per cent of the male and 10.5 per cent of the female admissions were readmissions. The highest percentages of readmissions occur in Utica, Willard, Hudson River, Middletown, Binghamton and Rochester State Hospitals.

The following tabulation gives a comparison of the admissions to the several hospitals in 1912 and 1911.

**Statistics of the Insane
Admissions, 1912 and 1911**

	TOTAL ADMISSIONS		FIRST ADMISSIONS		READMISSIONS	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Utica.....	356	381	266	283	90	98
Willard.....	241	236	183	192	58	44
Hudson River.....	597	539	441	437	156	102
Middletown.....	228	256	163	183	65	73
Buffalo.....	352	383	287	284	65	99
Binghamton.....	246	283	176	209	70	74
St. Lawrence.....	395	383	302	288	93	95
Rochester.....	381	348	281	273	100	75
Gowanda.....	196	228	150	171	46	57
Mohansic.....						
Kings Park.....	771	957	595	736	176	221
Long Island.....	510	331	444	288	66	43
Manhattan.....	1,673	1,500	1,343	1,213	330	287
Central Islip.....	1,390	1,435	1,111	1,143	279	292
Total.....	7,336	7,260	5,742	5,700	1,594	1,560

The largest increase in admissions occurred in Long Island and Manhattan State Hospitals. The former admitted 510 patients in 1912, as against 331 in 1911, and the latter 1,673 in 1912, as against 1,500 the preceding year. In Utica, Middletown, Buffalo, Binghamton, Gowanda, Kings Park and Central Islip State Hospitals, there was a decrease in the number of admissions in 1912 compared with the previous year.

Table 8. *Nativity of first admissions and of parents of first admissions, page 364.*

Table 8 sets forth the nativity and parentage of the first admissions of 1912. Of the 5,742 patients, 3,008 were native and 2,699 foreign born. The parentage of 1,270 patients was native and of 3,504, foreign. The parentage of 710 patients was mixed and of 258, unascertained. The following tabulation gives a comparison of these results with those of 1911.

Nativity and Parentage of First Admissions, 1912 and 1911

	NUMBER		PER CENT	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Total patients.....	5,742	5,700	100.00	100.00
Nativity:				
Native born.....	3,008	2,923	52.39	51.28
Foreign born.....	2,699	2,737	47.01	48.02
Unascertained.....	35	40	0.61	0.70
Parentage:				
Of native parentage.....	1,270	1,224	22.12	21.47
Of foreign or mixed parentage.....	4,214	4,258	73.39	74.70
Of unknown parentage.....	258	218	4.49	3.83

Statistics of the Insane

The percentage of foreign born admissions in 1912 was 47 as compared with 48.02 in 1911. There was also a slight reduction in the percentage of patients of foreign and mixed parentage. The variations in admissions of the several nationalities in the two years is seen in the following summary:

Comparison of First Admissions of Various Nationalities, 1912 and 1911

NATIONALITY	1912		1911	
	Number	Per cent of total foreign born	Number	Per cent of total foreign born
Austria	226	8.4	206	7.6
Bohemia	22	0.9	25	0.9
Canada	100	3.7	119	4.4
England	151	5.6	127	4.7
Finland	27	1.0	23	0.8
France	20	0.7	36	1.3
Germany	412	15.3	452	17.6
Hungary	119	4.4	104	3.8
Ireland	294	28.1	586	21.4
Italy	29	9.8	261	9.6
Norway	29	1.1	30	1.1
Poland (all divisions)	58	2.1	70	2.6
Roumania	31	1.1	29	1.1
Russia	398	13.6	379	13.8
Scotland	46	1.7	38	1.4
Sweden	51	1.9	54	2.0
West Indies	37	1.4	23	0.8
All other foreign countries	113	4.2	142	5.2
Total	2,699	100.0	2,737	100.0

The changes from 1911 to 1912 in the relative number of patients of the various nationalities admitted to the State hospitals are slight. The percentage of first admissions born in Germany dropped from 17.6 in 1911 to 15.3 in 1912; that of first admissions born in Ireland rose from 21.4 to 28.1. The number of first admissions born in the West Indies increased from 23 to 37 and the number born in Canada decreased from 119 to 100.

The rate of insanity varies greatly in the different nationalities in the State, but the rate among the foreign born of every nationality is higher than among the native born. The rates for

Statistics of the Insane

the principal nationalities residing in the State based on the first admissions of 1912 are as follows:

Nativity of First Admissions and Rate of Insanity

NATIVITY	Number	Per cent of total first admissions	Rate of first admissions per 100,000 of population, census of 1910
Native.....	3,008	52.4	47
Total foreign born.....	2,699	47.0	97
Austria-Hungary.....	368	6.4	108
Canada.....	100	1.7	81
England and Wales.....	156	2.7	101
France.....	20	0.3	85
Germany.....	412	7.2	94
Ireland.....	624	10.9	169
Italy.....	264	4.6	56
Russia and Poland.....	426	7.4	76
Scandinavia.....	95	1.7	104
Scotland.....	46	0.8	116
All other countries.....	188	3.3	136
Nativity unascertained.....	35	0.6	.....

Owing to the large volume of immigration the character of the foreign population of the State is rapidly changing. It is probable that the above rates would be changed somewhat if the actual foreign born population of the State in 1912 were available.

The rate of insanity of the native population is 47 per 100,000 in 1912, as compared with 46 in 1911, and of the foreign population as a whole 97 in 1912 as compared with 100 in 1911. While the rates for the separate nationalities in 1912 vary considerably from the corresponding rates in 1911 the same nationalities have high rates in both years.

Table 9. *Nativity of readmissions and of parents of readmissions*, page 365.

Table 9 gives the nativity and parentage of the readmissions. The 53 voluntary cases committed which were readmitted to change their legal status are not included in this table. Of the 1,541 readmissions, 947, or 61.45 per cent, were native, and 587, or 38.09 per cent, foreign born. The nativity of 7 read-

Statistics of the Insane

missions was not ascertained. Of the 758 male readmissions 484, or 63.9 per cent, were native and 272, or 35.9 per cent, foreign born. Of the 783 female readmissions 463, or 59.1 per cent, were native and 315, or 40.2 per cent, were foreign born.

Four hundred and fifty-three, or 29.4 per cent, of the readmissions were of native parentage, 873, or 56.7 per cent, of foreign parentage and 166, or 10.8 per cent, of mixed parentage. The parentage of 49 patients was unascertained. A comparison of nativity and parentage of the readmissions of 1912 and 1911 shows the following results:

Nativity and Parentage of Readmissions, 1912 and 1911

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE	NUMBER		PER CENT	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Total patients.....	1,541	1,560	100.0	100.0
Nativity:				
Native born.....	947	984	61.45	63.08
Foreign born.....	587	573	38.09	36.73
Unascertained.....	7	3	0.46	0.19
Parentage:				
Of native parentage.....	453	396	29.40	25.38
Of foreign or mixed parentage.....	1,039	1,142	67.42	73.21
Of unknown parentage.....	49	22	3.18	1.41

The comparison shows that more foreign born patients were readmitted in 1912 than in 1911, but the percentage of readmissions of foreign and mixed parentage was much larger in 1911.

Table 10. *Nativity of all admissions and of parents of all admissions*, page 366.

Table 10 combines the data given in Tables 8 and 9. Of the 7,283 admissions, 3,955, or 54.3 per cent, were native born and 3,286, or 45.1 per cent, foreign born. The nativity of 42 admissions could not be ascertained.

Of the whole number of admissions, 1,723, or 23.7 per cent, were of native parentage; 5,253, or 72.1 per cent, of foreign parentage; and 307, or 4.2 per cent, of unknown parentage.

Comparing these results with those of 1911 we have:

Statistics of the Insane
Nativity and Parentage of All Admissions, 1912 and 1911

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE	NUMBER		PER CENT	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Total patients.....	7,283	7,260	100.0	100.0
Nativity:				
Native born.....	3,955	3,907	54.3	53.8
Foreign born.....	3,286	3,310	45.1	45.6
Unascertained.....	42	43	0.6	0.6
Parentage:				
Of native parentage.....	1,723	1,620	23.7	22.3
Of foreign or mixed parentage.....	5,253	5,400	72.1	74.4
Of unknown parentage.....	307	240	4.2	3.3

The comparison shows that the native element was slightly more prominent in 1912 than in 1911. The activity of the Bureau of Deportation in 1912 in repatriating many of the alien insane before their admission to the State hospitals was a factor in producing this result.

Table 11. *Citizenship of admissions*, page 367.

Table 11 gives a summary of the citizenship of the first admissions and readmissions of 1912. As this is the first year that the Commission has endeavored to obtain information concerning the citizenship of the patients admitted to the State hospitals the results are not entirely satisfactory. According to the reports received, 3,955, or 54.3 per cent, of the 7,283 patients admitted were citizens by birth; 1,160, or 15.9 per cent, were citizens by naturalization; 1,178, or 16.2 per cent, were aliens; and the citizenship of 990, or 13.6 per cent, was unascertained. The aliens and unascertained together constitute 29.8 per cent of the whole number of admissions. The percentage of aliens and of patients of unascertained citizenship among the first admissions is 31.7 and among the readmissions, 22.4.

Table 12. *Length of time in the United States before commitment of foreign born first admissions*, page 368.

Table 12 gives the length of time that the foreign born first admissions had been in this country before admission to the hospitals. Of the 2,699 cases, 15 were admitted before having been in the United States one month; 130 before having been in this country one year; 332 before having been here three years; and

Statistics of the Insane

463 before having been here five years. Comparing these numbers with those of 1911 we have:

Comparison of Time in United States Before Commitment of Foreign Born First Admissions, 1912 and 1911

TIME IN UNITED STATES BEFORE COMMITMENT	NUMBER		PER CENT	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Under 1 month.....	15	14	0.6	0.5
1-2 months.....	24	24	0.9	0.9
3-5 months.....	36	33	1.3	1.2
6-11 months.....	55	59	2.1	2.1
1 year.....	92	80	3.4	2.9
2 years.....	110	95	4.1	3.5
3 years.....	80	81	2.2	3.0
4 years.....	71	123	2.6	4.5
5 years.....	103	134	3.8	4.9
6-9 years.....	337	276	12.5	10.0
10-14 years.....	281	284	10.4	10.4
15-19 years.....	258	249	9.6	9.1
20 years and over.....	1,151	1,138	42.6	41.6
Unascertained.....	106	147	3.9	5.4
Total.....	2,699	2,737	100.0	100.0

The admissions of foreign born patients with a residence of less than five years in the United States were less in 1912 than in 1911 by 46. It is probable that the removal of more insane patients from the psychopathic hospitals in 1912 accounts for the difference. The relative numbers of patients admitted in 1912 within the various time groups of residence in this country correspond closely with those of 1911.

Comparison of the Nationality of Patients Admitted Before Having Been in the United States Five Years, 1912 and 1911

NATIONALITY	NUMBER		PER CENT	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Austria.....	77	73	16.6	14.3
Canada.....	7	13	1.5	2.5
England and Wales.....	16	14	3.5	2.7
France.....	3	7	0.7	1.4
Germany.....	24	41	5.2	8.1
Hungary and Bohemia.....	42	32	9.1	6.3
Ireland.....	32	36	6.9	7.1
Italy.....	67	69	14.5	13.6
Russia and Poland.....	113	142	24.4	27.9
Scandinavia.....	15	20	3.2	3.9
Scotland.....	2	6	0.4	1.2
All other foreign countries.....	65	56	14.0	11.0
Total.....	463	509	100.0	100.0

Statistics of the Insane

Of the 463 patients admitted in 1912, within five years after coming to this country, 77, or 16.6 per cent, were born in Austria; 24, or 5.2 per cent, in Germany; 42, or 9.1 per cent, in Hungary and Bohemia; 32, or 6.9 per cent, in Ireland; 67, or 14.5 per cent, in Italy; and 113, or 24.4 per cent, in Russia and Poland. The only nationalities to contribute more of these early admissions in 1912 than in 1911 were Austria-Hungary and England.

Table 13. *Ages of first admissions classified according to nativity*, page 370.

Table 13 gives a comparison of the ages of the patients of the various nationalities at the time of commitment. Comparing the native born with the foreign born as a whole we find no marked differences in the relative numbers admitted in the various age groups. The countries from which the newer immigration is coming, namely, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Italy have relatively more young patients, and the countries from which the bulk of the old immigration came, namely, Germany and Ireland, have patients of advanced age. These facts are in keeping with the age distribution of these nationalities in the general population of the State.

The Federal Census Bureau has recently issued a bulletin giving the ages of the population of the State as shown by the census of 1910. Comparing the age distribution of the first admissions with that of the general population we have:

Comparison of Age Distribution of First Admissions and of General Population

Age Group	Per cent of total first admissions	Per cent of of general population of New York State
Under 5 years.....	None	9.9
5 to 9 years.....	None	8.8
10 to 14 years.....	0.2	8.6
15 to 19 years.....	5.5	9.2
20 to 24 years.....	10.8	10.3
25 to 29 years.....	11.4	9.7
30 to 34 years.....	11.3	8.4
35 to 44 years.....	21.9	14.4
45 to 54 years.....	15.6	10.1
55 to 64 years.....	10.4	5.8
65 years and over.....	12.4	4.6
Unascertained.....	0.6	.....

Statistics of the Insane

From the foregoing comparison it will be noted that above the age of twenty years the disparity between the per cent distribution of the age of first admissions and that of the general population is greater in the advanced age groups. Such disparity would be even more marked if the ages of the insane in the State hospitals were taken instead of those of the first admissions.

That the rate of insanity increases with advanced age is brought out more clearly by the following tabulation:

Rate of Insanity per 100,000 of General Population, Subdivided According to Age Groups

(Based on first admissions of 1912 and U. S. Census estimates)

AGE GROUP	Number of first admissions, 1912	Rate per 100,000 of population
10 to 14 years.....	10	1.2
15 to 19 years.....	318	35.8
20 to 24 years.....	621	62.8
25 to 29 years.....	654	70.6
30 to 34 years.....	647	80.1
35 to 44 years.....	1,255	90.8
45 to 54 years.....	894	92.1
55 to 64 years.....	596	106.4
65 years and over.....	712	161.2
Unascertained.....	35	.....

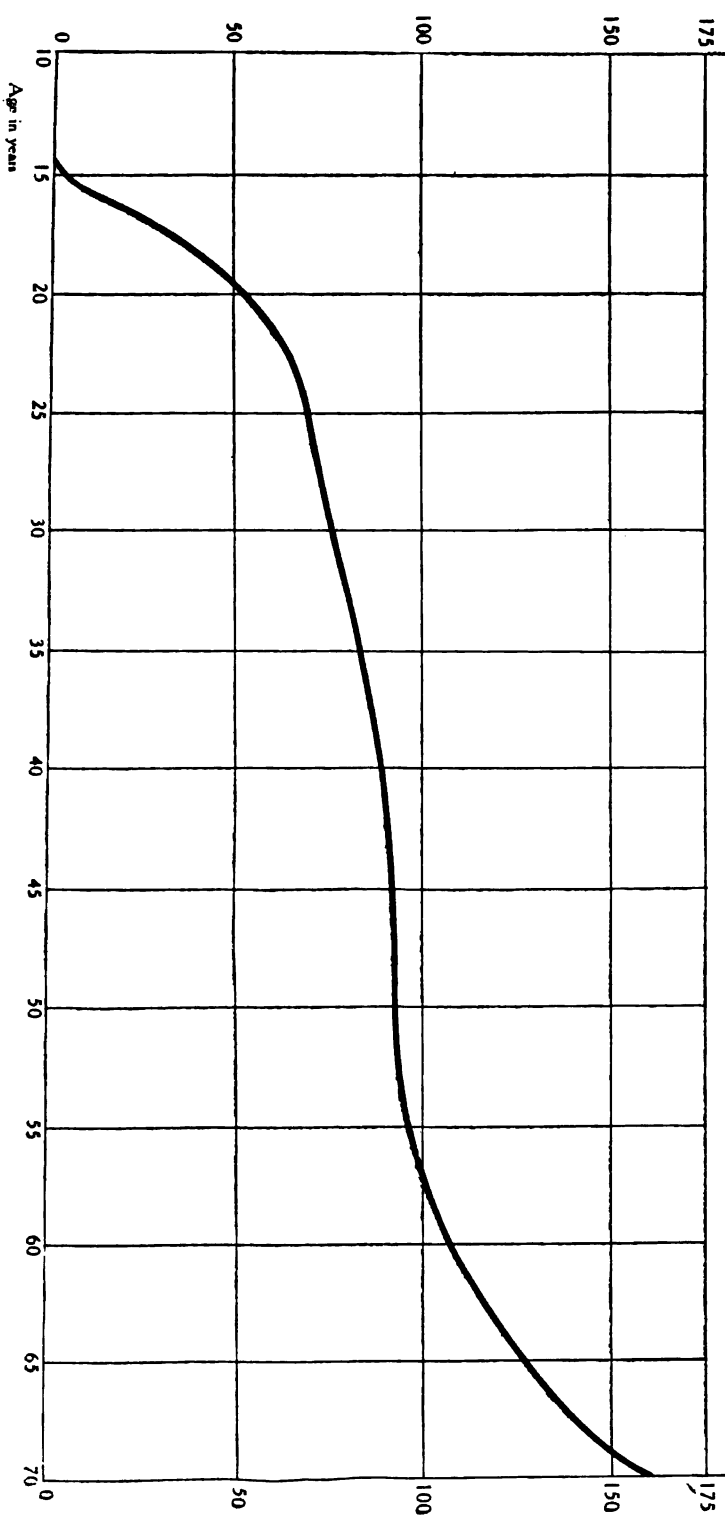
The above tabulation indicates that the liability to mental breakdown increases from the age of fifteen to the termination of life. The increase in the rate of insanity is rapid from 15 to 25 years, then it becomes more moderate and fairly uniform in the successive age groups up to 65 years.

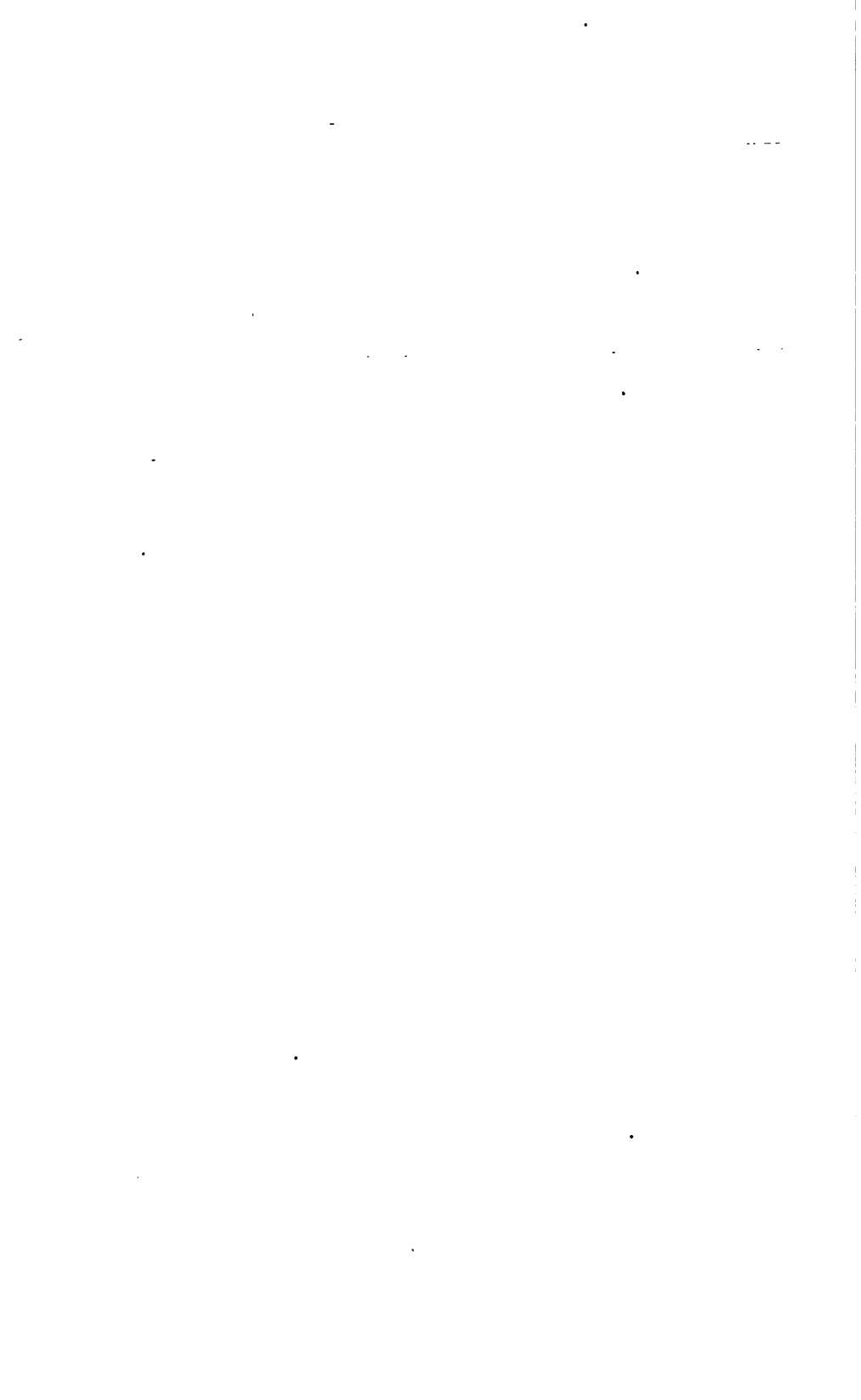
Table 14. *Literacy of first admissions*, page 372.

Table 14 gives the literacy of first admissions classified according to nativity. Of the 5,742 first admissions, 490 were reported as having no education; 1,051 as being able merely to read and write; 3,549 as having a common school training; 302 as having attended high school; 89 as having a collegiate education; and 261 as literacy unascertained. The literacy of the native insane is apparently superior to that of the foreign born. The facts appear in the following comparison:

CHART 2

CURVE SHOWING INCREASE IN RATE OF INSANITY WITH ADVANCING AGE
 Based on first admissions to the State hospitals and U. S. census estimates
 of population at the different ages.





Statistics of the Insane
Literacy of Native and Foreign Born First Admissions

DEGREE OF LITERACY	NATIVE		FOREIGN	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
None.....	127	4.2	359	13.3
Reads and writes.....	357	11.9	690	25.5
Common school.....	2,164	71.9	1,372	50.8
High school.....	229	7.6	72	2.7
Collegiate.....	66	2.2	23	0.9
Unascertained.....	65	2.2	183	6.8
Total.....	3,068	100	2,699	100

Thirty-eight and eight-tenths per cent of the foreign born are reported as having less than a common school education as against 16.1 per cent of the native. In 1911 the percentages were 40 and 17.5, respectively.

Table 15. *Psychoses of first admissions to each of the State hospitals, page 373.*

Table 15 gives the number of cases of each psychosis admitted to the several State hospitals during the year. The types or subdivisions of the various psychoses are also given so far as they were ascertained and reported on the statistical cards. Hereafter more emphasis is to be placed on the types and it is hoped that more complete data will be secured.

The distribution of the principal psychoses in the several hospitals in comparison with that of 1911 is given in the following tabulation:

Per Cent Distribution of Certain Psychoses Among First Admissions, 1912 and 1911

STATE HOSPITAL	SENILE		DEMENTIA PARALYTICA		ALCOHOLIC IMBECILITY		DEMENTIA PRAECOX		MANIC-DEPRESSIVE	
	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911
Utica.....	16.5	18.7	7.1	4.2	13.9	13.1	13.9	15.8	7.1	10.9
Willard.....	21.3	19.5	6.6	10.0	12.6	5.7	9.8	17.2	16.7	17.3
Hudson River.....	12.5	10.3	10.9	11.9	9.5	9.9	21.3	26.1	18.6	17.1
Middletown.....	11.7	13.7	10.7	17.1	9.2	7.7	6.3	12.0	6.1	7.1
Buffalo.....	11.5	14.1	13.9	15.3	12.2	19.6	15.7	11.3	6.1	12.7
Binghamton.....	10.9	25.8	13.0	8.1	14.0	5.3	5.1	16.7	11.4	16.6
St. Lawrence.....	14.8	15.3	7.0	8.0	11.2	3.7	7.0	9.0	19.6	14.7
Rochester.....	14.9	10.3	10.7	7.3	18.2	11.7	19.2	17.9	13.2	14.7
Cowanda.....	14.0	5.4	13.4	17.5	10.0	4.8	18.0	20.5	3.0	4.7
Kings Park.....	4.2	5.4	13.4	11.7	5.4	4.7	25.0	23.0	3.7	9.7
Long Island.....	16.7	21.0	13.4	16.7	12.8	13.2	12.3	18.3	3.8	6.9
Manhattan.....	8.8	7.2	12.9	10.6	18.9	10.3	12.7	11.1	14.4	13.9
Central Islip.....	5.5	5.0	17.3	25.8	11.4	11.2	19.7	18.6	16.4	9.9
All hospitals.....	10.4	10.2	12.5	13.3	9.9	10.2	16.0	16.0	11.5	11.2

Statistics of the Insane

There is a wide divergence in the percentages of cases of the various psychoses admitted to the several hospitals and considerable variation between the corresponding percentages of 1911 and 1912 in the same hospital. Utica, Binghamton and Long Island receive the highest percentages of seniles; Buffalo, Gowanda, Kings Park and Central Islip, the highest percentages of paralytics; Utica, Willard, Buffalo and Long Island, the highest percentages of cases of alcoholic insanity; Hudson River, Rochester, Gowanda and Kings Park, the highest percentages of cases of dementia praecox; and Hudson River, Buffalo, St. Lawrence, Manhattan and Central Islip the highest percentages of manic-depressive cases. The number of cases of a single psychosis admitted in one year to some of the hospitals is not large enough to form the basis of a general average. It is therefore to be expected that considerable variation will occur from year to year in the relative number of cases of a single psychosis admitted. Taking the cases admitted to all the hospitals as a whole we find but slight variation in the percentages of the corresponding psychoses in 1912 and 1911. Senile cases constituted 10.4 per cent of the whole in 1912, as against 10.2 per cent in 1911. Cases of general paralysis formed 12.5 per cent of the whole in 1912 as compared with 13.3 per cent in 1911. The percentage of alcoholic cases also slightly decreased in 1912. The relative number of manic-depressive cases remained practically the same.

TYPES OF PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES

Most of the principal psychoses are subdivided into types of greater or less distinctness. These types so far as ascertained are given in table 15.

Of the 596 senile cases, 297 were of simple deterioration; 11, of the presbyophrenic type; 57, of delirious and confused states; 25, of depressed and agitated states; and 64, of paranoid states. Of the 719 cases of dementia paralytica, 450 were of cerebral form and 127 of the tabetic form. None of the mixed form was reported. The group of mental disorders brought together under

Statistics of the Insane

the term "psychoses with other brain and nervous diseases," includes several significant types. In this group there were 166 cases of arteriosclerosis; 45 cases of cerebral syphilis; 38 cases of cerebral embolus or hemorrhage and a few cases each of several other types.

In the alcoholic group there were 7 cases of pathological intoxication, 43 cases of alcoholic deterioration, 16 of delirium tremens, 108 of Korsakow's disease, 199 of acute hallucinoses, 12 of chronic hallucinoses, and 74 of paranoid states. Of the 23 cases of toxic insanity, 19 were cases of morphinism and 4 of gas poisoning.

Of the 919 cases of dementia praecox, 441 were of the paranoid form; 65, of the katatonic form; 167, of the hebephrenic form; and 75, of the simple form.

The manic-depressive cases were subdivided as follows: Manic, 324; depressive, 168; circular, 36; and mixed, 70.

Of the 74 psychoneuroses, 26 were of the hysterical type; 16 of the psychasthenic type, and 27, of the neurasthenic type.

There is apparently a wide divergence in the relative proportions of the types of the principal psychoses admitted in the various hospitals. Whether the differences arise from unlike social and environmental influences or from lack of uniformity of diagnosis is not known.

Table 16. *Psychoses of readmissions*, page 379.

Table 16 gives the psychoses of the patients readmitted to each of the State hospitals during the year. Of the 1,541 readmissions, 509, or 33 per cent, were cases of manic-depressive insanity; 307, or 19.9 per cent, were cases of dementia praecox; and 117, or 7.6 per cent, were cases of alcoholic insanity. These three psychoses constitute 64.4 per cent. of the total cases.

A comparison of the percentages of the cases of the principal psychoses admitted to each of the State hospitals is seen in the following tabulation:

Statistics of the Insane

Per Cent Distribution of Certain Psychoses Among Readmissions, 1912

STATE HOSPITAL	Alcoholic	Dementia praecox	Manic- depressive	Allied to manic- depressi •
Utica.....	7.8	16.7	36.7	3.3
Willard.....	7.0	7.0	54.4	8.8
Hudson River.....	15.6	17.2	28.8	1.6
Middletown.....	9.5	9.5	33.3	4.8
Buffalo.....	6.2	16.9	40.0	7.7
Binghamton.....	2.9	5.9	36.8	11.8
St. Lawrence.....	11.6	9.3	24.4	8.1
Rochester.....	6.5	35.9	21.7	7.6
Gowanda.....	6.5	21.7	23.9	8.7
Kings Park.....	1.7	23.3	30.7	15.9
Long Island.....	12.3	18.5	33.8	3.1
Manhattan.....	5.1	22.7	37.5	5.7
Central Islip.....	10.0	23.2	30.7	5.4
All hospitals.....	7.6	19.9	33.3	7.1

Hudson River, St. Lawrence, Long Island and Central Islip State Hospitals have relatively more alcoholic cases among the readmissions than the other hospitals, the percentages in the hospitals named ranging from 10 to 15.6. In Kings Park State Hospital only 3, or 1.7 per cent, of the readmissions were cases of alcoholic insanity. The percentages of dementia praecox cases among readmissions vary from 5.9 in Binghamton State Hospital to 35.9 in Rochester State Hospital. Manic-depressive cases predominate among readmissions except in Rochester State Hospital where the number of these cases is second to that of the dementia praecox cases. The allied to manic-depressive cases are especially prominent in Kings Park State Hospital, where they constitute 15.9 per cent of the whole number of readmissions.

Table 17. *First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State classified according to psychoses*, page 381.

Table 17 shows the number, sex and psychoses of the first admissions from each of the cities of the State and from the villages and rural districts. The cities are arranged according to the classification of the State Department of Health under the following divisions: First class cities over 175,000 population; second class cities, 50,000 to 175,000; third class cities, 20,000 to 50,000, third class cities, 10,000 to 20,000 and third class cities under 10,000. The first class cities include New

Statistics of the Insane

York, Buffalo and Rochester. These three cities combined have a population, according to the United States census estimate for 1912, of 5,793,519, approximately 60 per cent of the population of the State. The second class cities comprise Syracuse, Albany, Yonkers, Schenectady, Utica, Troy and Binghamton and have an aggregate population of 622,397. The third class cities with population from 20,000 to 50,000 have a combined population of 443,928. Those with population from 10,000 to 20,000 have an aggregate population of 374,381, and those under 10,000, a total population of 26,345. The villages with a population of less than 8,000 together with the rural districts have a total population of 2,331,688.

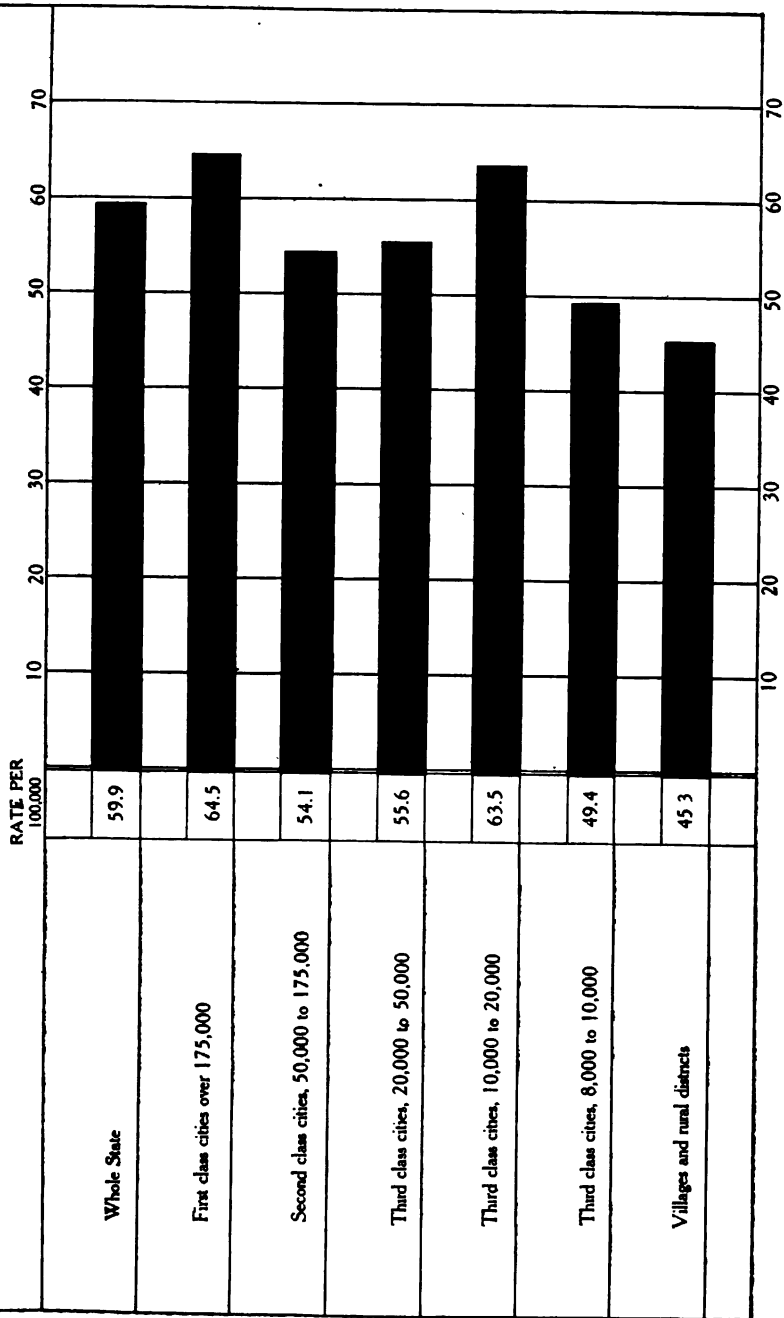
Of the 5,742 first admissions, 3,737, or 65.1 per cent, of the whole were residents of first class cities. New York city alone furnished 3,345 first admissions, or 58.3 per cent, of the whole. In New York city the male first admissions numbered 1,673 and the female, 1,672, while in the State at large the males numbered 3,010 and the females, 2,732. In the villages and rural districts the male first admissions numbered 577 and the female 480. It is evident, therefore, that the relative number of females admitted to the hospitals is greater in New York city than in the State at large or in the villages and rural districts. From the rural districts alone the male first admissions numbered 205 and the female 122. These statistics show the falsity of the popular notion that most of the women who become insane are farmers' wives. The rates of insanity computed from this table are shown in table 18.

Table 18. *Rate of insanity and of principal psychoses in the cities, villages and rural districts of the State based on first admissions of 1912, page 391.*

Table 18 sets forth the rate of insanity per 100,000 of the population in each of the cities of the State and also shows the rate of occurrence of the principal psychoses in each city. Taking the State as a whole the rate of insanity per 100,000 of population is 59.9; in the first class cities taken as a whole it is 64.5; in the combined second class cities, 54.1; in the third class cities with population from 20,000 to 50,000, 55.6; in the third

CHART 3 NUMBER OF FIRST ADMISSIONS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN CITIES, VILLAGES
AND RURAL DISTRICTS

Year ending September 30, 1912



Statistics of the Insane

class cities with population from 10,000 to 20,000, 63.5; in the third class cities with population under 10,000, 49.4; and in the villages with less than 8,000 inhabitants and in the rural districts combined, 45.3. It appears, therefore, that the rate of insanity is lowest in the villages and rural districts and highest in the first class cities. It is noteworthy, however, that the third class cities with population from 10,000 to 20,000 show an insanity rate considerably higher than the second class cities and nearly as high as the first class cities. Binghamton in which a State hospital is located has an insanity rate of only 49.1 per 100,000 of population, while Poughkeepsie, the home of the Hudson River State Hospital, has a rate of 123.2, and Middletown a rate of 119.2. Utica has the highest rate of any of the second class cities, namely, 63.

The rate of senile insanity in the whole State per 100,000 of population is 6.2; in the first class cities, 5.2; in the second class cities, 6.4; in the third class cities with population from 20,000 to 50,000, 5.4; in the third class cities with population from 10,000 to 20,000, 9.9; in the third class cities under 10,000, 3.8 and in the villages and rural districts, 8. It appears, therefore, that senile insanity is relatively more frequent in the smaller cities and rural districts than in the larger cities.

The rate of dementia paralytica per 100,000 population in the whole State is 7.5; in the first class cities, 9.2; in the second class cities, 5.6; in the third class cities with population from 20,000 to 50,000, 5.2; in the third class cities with population from 10,000 to 20,000, 7.5; in the third class cities under 10,000 of population, 7.6 and in the villages and rural districts, 3.7.

The rate of alcoholic insanity per 100,000 population in the whole State is 5.9; in the first class cities, 6.4; in the second class cities, 5.6; in the third class cities from 20,000 to 50,000 population, 8.6; in the third class cities from 10,000 to 20,000 population, 8; in the third class cities under 10,000 population, 3.8, and in the rural districts, 3.6. These figures would indicate that alcoholic insanity is more common in the small cities than in other parts of the State. The following tabulation gives a summary of the rates of the principal psychoses in the different classes of cities and in villages and rural districts:

Statistics of the Insane
Rate of Insanity and of the Principal Psychoses per 100,000 of Population
in Cities, and Villages and Rural Districts

	Total first admis- sions	Senile	De- mentia para- lytica	With other brain or nervous diseases	Alco- holic	De- mentia præcox	Manic- de- pressive	All other psy- choses
Whole State.....	59.9	6.2	7.5	3.1	5.9	9.6	6.8	20.7
First class cities, over 175,000.....	64.5	5.2	9.2	2.9	6.4	11.3	7.6	21.9
Second class cities, 50,000 to 175,000..	54.1	6.4	5.6	3.1	5.6	10.1	7.2	16.1
Third class cities, 20,000 to 50,000...	55.6	5.4	5.2	4.5	8.6	7.0	5.8	19.1
Third class cities, 10,000 to 20,000...	63.5	9.9	7.5	3.2	8.0	9.3	4.8	20.8
Third class cities, under 10,000.....	49.4	3.8	7.6	7.6	3.8	7.6	7.6	11.4
All other villages and rural districts	45.3	8.0	3.7	2.8	3.6	4.8	4.8	17.6

So far as the smaller individual cities are concerned the population is not large enough to justify a conclusion as to the normal rate of insanity. A difference of two or three cases in one of these small cities makes a large difference in the rate per 100,000. It is probable, however, that the results shown for the different groups are of considerable significance and are the result of social and environmental influences.

The following tabulation shows the per cent distribution of the principal psychoses in the cities, and villages and rural districts of the State. Some of the differences in the prevalence of the various forms of insanity in the several divisions are unexplainable by the data at hand.

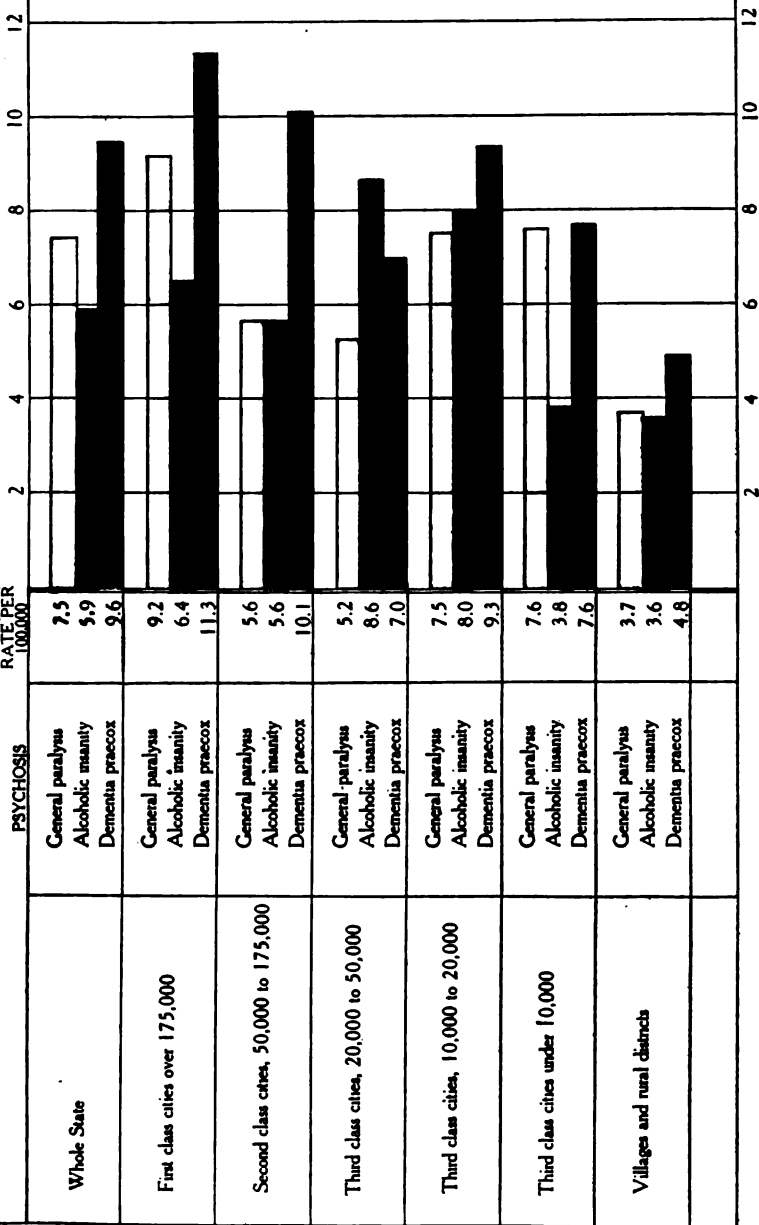
Per Cent Distribution of Psychoses in Cities, and Villages and Rural Districts

	Total first admis- sions	Senile	De- mentia para- lytica	With other brain or nervous diseases	Alco- holic	De- mentia præcox	Manic- de- pressive	All other psy- choses
Whole State.....	100.0	10.4	12.5	5.1	9.9	16.0	11.5	34.6
First class cities, over 175,000.....	100.0	8.0	14.2	4.5	10.0	17.5	11.8	34.0
Second class cities, 50,000 to 175,000..	100.0	11.9	10.4	5.6	13.4	18.7	10.4	29.6
Third class cities, 20,000 to 50,000...	100.0	9.7	9.3	8.1	15.4	12.6	10.5	34.4
Third class cities, 10,000 to 20,000...	100.0	15.5	11.8	5.0	12.6	14.7	7.6	32.8
Third class cities, under 10,000.....	100.0	7.7	15.4	15.4	7.7	15.4	15.4	23.1
All other villages and rural districts	100.0	17.6	8.1	6.1	7.9	10.7	10.7	38.9

CHART 4

COMPARISON OF FREQUENCY OF CERTAIN PSYCHOSES IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND RURAL DISTRICTS

Year ending September 30, 1912
RATE PER
100,000



Statistics of the Insane

Table 19. *Family history of first admissions*, page 393.

Table 19 shows the family history of the first admissions classified according to psychoses. Four groups are distinguished: Those with a definite history of insanity in a blood relative; those with a family history of nervous diseases, alcoholism, morphinism, etc.; those with no family history of insanity or nervous diseases; those whose family history was not ascertained.

The following summary compares the family history of the first admissions of 1911 and 1912:

Family History of First Admissions, 1912 and 1911

	NUMBER		PER CENT OF ASCERTAINED CASES	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Cases with history of insanity.....	1,099	1,184	25.8	27.7
Cases with history of nervous diseases, alcoholism, etc.....	647	981	15.2	22.9
Cases with no history of insanity, nervous diseases, etc.....	2,514	2,116	59.0	49.4
Total ascertained cases.....	4,260	4,281	100.0	100.0
Family history unascertained.....	1,482	1,419		

The above comparison indicates that heredity was less of a factor in the causation of insanity in 1912 than in 1911. Only 41 per cent. of the ascertained cases of 1912 had an unfavorable family history compared with 50.6 per cent. of the cases in 1911. The difference is greater than would be expected from natural causes and may indicate either greater or less care in securing original information.

Comparing results shown in 1912 and 1911 in psychoses with a high percentage of cases with family history of insanity we have:

Psychoses with a High Percentage of Cases with Family History of Insanity or Nervous Diseases

PSYCHOSES	PER CENT OF CASES WITH FAMILY HISTORY OF INSANITY, NERVOUS DISEASES, ETC.	
	1912	1911
Dementia praecox.....	48.2	59.2
Allied to dementia praecox.....	59.5	50.6
Involution melancholia.....	55.2	61.6
Allied to manic-depressive.....	50.3	56.7
Epileptic.....	51.8	60.2
Psychoneuroses.....	51.6	61.9
Other constitutional inferiorities.....	59.8	57.8
Imbecility with insanity.....	75.0	58.5

Statistics of the Insane

In this comparison a general correspondence is noted although in some instances there is marked difference in the percentages shown for the two years. That heredity is a strong factor in the causation of dementia praecox, constitutional inferiorities, imbecility and epilepsy there can be no doubt; however, without better means of obtaining accurate information on this important matter the exact weight to be given heredity in these psychoses must remain unsettled.

Table 19 also confirms the observation made last year that heredity is of more significance in some psychoses than in others. The differences in percentages appearing in the following tabulation and those in the preceding one are strong testimony in support of the statement.

Psychoses with a Low Percentage of Cases with Family History of Insanity or Nervous Diseases

PSYCHOSES	PER CENT OF CASES WITH FAMILY HISTORY OF INSANITY, NERVOUS DISEASES, ETC.	
	1912	1911
Senile.....	26.0	41.7
Dementia paralytica.....	28.0	38.4
Infective-exhaustive and autotoxica.....	20.8	41.7
Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	27.8	33.3
Paranoic conditions.....	45.8	46.1
Depressions undifferentiated.....	31.7	47.5

In the senile, paretic and infective-exhaustive cases heredity plays a minor part and other causes become prominent. It is possible, however, that the prominence of the known causes prevents us from giving due weight to hereditary influences in these cases.

In view of the important facts brought to light by recent studies in heredity a more comprehensive study of the subject in its relation to the insane of the State should be undertaken.

Table 20. *Use of alcohol by first admissions*, page 394.

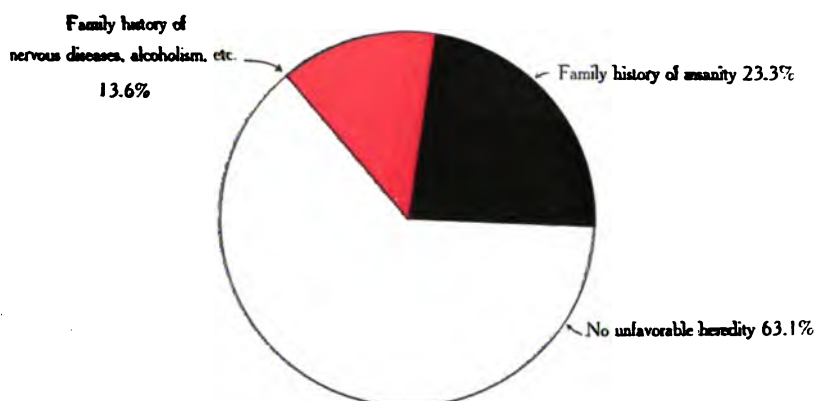
Table 20 gives the use of alcohol by first admissions. Of the 5,742 first admissions, 452, or 7.9 per cent, were reported as

CHART 5

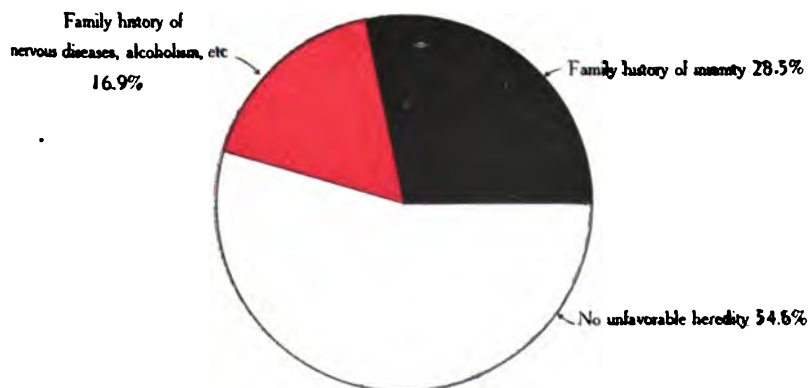
FAMILY HISTORY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

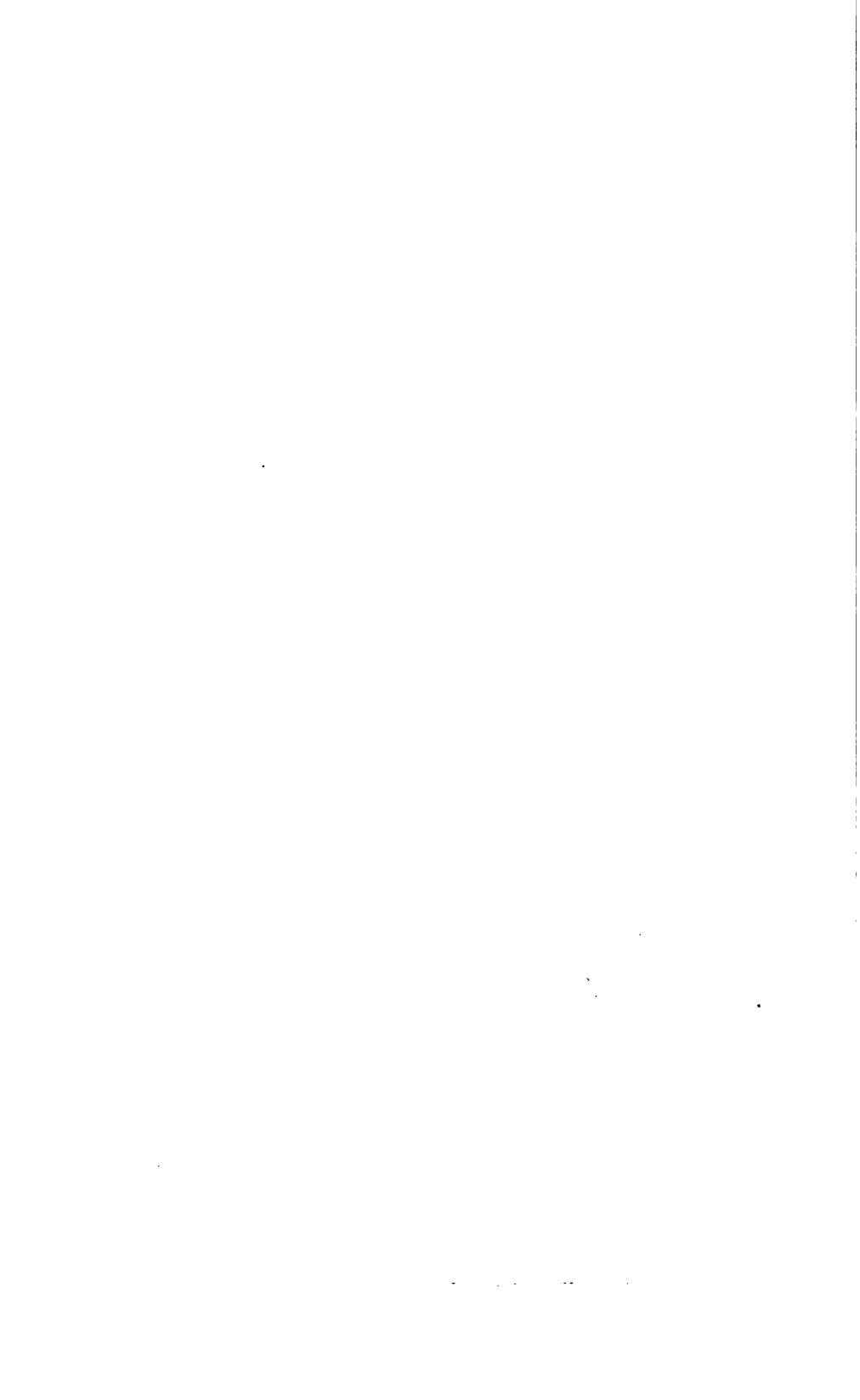
Year ending September 30, 1912

MALES



FEMALES





Statistics of the Insane

total abstainers; 3,578, or 62.3 per cent, as temperate or moderate users of alcohol; 501, or 8.7 per cent, as intemperate; and 869, or 15.1 per cent, as owing their mental disorder wholly or in part to the use of alcohol. Combining the last two classes it is found that a total of 1,370, or 23.8 per cent, of the whole number of first admissions, were excessive users of alcohol. The extent of the use of alcohol in 342 cases was reported as unascertained.

Comparing the results of 1912 with those of the preceding year we have:

Comparison of Use of Alcohol by First Admissions, 1912 and 1911

	1912		1911	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Temperate, moderate or nonuser.....	4,030	70.2	3,975	69.7
Intemperate, not an assigned etiological factor....	501	8.7	473	8.3
Assigned etiological factor.....	869	15.1	911	16.0
Unascertained.....	342	6.0	341	6.0
Total.....	5,742	100.0	5,700	100.0

The percentages in the several groups for the two years correspond very closely. The excessive use of alcohol appears in 25.37 per cent of the ascertained cases in 1912 and in 25.82 per cent of those of 1911. Alcohol is much more of a factor in the causation of insanity in males than in females. Of the 3,010 male first admissions of 1912, 1,097, or 36.5 per cent, were intemperate users of alcohol, while of the 2,732 female first admissions only 273, or 10 per cent, were intemperate. Of the 567 cases of alcoholic insanity, 435, or 76.7 per cent, were males and 132, or 23.3 per cent, females.

The appearance of alcohol as a causative factor in the forms of insanity other than alcoholic is also indicated by table 20. That in some psychoses alcohol is much more prominent than in others is shown by the following tabulation of results in 1912 and 1911:

Statistics of the Insane

Excessive Use of Alcohol by First Admissions with Principal Psychoses
(Alcoholic Insanity Excluded) 1912 and 1911

	PER CENT OF TOTAL OF EACH PSYCHOSIS			
	INTEMPERATE USE NOT AN ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR		ASSIGNED ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR	
	1912	1911	1912	1911
Senile.....	9.6	7.9	4.2	4.3
Dementia paralytica.....	20.6	18.5	11.4	12.0
With other brain and nervous diseases.....	16.3	15.5	8.2	6.5
Depressions undifferentiated.....	3.2	6.1	4.3	3.0
Dementia praecox.....	6.5	6.8	3.8	5.2
Allied to dementia praecox.....	5.7	1.7	2.4	6.7
Paranoic conditions.....	5.3	6.4	5.7	8.3
Manic-depressive.....	7.1	4.9	4.0	5.0
Allied to manic-depressive.....	1.5	4.8	3.6	6.9
Epileptic.....	13.9	7.5	5.1	6.7

Alcohol appears as a strong contributory factor in dementia paralytica, in psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases and in epileptic psychoses.

Table 21. *Constitutional make-up of first admissions*, page 396.

Table 21 shows the constitutional make-up of first admissions classified according to psychoses. Of the 5,742 first admissions, 4,083, or 80.4 per cent, of the ascertained cases, were reported as normal; 850, or 16.7 per cent, as inferior; and 144, or 2.8 per cent, as defective. The constitutional make-up of 665 patients was unascertained. In all of the psychoses except constitutional inferiority and imbecility with insanity the normal make-up predominates. In some of the psychoses, however, a considerable portion of the first admissions are reported as inferior or defective. The highest percentages of subnormal cases are found in the following:

Constitutional Make-up of First Admissions with Certain Psychoses

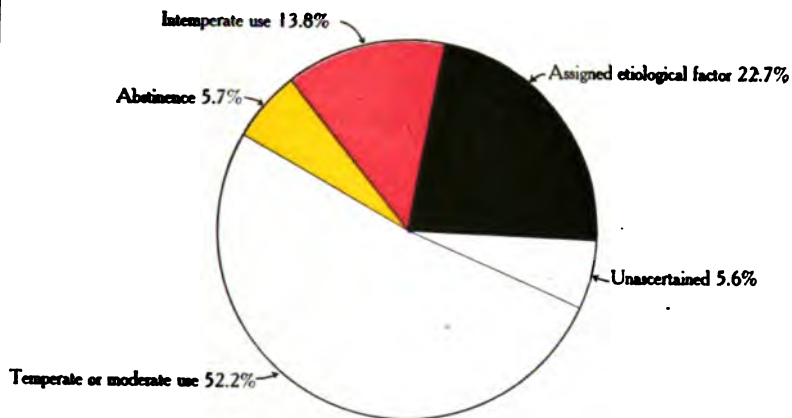
PSYCHOSIS	INFERIOR		DEFECTIVE		TOTAL SUBNORMAL	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Alcoholic.....	56	10.7	1	0.2	57	10.9
Dementia praecox.....	248	31.3	18	2.3	266	33.6
Allied to dementia praecox.....	38	27.4	1	0.7	39	28.1
Manic-depressive.....	77	12.8	6	1.0	83	13.8
Epileptic.....	51	31.1	17	10.4	68	41.5
Other constitutional inferiorities.....	153	84.6	16	8.8	169	93.4
Imbecility with insanity.....	18	26.1	51	73.9	69	100.0

CHART 6

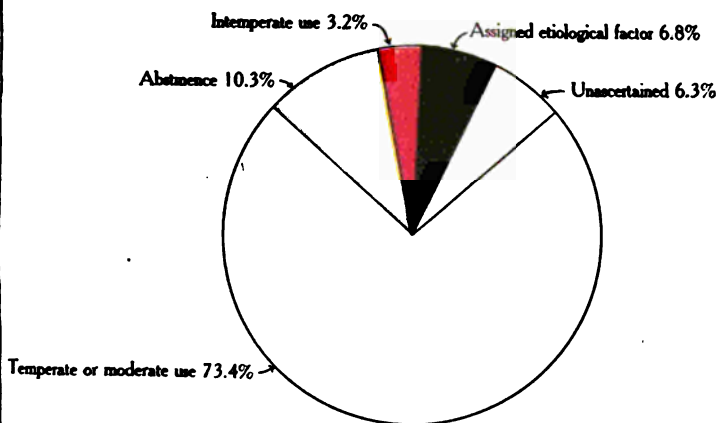
USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS

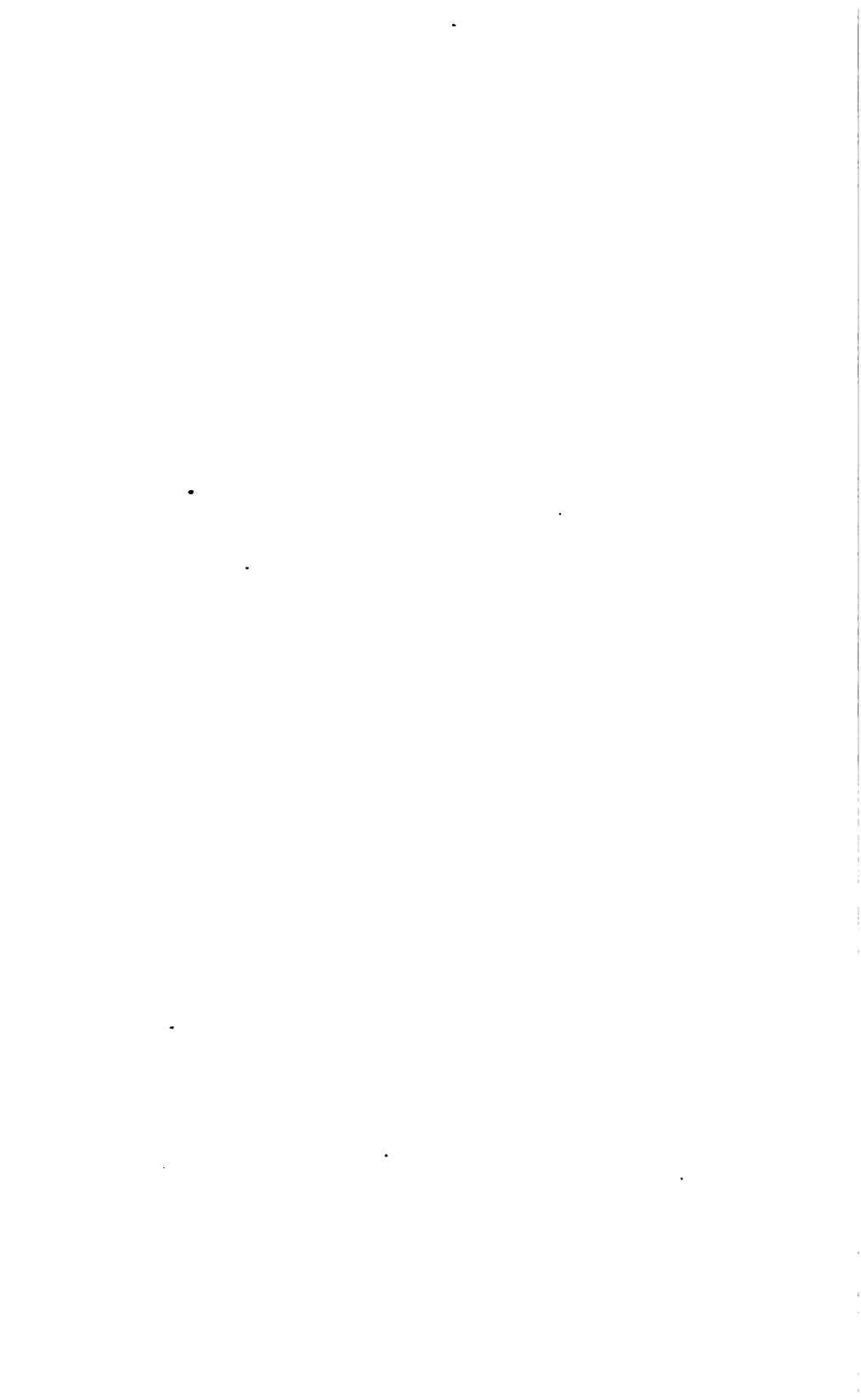
Year ending September 30, 1912

MALES



FEMALES





Statistics of the Insane

According to the above tabulation approximately one-ninth of the alcoholic cases, one-third of the dementia praecox cases, and two-fifths of the epileptic cases are subnormal. Of all the psychoses together about one-fifth of the cases are subnormal.

Table 22. *Marital condition of first admissions*, page 397.

Table 22 shows the marital or civil condition of the first admissions classified according to psychoses. Of the 5,742 first admissions, 2,324, or 40.4 per cent, were single; 2,241, or 39 per cent, were married; 841, or 14.6 per cent, were widowed; 59, or 1.3 per cent, were divorced; 199, or 3.5 per cent, were separated; and 78, or 1.2 per cent, were reported as unascertained. Comparing the two sexes, it is noted that 45.1 per cent of the males were single, compared with 35.4 per cent of the females. Thirty-nine per cent of both sexes were married, but the percentage of widowed females exceeded that of the widowed males by 9.7. Only 0.9 per cent of the males were divorced and 1.2 per cent of the females. Three and two-tenths per cent of the males and 3.8 per cent of the females were reported as separated. Marked differences are seen among the percentages of single, married and widowed patients in the various psychoses.

Bringing together the principal psychoses we have:

Comparison of Marital Condition of Patients with Principal Psychoses

PSYCHOSES	PER CENT OF TOTAL OF EACH PSYCHOSIS					
	SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Senile.....	12.6	16.1	41.0	14.8	40.0	66.2
Dementia paralytica.....	26.6	19.1	59.3	48.8	8.9	22.0
With other brain and nervous diseases..	15.7	18.5	58.5	23.7	17.6	51.1
Alcoholic.....	36.7	9.9	44.8	57.6	10.6	20.4
Dementia praecox.....	78.0	58.1	15.8	31.6	1.5	5.6
Manic-depressive.....	61.1	42.5	32.1	47.1	3.1	5.6

In the seniles 41 per cent of the males were married, compared with 14.8 per cent of the females. Nearly two-thirds of the females in this psychosis were widowed. In the paretics the

Statistics of the Insane

percentage of single and married males exceeds that of the females, but the latter predominate in the widowed class. In the group designated "with other brain and nervous diseases" the percentages of single patients are similar to those in the senile group but the difference between the two sexes is less. In the alcoholics, 36.7 per cent of the males were single as compared with 9.9 per cent of the females. The figures indicate that alcoholic indulgence leading to insanity is more common among married women than single ones. As dementia praecox is a form of insanity that most frequently occurs between the ages of 20 and 30 it follows that a large proportion of the patients in this psychosis would be unmarried. The table shows such to be the case. Only 15.8 per cent of the males and 31.6 per cent of the females of this psychosis were married. In the manic-depressive group, 61.1 per cent of the males and 42.5 per cent of the females were single and 32.1 per cent of the males and 47.1 per cent of the females were married.

Comparing the marital condition of the first admissions with that of the general population of the State of fifteen years of age and over, as given by the Federal census of 1910, we find marked differences in the various groups.

Comparison of the Marital Condition of the First Admissions with that of the General Population of 15 Years of Age and over

	SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First admissions.....	45.1	35.4	39.0	39.0	10.0	19.7
General population 15 years of age and over.....	39.8	33.7	55.2	54.5	4.4	11.3

This comparison indicates that the proportion of the unmarried and widowed among the insane admitted to the State hospitals is greater than among the whole people of the State of marriageable age; also that the proportion of the married insane is less than normal.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INSANITY AMONG FIRST ADMISSIONS

Year ending September 30, 1912

Epilepsy, 179 cases



Senility, 596 cases



Syphilis, 769 cases



Alcohol, 869 cases

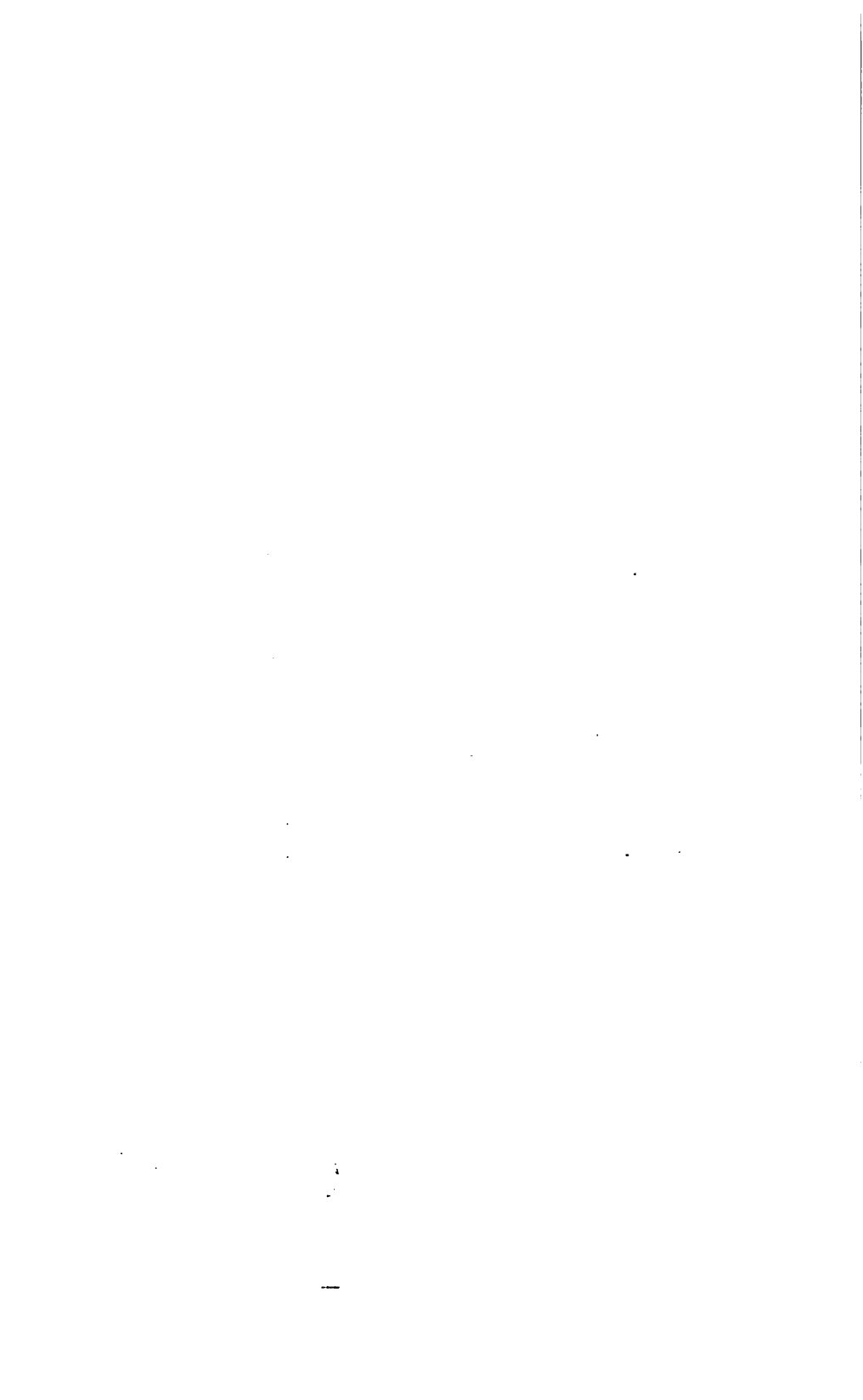


Inferior or defective constitution, 994 cases



Unfavorable heredity, 1,746 cases





Statistics of the Insane

Table 23. *Discharges of patients, classified according to psychoses, page 399.*

Table 23 shows the number and mental condition of the patients discharged from the State hospitals. A total of 4,046 patients were discharged; of these 2,118 were men and 1,928 women. Of the total number, 1,610, or 39.8 per cent, were discharged as recovered; 557, or 13.8 per cent, as much improved; 1,072, or 26.5 per cent as improved; 690, or 17.0 per cent, as unimproved; and 117, or 2.9 per cent, as not insane. Nine hundred and sixty-one of the patients discharged were aliens, and 402 were nonresidents. These were returned to their homes in other countries or States by the Bureau of Deportation. Most of these aliens and nonresidents discharged were reported as improved or unimproved.

Of the 1,610 recovered cases 359, or 22.3 per cent, were of alcoholic insanity; 627, or 38.9 per cent, of manic-depressive insanity and 116, or 7.2 per cent, of allied to manic-depressive insanity. A total of 68.4 per cent, of the recovered cases were of these psychoses.

Of the 117 patients discharged as not insane, 27 were inebriates and 6 drug habitues; the others were imbeciles, dotards and neurasthenics.

A comparison of results in 1912 and 1911 shows the following:

Discharges, 1912 and 1911

	1912		1911	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Recovered.....	1,610	39.8	1,609	44.7
Much improved.....	557	13.8	478	12.6
Improved.....	1,072	26.5	884	23.3
Unimproved.....	690	17.0	609	16.0
Not insane.....	117	2.9	127	3.4
Total.....	4,046	100.0	3,796	100.0

Compared with 1911 there was a decided decrease in 1912 in the relative number of patients discharged as recovered. On the other hand 1912 shows a gain in the numbers discharged as much improved and as improved. The deportation of cases with a favorable prognosis has cut down the normal rate of recovery.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 24. *Duration of psychosis before admission and length of hospital residence of manic-depressive cases discharged as recovered, page 400.*

Table 24 deals with the 627 manic-depressive cases discharged as recovered. It was prepared for the purpose of ascertaining how long the recovered cases spent in the hospitals and what relation, if any, existed between the duration of the psychosis before admission and the time under treatment in the hospital. Unfortunately the numbers in some of the groups are too small to indicate a fair average.

Of the 627 cases, 235 entered the hospital within 15 days after the onset of the psychosis; 54 cases, more than 15 but within 30 days; and 100 cases more than 30 days but less than 2 months. The others had been afflicted for various periods ranging from 2 months to 3 years.

Of the 627 cases, 21, or 3.3 per cent, recovered within one month; 243, or 38.8 per cent, within the period 1-3 months; 98, or 15.6 per cent, within the period 4-5 months; 79, or 12.6 per cent, within the period 6-7 months; 54, or 8.6 per cent, within the period, 8-9 months; 44, or 7 per cent, within the period 10-13 months; 28, or 4.5 per cent, within the period 14-17 months; 30, or 4.8 per cent, within the period 18-24 months; and 30 or 4.8 per cent, were in the hospital more than 24 months.

Fifty-seven and seven-tenths per cent of the whole number of cases recovered before having been in the hospital six months.

It does not appear that the period of duration of the psychosis before admission has any marked effect on the period required for recovery in the hospital. The average total duration of the psychosis therefore is much shorter in those cases admitted to the hospital soon after the onset of the mental disease.

Table 25. *Deaths of patients classified according to psychoses, 1912 and 1911, page 401.*

Table 25 gives a summary and comparison of the deaths of patients in the State hospitals in 1912 and 1911. In 1912 there was a total of 2,690 deaths, in 1911, 2,886. The decrease in

Statistics of the Insane

1912 was 196. Comparing the deaths of each sex in the two years we have:

	1912	1911	Decrease in 1912
Males	1,485	1,511	26
Females	1,205	1,375	170

It is noteworthy that the decrease in deaths in 1912 was principally among the females. Table 6 shows that the male insane patients uniformly have a much higher death rate than the female. This difference is accounted for partly by the greater normal longevity of the females and partly by the great excess of males among cases of general paralysis which generally prove fatal within two or three years after the onset.

While data concerning the number of patients of each psychosis under treatment during the year is not available a comparison by psychoses of the number of first admissions of 1912 with the deaths of the same year will indicate to some extent the fatality of the various psychoses.

First Admissions and Deaths, 1912

PSYCHOSIS	FIRST ADMISSIONS		DEATHS	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
With brain tumor	9	0.2	4	0.1
Traumatic	20	0.3	7	0.3
Senile	596	10.4	512	19.0
Dementia paralytica	719	12.5	611	22.7
With other brain and nervous diseases	294	5.1	210	7.8
Alcoholic	567	9.9	130	4.8
Drug and other toxic	23	0.4	5	0.2
Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic	125	2.2	54	2.0
Allied to infective-exhaustive	23	0.4	7	0.3
Symptomatic depressions	14	0.2	.....	.....
Depressive hallucinoses	18	0.3	2	0.1
Involution melancholia	119	2.1	93	3.5
Depressions undifferentiated	185	3.2	38	1.4
Dementia praecox	919	16.0	463	17.1
Allied to dementia praecox	210	3.7	24	0.9
Paranoic conditions	190	3.3	58	2.2
Manic-depressive	658	11.5	163	6.1
Allied to manic-depressive	196	3.4	34	1.3
Epileptic	179	3.1	124	4.6
Psychoneuroses	74	1.3	4	0.2
Other constitutional disorders and inferiorities	186	3.2	22	0.8
Imbecility with insanity	70	1.2	40	1.5
Unclassified	262	4.6	84	3.1
Not insane	86	1.5	1	0.04
Total	5,742	100.0	2,690	100.0

Statistics of the Insane

The foregoing table shows that compared with admissions relatively the greatest number of deaths occur in senile and parietic cases. The senile cases constituted 10.4 per cent of the whole number of admissions but the deaths of senile patients constituted 19 per cent of the whole. The deaths among parietic cases were 22.7 per cent of the whole although these cases constituted but 12.5 per cent of the first admissions. A large proportion of the cases of involution melancholia and of psychoses with other brain and nervous diseases also die in the hospitals.

Table 26. *Average age at death and average time in hospitals of patients dying in the State hospitals*, page 402.

Table 26 shows the average age of the patients dying in each of the State hospitals and the average time spent in the hospitals by such patients. The average age of all the patients at death was 54.2 years; of the males, 53.5 years; and of the females, 55 years. The average age of the patients dying in the up-state hospitals is higher than that of those dying in the hospitals of the Metropolitan District by approximately eight years. This is accounted for by the relatively greater number of parietic cases and relatively less number of senile cases received in the Metropolitan District.

A wide disparity in the length of hospital residence of the patients dying in the several hospitals is noted. The patients dying in Willard had spent on the average 11.6 years in hospitals for the insane while those dying in Long Island had a hospital residence of only 2.4 years. Long Island receives the feeble patients of Kings county while the more vigorous ones are sent to Kings Park. Willard has a large number of chronic cases that have been received by transfer from the Metropolitan District. The average hospital residence of the total patients dying was 5.8 years; of the males, 5.1 years; and of the females, 6.8 years. These averages are very nearly the same as the corresponding averages for 1911.

Table 27. *Causes of death of patients*, page 403.

Table 27 shows the causes of death of patients classified according to principal psychoses. Of the 2,690 deaths 463, or 17.2 per cent, were caused by general diseases; 796, or 29.6 per cent, by diseases of the nervous system; 643, or 23.9 per cent, by diseases

Statistics of the Insane

of the circulatory system; 483, or 18 per cent, by diseases of the respiratory system; 135, or 5 per cent, by diseases of the digestive system; 115, or 4.2 per cent, by diseases of the genito-urinary system; 33, or 1.2 per cent, by violence; and 22, or 0.8 per cent, by other causes.

General paralysis, which is due primarily to syphilis, causes the death of more patients than any other single disease. Tuberculosis of the lungs ranks second as a cause of death of the insane and bronchopneumonia, third. A comparison of the number and percentages of deaths in the State hospitals caused by various diseases in 1912 and 1911 follows:

Comparison of Principal Causes of Death of Patients, 1912 and 1911

CAUSE OF DEATH	1912		1911	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	312	11.6	370	12.8
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	83	3.1	98	3.4
Exhaustion from mental diseases.....	126	4.7	120	4.2
General paralysis.....	493	18.3	497	17.2
Epilepsy.....	57	2.1	62	2.1
Endocarditis.....	205	7.6	148	5.1
Organic disease of heart.....	125	4.7	182	6.3
Arteriosclerosis.....	229	8.5	239	8.3
Bronchopneumonia.....	244	9.1	277	9.6
Lobar pneumonia.....	190	7.1	233	8.0
Nephritis.....	103	3.8	115	4.0
All other causes.....	523	19.4	545	18.9
Total.....	2,690	100.0	2,886	100.0

The above tabulation shows a close similarity between the results of 1912 and 1911. In 1912 general paralysis caused 18.3 per cent of the deaths in the State hospitals and in 1911, 17.2 per cent. In 1912 pulmonary tuberculosis caused 11.6 per cent of the deaths and in 1911, 12.8 per cent.

Table 27 also shows in detail the causes of death of the patients classified according to the principal psychoses. The table throws some light on the relationship of physical and mental disease.

Of the 512 deaths of senile cases 11, or 2.1 per cent, were due to tuberculosis; 17, or 3.3 per cent, to apoplexy; 21, or 4.1 per

Statistics of the Insane

cent, to exhaustion from mental disease; 73, or 14.3 per cent, to endocarditis; 37, or 7.2 per cent, to organic disease of the heart; 108, or 21.1 per cent, to diseases of the arteries; 78, or 15.2 per cent, to bronchopneumonia; 41, or 8 per cent, to pneumonia; 17, or 3.3 per cent, to nephritis; and the remainder to minor causes. The diseases of the circulatory system together caused the death of 241, or 47.1 per cent, of the seniles.

Of the 611 deaths of cases of dementia paralytica, 491, or 80.4 per cent, were ascribed directly to general paralysis. Only 12 deaths of paretics were caused by circulatory diseases and only 9 by tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis of the lungs caused 144 of the 463 deaths of dementia praecox cases. Other diseases caused deaths in this psychosis as follows: Apoplexy, 13; endocarditis, 35; organic diseases of the heart, 28; diseases of the arteries, 23; bronchopneumonia, 26; pneumonia, 39; and nephritis, 21.

The prominent causes of death in the cases of involution melancholia were pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchopneumonia and nephritis.

The deaths in the group of patients included under the term "psychoses with other brain and nervous diseases" were principally caused by cerebral hemorrhage, endocarditis, arteriosclerosis, bronchopneumonia and pneumonia. Of the 210 deaths in this group 48 were caused by diseases of the nervous system, 81 by diseases of the circulatory system and 46 by diseases of the respiratory organs.

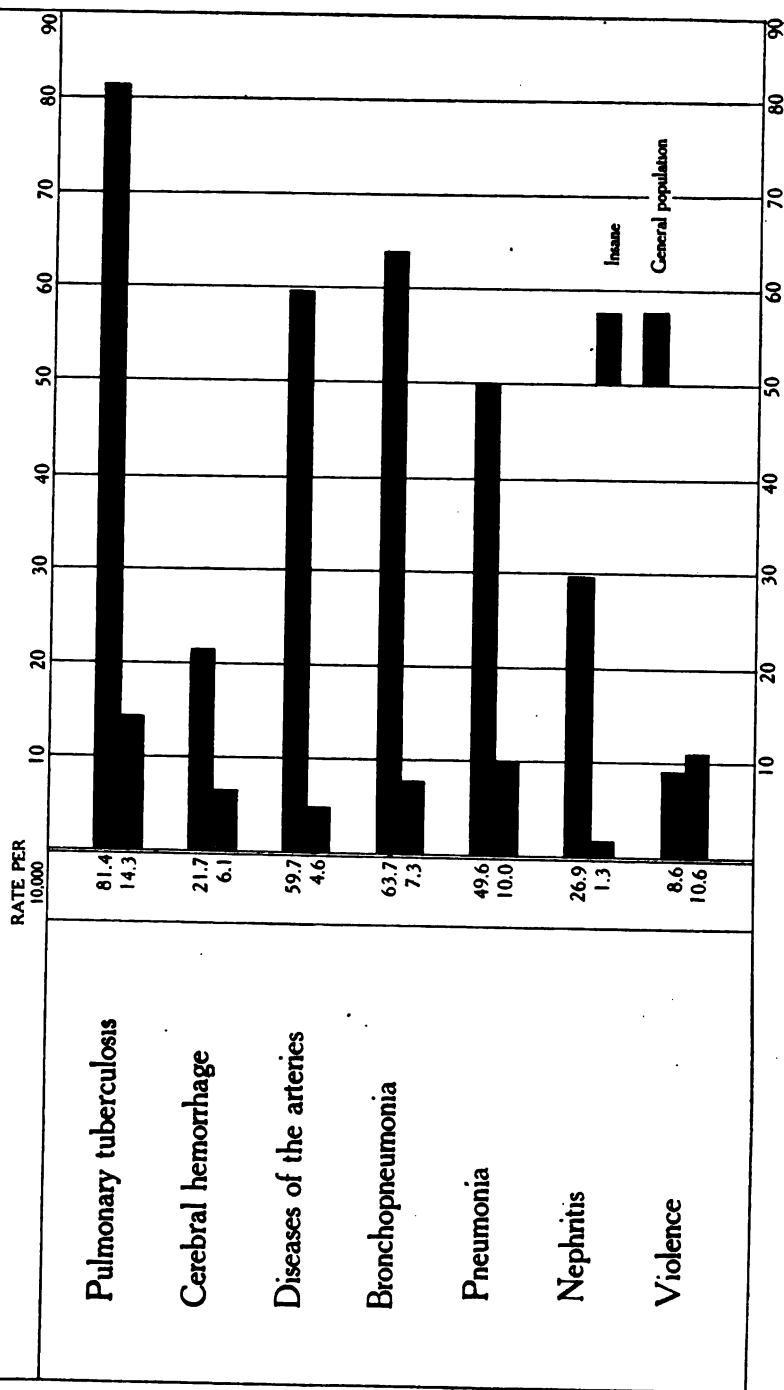
Of the 163 deaths of manic-depressive cases, 30 were caused by pulmonary tuberculosis; 28 by exhaustion from mental disease; 15 by endocarditis; 12 by organic disease of the heart; 10 by bronchopneumonia; 12 by pneumonia; and 12 by nephritis.

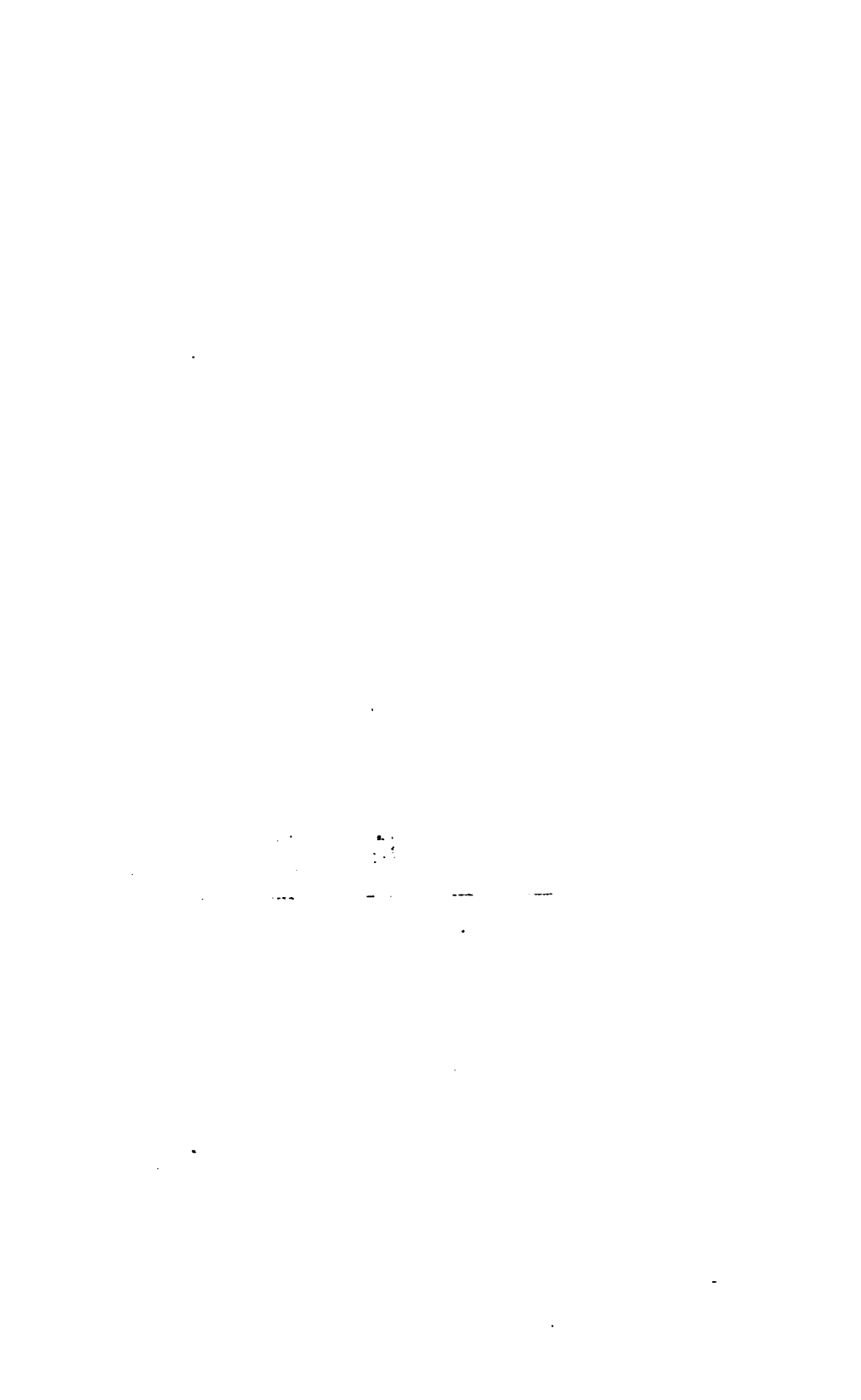
Only 33 of the 2,690 deaths were ascribed to violence; of these 15 were suicides.

The following table gives a comparison of the death rate from various diseases throughout the whole State with that in the State hospitals for the insane:

CHART 8

COMPARISON OF DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES AMONG THE INSANE AND THE GENERAL POPULATION, 1912





Statistics of the Insane

Comparison of Death Rates per 100,000 of the Insane and of General Population, 1912

CAUSE OF DEATH	General population of the State (estimated 9,592,258)	Insane in civil State hospitals (*38,334)
Typhoid fever.....	11.8	15.4
Erysipelas.....	5.5	44.3
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	142.8	813.9
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	23.5	41.7
Cancer.....	85.8	156.5
Diabetes.....	17.4	23.5
Apoplexy, cerebral hemorrhage.....	60.9	216.5
Endocarditis.....	8.7	534.8
Organic disease of the heart.....	156.0	326.1
Diseases of the arteries.....	45.7	597.4
Bronchopneumonia.....	72.7	636.5
Pneumonia.....	99.5	495.6
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	14.9	125.2
Nephritis.....	13.4	268.7
Bright's disease.....	110.5	23.5
Violence.....	105.6	86.1
All other causes.....	507.5	2,611.3
Total.....	1,482.2	7,017.0

*Total number under treatment, excluding transfers and voluntary cases committed.

The death rate among the insane in the State hospitals, based on the whole number treated, excluding transfers and voluntary cases committed, is approximately five times the general death rate of the population of the State. Comparing the death rates from the principal causes we find that the rate among the insane is greater in every case except from Bright's disease and violence.

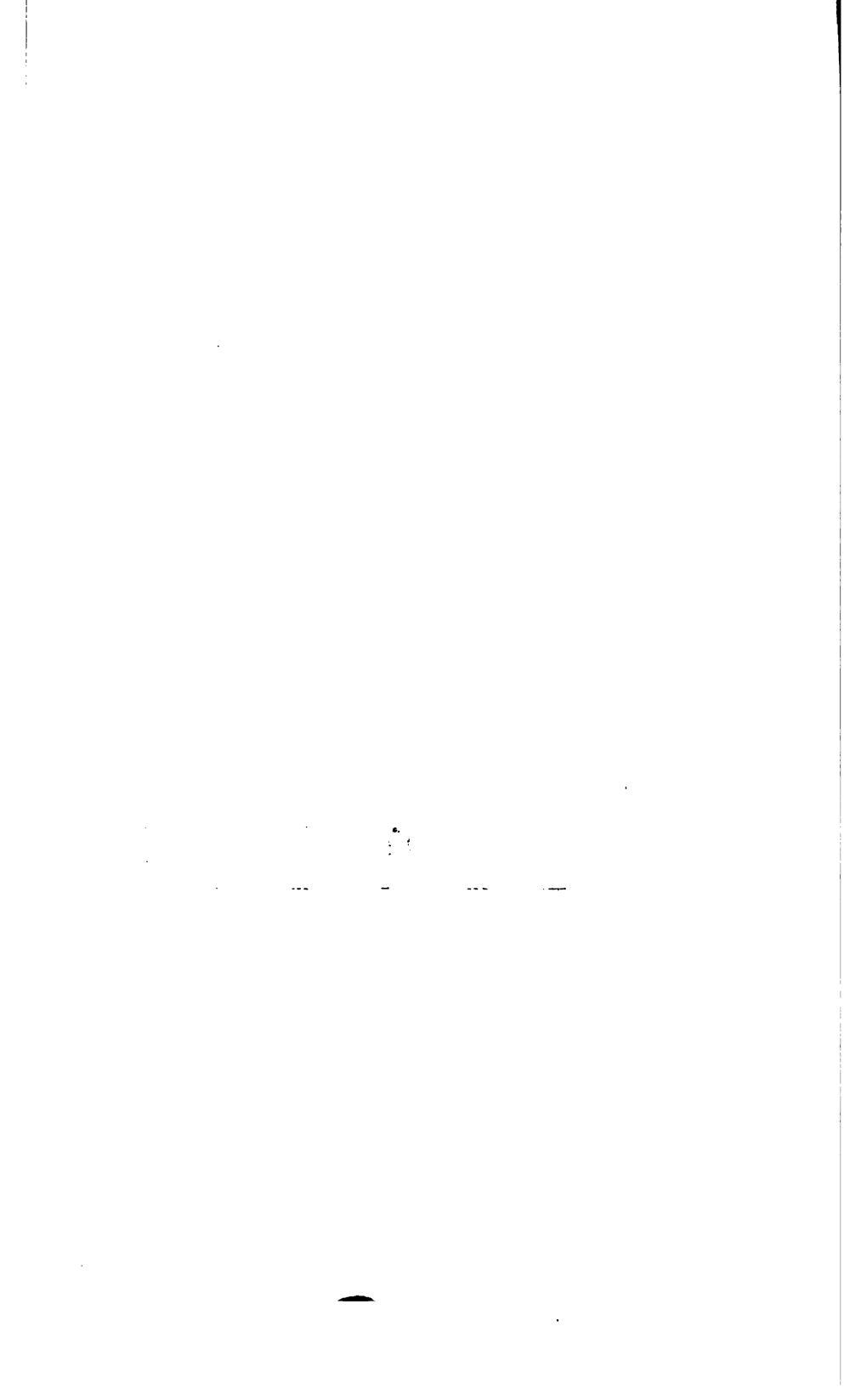
The death rate from tuberculosis among the insane is approximately six times that among the general population.

Tuberculosis of other organs as a factor in causing death is but slightly more prominent among the insane than among the general population.

The death rate from cancer of the general population is 85.8 per 100,000 and of the insane population, 156.5.

Diabetes appears among the insane only to a slightly greater degree than among the general population.

Apoplexy or cerebral hemorrhage causes 216.5 deaths per 100,000 among the insane and 60.9 per 100,000 among the general population.



Statistics of the Insane
Comparison of Death Rates per 100,000 of the Insane and of General Popula-
tion, 1912

CAUSE OF DEATH	General population of the State (estimated 9,592,258)	Insane in civil State hospitals (*38,334)
Typhoid fever.....		
Erysipelas.....		
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	11.8	15.4
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	5.5	44.3
Cancer.....	142.8	813.9
Diabetes.....	23.5	41.7
Apoplexy, cerebral hemorrhage.....	85.8	156.5
Endocarditis.....	17.4	23.5
Organic disease of the heart.....	60.9	216.5
Diseases of the arteries.....	8.7	534.8
Bronchopneumonia.....	156.0	326.1
Pneumonia.....	45.7	597.4
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	72.7	636.5
Nephritis.....	99.5	495.6
Bright's disease.....	14.9	125.2
Violence.....	13.4	268.7
All other causes.....	110.5	23.5
Total.....	105.6	86.1
	507.5	2,611.3
	1,482.2	7,017.0

*Total number under treatment, excluding transfers and voluntary cases committed.

The death rate among the insane in the State hospitals, based on the whole number treated, excluding transfers and voluntary cases committed, is approximately five times the general death rate of the population of the State. Comparing the death rates from the principal causes we find that the rate among the insane is greater in every case except from Bright's disease and violence.

The death rate from tuberculosis among the insane is approximately six times that among the general population.

Tuberculosis of other organs as a factor in causing death is but slightly more prominent among the insane than among the general population.

The death rate from cancer of the general population is 85.8 per 100,000 and of the insane population, 156.5.

Diabetes appears among the insane only to a slightly greater degree than among the general population.

Apoplexy or cerebral hemorrhage causes 216.5 deaths per 100,000 among the insane and 60.9 per 100,000 among the population.

Statistics of the Insane

Diseases of the heart and arteries are much more fatal among the insane than among the general population. The death rate per 100,000 of the entire population of the State from all circulatory diseases was 225.6, while among the insane it was 1,677.3 — more than seven times as large.

Bronchopneumonia and pneumonia are also much more fatal among the insane than among the general population.

Nephritis is very common among the insane while few cases of Bright's disease are reported. The reverse condition obtains in the general population.

It is evident from the foregoing analyses and comparisons of the causes of death among the insane and among the general population that the insane patients in the hospitals as a class are afflicted with physical disease as well as mental disease. Tuberculosis, heart disease, arteriosclerosis and nephritis are apparently very closely associated with certain forms of insanity. Other forms of insanity render the patients easy prey to the various forms of pneumonia.

AUTOPSIES

There were 1,015 autopsies performed in the State hospitals during the year. These are of special importance in the determination of the causes of death as well as the causes of the psychosis. On account of this check on the ordinary method of diagnosis it is probable that the reports of causes of death in the State hospitals are much more accurate than throughout the State as a whole.

Table 28. *Age of Patients Dying in the Several State Hospitals*, page 407.

Table 28 gives a comparison by sex and quinquennial age groups of the ages of the patients dying in the different hospitals. Only 23 of the 2,690 patients that died in the State hospitals were under 20 years of age, and of these 23, 20 were in the metropolitan hospitals. Nineteen of the patients dying were over 90 years of age; 14 of these were in the up-state hospitals.

Statistics of the Insane

As we have already seen in Table 26 the average age of the patients dying in the metropolitan hospitals is less than of those dying in the up-state hospitals.

Comparing a summary of Table 28 with the corresponding figures for 1911, we have:

Comparison of Ages of Patients Dying in the State Hospitals, 1912 and 1911

AGE GROUP	1912		1911	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 20 years.....	23	0.8	9	0.3
20-24 years.....	62	2.3	63	2.2
25-29 years.....	92	3.4	101	3.5
30-34 years.....	166	6.2	196	6.8
35-39 years.....	228	8.5	241	8.4
40-44 years.....	264	9.8	278	9.6
45-49 years.....	258	9.6	287	9.9
50-54 years.....	282	10.5	289	10.0
55-59 years.....	232	8.6	262	9.1
60-64 years.....	242	9.0	254	8.8
65-69 years.....	265	9.8	254	8.8
70-74 years.....	234	8.7	240	8.3
75-79 years.....	182	6.8	210	7.3
80-84 years.....	94	3.5	127	4.4
85-89 years.....	40	1.5	52	1.8
90 years and over.....	19	0.7	13	0.5
Unascertained.....	7	0.3	10	0.3
Total.....	2,690	100.0	2,836	100.0

The percentages of the two years in the corresponding age-groups are very similar and may be taken as indicating the usual occurrence of death in the hospitals as a whole. From 20 years up to 55 years the number of deaths occurring during each quinquennial period gradually increases. At 55 years the number of deaths in each age period decreases.

Table 29. *Residence by counties of patients admitted during the year October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912, and of all patients remaining September 30, 1912, page 409.*

Table 29 gives the distribution by counties of the first admissions and of the patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year; also the rate of admissions and of patients under treatment per 100,000 of population in each county. The rate of first admissions per 100,000 of population was 59.9 as against 60.8 in

Statistics of the Insane

1911. The rate of patients under treatment at the close of year per 100,000 of population was 329.7 as compared with 331 the preceding year.

Marked differences are noted in the rate of insanity in various counties as indicated by the first admissions to the State hospitals.

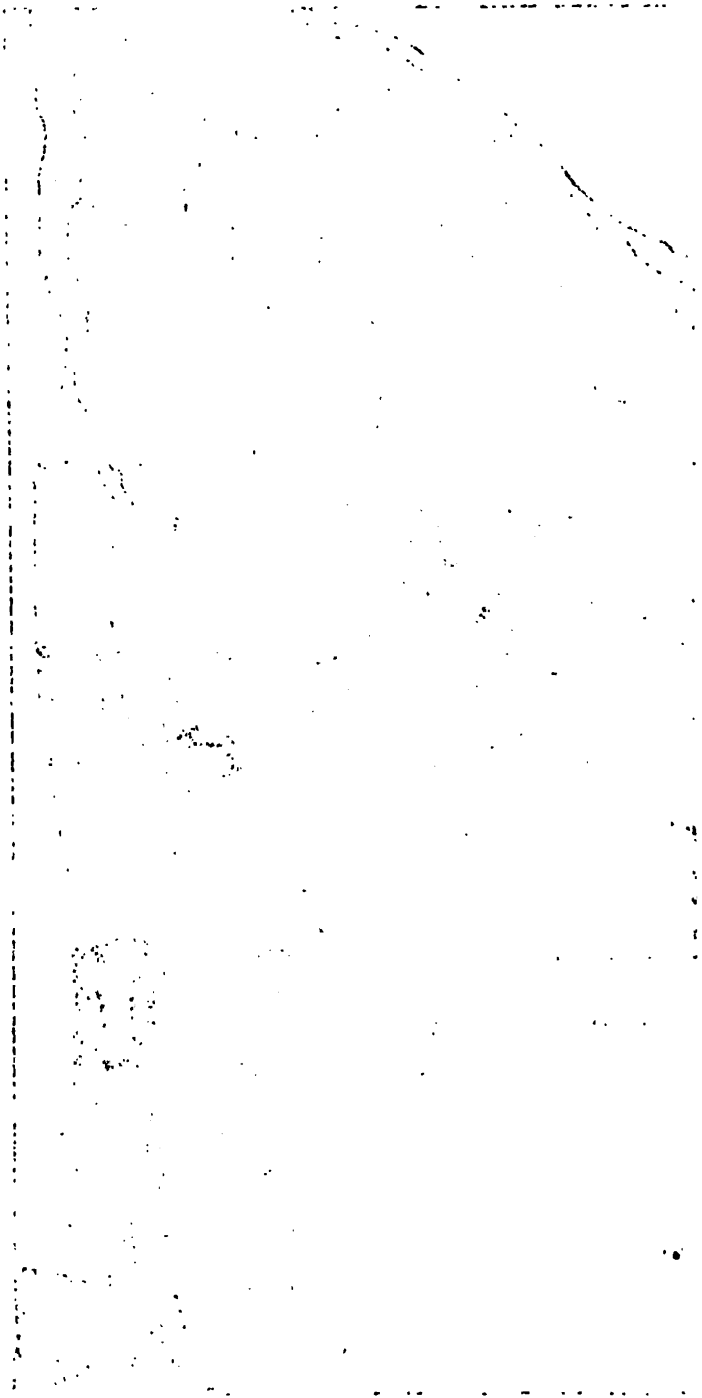
Counties with a High Rate of First Admissions, 1912 and 1911

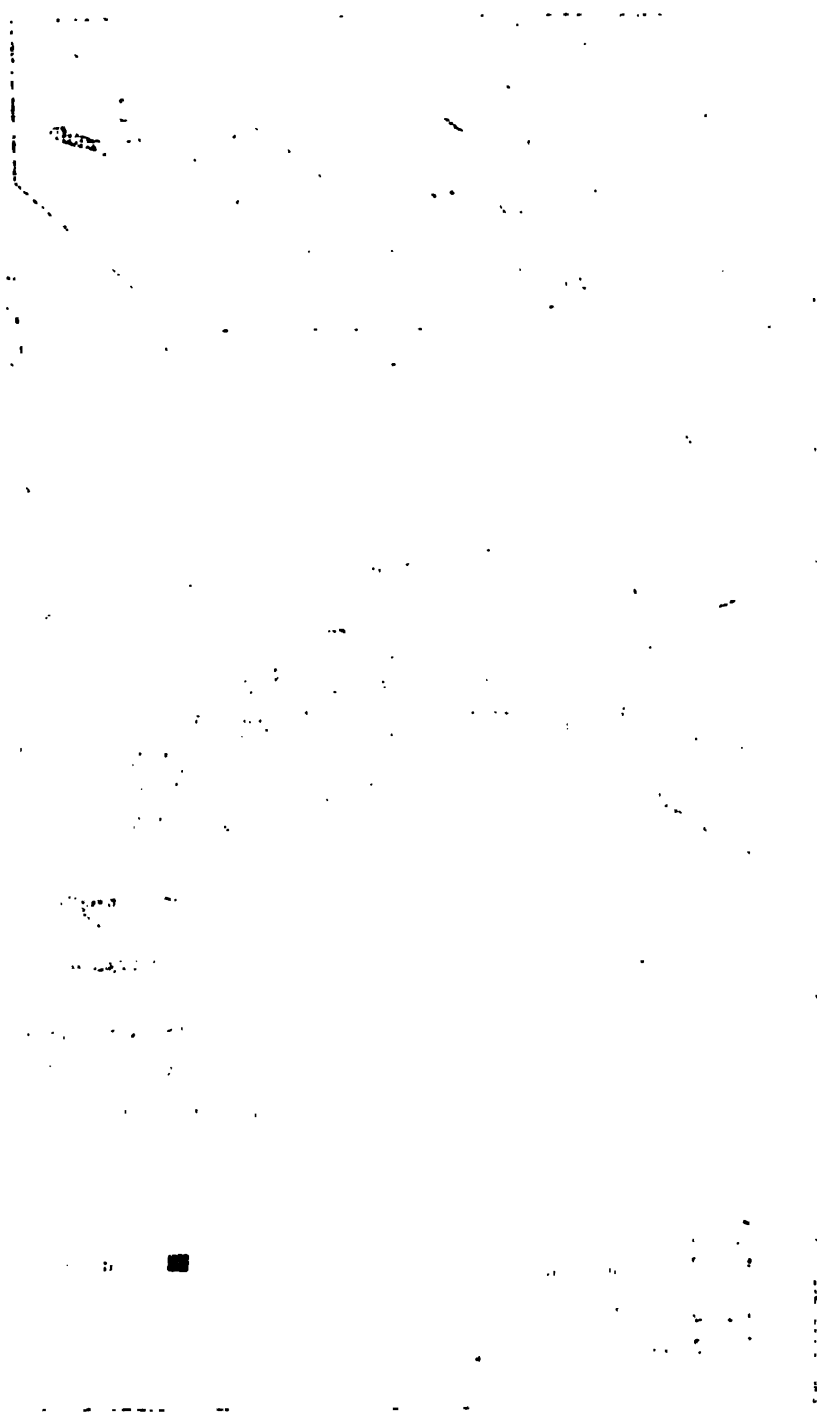
	RATE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION	
	1912	1911
Chenango.....	63.7	
Dutchess.....	87.2	
Livingston.....	70.4	
Monroe.....	65.7	
New York.....	72.3	
Oneida.....	62.3	
Seneca.....	70.8	
Steuben.....	70.6	

Counties with a Low Rate of Admissions, 1912 and 1911

	RATE PER 100,000 OF POPULATION	
	1912	1911
Allegany.....	24.6	36.4
Cortland.....	20.5	30.4
Essex.....	22.4	50.4
Greene.....	33.3	16.4
Hamilton.....	47.2	
Nassau.....	35.3	33.4
Queens.....	34.7	35.4
Tompkins.....	20.9	38.7

Of the counties that have high rates of first admissions, Dutchess, Monroe, New York, Oneida and Seneca each has a State hospital within its boundaries. It has often been pointed out that the accessibility of a hospital for the insane has an important bearing on the extent of its use by the public. People hesitate to send their friends who are suffering from mild mental disorders to an institution so remote that frequent visits would be impossible, but





Statistics of the Insane

gladly avail themselves of the advantages of an institution in the immediate vicinity. Not all of the differences in the rates of insanity in the different counties are ascribable to the location of the hospitals; some are due to environment; some, to the habits of the people of certain localities; some, to the prevalence of stock bearing the taint of insanity; and some, to unknown causes.

In the sparsely settled counties the number of persons becoming insane in any one year is not a fair index of the prevalence of insanity. The relative number of insane in the State hospitals from such counties is a better index, but this too is faulty as it may show results of evil conditions which existed several years ago and have since been remedied. Rapid changes in population also have a great bearing on the apparent prevalence of insanity.

The following tabulation shows the wide variance in the relative number of insane in the State hospitals from the different counties:

Number of Insane in State Hospitals per 100,000 of Population, 1912 and 1911

Counties with High Rates

	1912	1911
Albany	454.6	448
Chemung	408.3	429
Dutchess	440.5	462
Ontario	413.3	421
Rensselaer	494.4	475
Schuyler	502.1	531
Tioga	427.9	406

Counties with Low Rates

	1912	1911
Hamilton	141.5	111
Nassau	127.0	95
Orleans	232.2	205
Queens	173.0	157
Schenectady	204.2	205

Statistics of the Insane

In view of the fact that only one of the counties in the above list showing relatively a larger number of insane in the State hospitals has a high rate of first admissions in 1912 it is evident there is a shifting in process in the localities of greatest prevalence of insanity.

Table 30. *Nativity and citizenship of patients*, page 410.

Table 30 shows the results of a census taken September 30, 1912, to ascertain the nativity and citizenship of the patients in the State hospitals. Of the 31,624 patients in the 14 State hospitals, 17,896, or 56.6 per cent were reported as native born, and 13,728, or 43.4 per cent, as foreign born. Of the foreign-born patients it was found that 4,487 had been naturalized. No evidence of the naturalization of the remaining 9,241 patients could be found and it is probable that the greater number of these are aliens. Until recently the hospitals have paid little attention to the matter of the citizenship of the patients upon admission, and consequently the records of the older cases in the hospitals throw no light on the subject. While the results of the census with respect to citizenship are not altogether satisfactory, a fairly correct view of the status of the patient population is given.

The two metropolitan hospitals, Manhattan and Central Islip, which receive their patients from Bellevue Hospital, New York city, naturally have the largest number of alien patients. In Manhattan State Hospital out of a total of 5,470 patients only 2,044 were native born. Of the 2,526 foreign-born patients only 708 had been naturalized. In Central Islip State Hospital, 1,635 of the 4,438 patients were native born and only 891 of the 2,803 foreign-born patients had been naturalized. The aliens in Manhattan constitute 39.8 per cent of the patient population and in Central Islip, 43.1 per cent. The percentages of aliens in the up-State hospitals ranges from 12.3 in Utica, to 28.7 in Buffalo. Of the metropolitan hospitals Long Island State Hospital reports the lowest percentage of aliens, namely, 14.6.

Comparing the nativity of the sexes we find that the foreign born constitute 39 per cent. of the males in the State hospitals and

Statistics of the Insane

47.3 per cent of the females. The difference is due to the fact that the mortality of the females in the hospitals is less than that of the males, and to the further fact that the Bureau of Deportation has repatriated and deported more males than females. A like difference is noted in the citizenship of the two sexes, 24.4 per cent of the males being aliens and 33.4 per cent of the females.

Table 31. *Nativity of patient population of the State hospitals, February 10, 1912, page 412.*

A special study of the nativity of the patient population of the sixteen State hospitals was made by the statistician in February and March, 1912. The results of the study were published in a special number of the *State Hospital Bulletin* in April, 1912.

On February 10, 1912, a census of the patient population of the various hospitals was taken. A report was obtained of the nativity of each patient and of the total length of time each foreign born patient had spent in a hospital for the insane. It was learned that of the 31,422 patients in the civil hospitals on the day the census was taken, 13,163, or 41.9 per cent, were foreign born. Compared with enumerations made in December, 1903, and in February, 1909, an increase in the absolute number and a decrease in the relative number of foreign born patients are shown. The numbers are as follows:

Foreign Born Patients in Civil Hospitals

	Number	Per cent of total
Census, December 31, 1903.....	11,258	46.2
Census, February, 1909.....	12,258	42.9
Census, February 10, 1912.....	13,163	41.9

In the two State hospitals for the criminal insane there were 353 foreign-born patients in 1903, 504 in 1909, and 546 in 1912. The percentages of foreign born were 43.2, 45.7 and 44.4, respectively. The foreign born were distributed among the various nationalities as follows:

Statistics of the Insane
Comparative Statement of the Nativity of the Foreign Born Insane in New York State in 1903 and 1912

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	TOTAL INSANE IN INSTITUTIONS, DEC. 31, 1903		INSANE IN CIVIL HOSPITALS, FEB. 10, 1912		INSANE IN HOSPITALS FOR CRIMINAL INSANE, FEB. 10, 1912	
	Number	Per cent of foreign population	Number	Per cent of foreign population	Number	Per cent of foreign population
Austria.....	.....	.....	593	4.5	29	5.3
Canada.....	454	3.8	486	3.7	22	4.0
England and Wales.....	721	6.1	731	5.6	30	5.5
France.....	161	1.4	136	1.0	1	0.2
Germany.....	3,044	25.7	3,179	24.2	93	17.0
Hungary and Bohemia.....	271	2.3	457	3.5	14	2.6
Ireland.....	4,777	40.3	4,270	32.0	111	20.3
Italy.....	433	3.6	655	5.0	126	23.1
Russia and Poland.....	809	6.8	1,515	11.5	69	12.6
Scandinavia.....	387	3.3	442	3.4	10	1.8
Scotland.....	158	1.3	163	1.2	1	0.2
All other foreign countries	643	5.4	536	4.1	40	7.3
Total.....	11,858	100.0	13,163	100.0	546	100.0

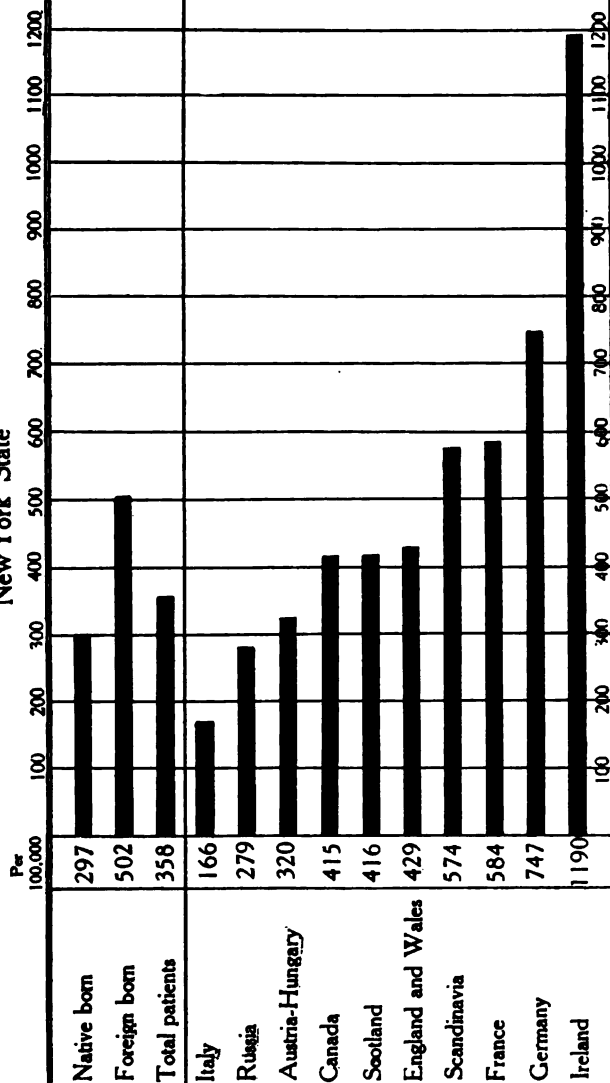
It is evident from the above tabulation that a change is taking place in the nationality of the foreign-born insane in the hospitals. The new immigration is gradually replacing the old. Using the data concerning the number of persons of the various nationalities residing in the State obtained from the 1910 census and the data of the number of insane of the same nationalities in the State hospitals on February 10, 1912, the following results appear:

Nativity of White Population of New York State and Nativity of Insane in All State Hospitals

NATIVITY	*Population, 1910	Insane in State hospitals, Feb., 1912	Number of insane per 100,000 of population
Native born.....	6,384,354	18,953	297
Foreign born.....	2,729,260	13,709	502
Total.....	9,113,614	32,662	358
Austria-Hungary.....	341,395	1,093	320
Canada.....	122,361	508	415
England and Wales.....	153,847	761	429
France.....	23,401	137	584
Germany.....	437,866	3,272	747
Ireland.....	367,735	4,381	1,190
Italy.....	471,910	781	166
Russia.....	567,069	1,584	279
Scandinavia.....	78,665	452	574
Scotland.....	39,408	164	416
All other foreign countries.....	25,625	576	453

* Data taken from special census bulletin issued May 13, 1912.

CHART 10.—Comparison of ratios of insane to general population among various nationalities in New York State



The ratios shown were obtained by dividing in each instance the number of insane in the 16 State hospitals as found by the census of February 10, 1912, by the corresponding number of hundred thousands of the general population as given by the federal census of 1910.

The low ratios of Italy, Russia and Austria-Hungary are accounted for by the fact that a large part of the immigrants of these nationalities has recently come to this country.

Statistics of the Insane

The tabulation shows the number of insane in the 16 State hospitals per 100,000 of population among the native born to be 297 and among the foreign born to be 502.

As the frequency of insanity among persons of advanced age is much greater than among younger persons the nationalities that constituted the bulk of the immigration to the State from 1850 to 1890, namely, Ireland and Germany, show a high rate of insanity, while the nationalities that constitute the bulk of recent immigration, namely, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia, show a lower rate. It is also true that many of the immigrants from the latter group of countries have not been here long enough to have full representation in the State hospitals. No statistics of the age distribution of the various nationalities constituting the population of the State at the time of the 1910 census are available. It is therefore impossible to calculate the allowances that should be made in determining the relative frequency of insanity among the various nationalities. A further comparison of frequency of insanity among the native born and foreign born is given in the discussion of first admissions.

Table 31 sets forth in detail the nativity of the patient population in each of the civil State hospitals on February 10, 1912. The highest percentages of foreign-born patients were found in the Manhattan and Central Islip State hospitals. In the former 59 per cent of the patients were foreign born and in the latter 57 per cent. The foreign born among the females in Manhattan constituted 63 per cent of the whole number.

Of the total female patients in the civil State hospitals the foreign born constituted 44.1 per cent and of the total male patients, 38.8 per cent.

Table 32. *Patient population of the State hospitals for the criminal insane classified according to nativity, census of February 10, 1912, page 416.*

Table 32 shows the nativity of the patients in the two State hospitals for the criminal insane. In these institutions the males greatly outnumber the females.

Statistics of the Insane

The following summary of the table shows the number and per cent of patients of the various nationalities:

Nativity of Patients in State Hospitals for the Criminal Insane

Nativity	Number	Per cent
United States.....	684	55.6
All foreign countries.....	546	44.4
Austria.....	29	2.4
Canada.....	22	1.8
England and Wales.....	30	2.4
France.....	1	0.1
Germany.....	93	7.6
Hungary and Bohemia.....	14	1.1
Ireland.....	111	9.0
Italy.....	128	10.2
Russia and Poland.....	69	5.6
Scandinavia.....	10	0.8
Scotland.....	1	0.1
All other foreign countries.....	40	3.2
Grand total.....	1,230	100.0

Of the foreign born in these hospitals the Italians constituted 23.1 per cent, the Irish 20.3 per cent, the Germans 17 per cent and the Russians 12 per cent.

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE I — General statistics of the State hospitals for the insane for the year ending September 30, 1912

	ALL HOSPITALS				UTICA				WILLARD				HUDSON RIVER			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	14,569	16,489	31,051		743	780	1,523		1,148	1,289	2,387		1,318	1,698	3,011	
Admitted during the year:																
By commitment:																
First admissions.....	2,930	2,644	5,574		142	120	262		96	83	179		228	187	415	
Readmissions.....	717	748	1,465		42	45	87		24	26	50		177	157	†134	
Voluntary:																
First admissions.....	80	88	168		.....	4	4		2	2	4		14	12	26	
Readmissions.....	69	60	129		.....	1	3		4	4	8		13	9	22	
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	242	468	810		5	5	10		27	30	57		12	26	51	
Total admitted during the year.....	4,138	4,008	8,146		191	175	366		153	145	298		244	304	648	
Total under treatment during the year.....	18,707	20,490	39,197		933	955	1,888		1,301	1,384	2,685		1,657	2,002	3,659	
Average daily population.....	14,779	16,801	31,580		763	802	1,565		1,156	1,241	2,397		1,344	1,736	3,080	
Rated capacity of the institutions.....	.....	.....	26,753		.....	.....	1,321		.....	.....	2,015		.....	.....	2,709	
Discharged during the year:																
As recovered.....	780	830	1,610		45	41	86		32	46	78		51	55	106	
As much improved.....	318	239	557		15	6	21		8	5	13		17	17	34	
As improved.....	563	509	1,072		26	30	56		11	23	34		37	34	71	
As unimproved.....	382	308	690		17	9	26		8	7	15		25	25	50	
For commitment.....	.....	.....	53		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
As not insane:																
Inebriates.....	21	6	27		2	2	4		.....	.....	.....		8	2	10	
Drug habitues.....	3	3	6		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Others not insane.....	51	33	84		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Died.....	1,485	1,205	2,690		62	56	118		88	65	153		120	109	238	
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	1,332	452	1,784		2	2	4		3	4	7		.....	.....	.....
Total discharged during the year.....	3,963	3,610	7,573		169	146	315		152	152	304		303	269	572	
Remaining under treatment:																
Committed patients:																
Supported by the State.....	13,694	15,163	28,857		694	689	1,383		1,112	1,174	2,286		1,255	1,545	2,800	
Reimbursing patients.....	870	1,488	2,358		55	99	154		35	53	88		83	168	251	
Private patients.....	87	139	226		13	18	31		.....	3	8		7	15	22	
Voluntary patients:																
Supported by the State.....	83	71	154		1	1	2		2	1	3		9	5	14	
Reimbursing patients.....	10	19	29		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....	14,744	16,890	31,634		764	809	1,573		1,149	1,232	2,381		1,354	1,733	3,087	
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....	393	420	813		32	32	64		27	26	53		21	28	49	
Average number on parole during the year.....	422	453	905		29	30	59		21	32	53		16	35	51	

* Exclusive of transfers. † Includes voluntary cases committed.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 1 — General statistics of the State hospitals for the insane — (Continued)

	MIDDLETOWN			BUFFALO			BINGHAMTON			ST. LAWRENCE		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	741	1,267	2,008	895	1,100	1,995	1,400	975	2,375	906	1,062	1,968
Admitted during the year:												
By First admissions.....	91	66	157	157	115	272	103	65	168	162	109	271
By Readmissions.....	29	130	159	26	20	46	25	137	162	150	132	282
Voluntary.....	1	5	6	6	9	15	4	4	8	16	15	31
First admissions.....	2	4	6	8	11	19	5	3	8	8	3	11
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	27	31	58	6	12	18	59	2	61	2	50	52
Total admitted during the year.....	150	136	286	203	167	370	196	111	307	238	209	447
Total under treatment during the year.....	891	1,403	2,294	1,098	1,267	2,365	1,596	1,086	2,682	1,144	1,271	2,415
Average daily population.....	766	1,290	2,056	906	1,124	2,030	1,415	962	2,377	927	1,067	1,994
Rated capacity of the institutions.....			1,865			1,684			2,110			1,776
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....	33	34	67	46	45	91	37	27	64	52	66	118
As much improved*.....	14	5	19	10	13	23	11	18	29	8	20	28
As improved*.....	21	26	47	35	24	59	23	15	38	20	19	39
As unimproved*.....	9	5	14	14	2	16	12	10	22	12	12	24
For commitment.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	5	7
As not insane.....												
Inebriate.....	1	.....	1	7	2	9	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Drug habitues.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Others not insane.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	5	1	6	15	6	21
Died.....	56	58	114	68	59	127	112	64	176	91	101	192
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	2	7	9	2	1	3	13	2	15	5	4	9
Total discharged during the year.....	138	136	274	192	148	340	216	139	355	202	225	427
Remaining under treatment:												
Committed patients:												
Supported by the State.....	650	1,101	1,751	822	981	1,763	1,332	886	2,198	838	919	1,757
Reimbursing patients.....	30	95	125	68	120	188	43	77	120	63	98	161
Private patients.....	51	68	119	6	11	17	2	1	3	6	7	13
Voluntary patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supported by the State.....	2	3	5	9	19	28	2	3	5	34	18	52
Reimbursing patients.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9	1	.....	1	1	4	5
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....	763	1,267	2,030	906	1,119	2,025	1,360	947	2,327	942	1,046	1,988
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....	16	27	43	23	25	48	26	27	52	40	22	62
Average number on parole during the year.....	23	32	55	32	44	76	24	23	47	34	36	74

* Exclusive of transfers. † Includes voluntary cases committed.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 1 — General statistics of the State hospitals for the insane — (Continued)

	ROCHESTER			GOWANDA			MOHAWIC			KINGS PARK		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	589	870	1,459		514	1,109	47	1	48	1,394	2,042	3,436
Admitted during the year:												
By commitment.....												
First admissions.....	131	131	262		49	142				282	308	590
Readmissions.....	†37	†51	88	20	20	40				†63	109	†172
Voluntary.....												
First admissions.....	6	13	19	5	3	8				3	2	5
Readmissions.....	4	8	12	5	1	6				2	2	4
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	2	5	7		3	3	9		9	123	192	315
Total admitted during the year.....	180	208	388	123	76	199	9		9	473	613	1,086
Total under treatment during the year.....	769	1,078	1,847	718	590	1,308	56	1	57	1,867	2,655	4,522
Average daily population.....	597	864	1,461	587	527	1,114	48	1	49	1,444	2,172	3,616
Rated capacity of the institutions.....			1,268			978			42			3,147
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....	31	60	91	42	21	63				63	82	145
As much improved*.....	5	18	23	3	3	6				45	31	76
As improved*.....	64	18	82	33	11	44	1		1	52	53	105
As unimproved*.....	8	4	12	11	6	17				45	28	73
For commitment.....	3	5	8							1		1
As not insane:												
Inebriates.....												
Drug habits.....												
Others not insane.....												
Died.....	59	68	127	44	24	68	1		1	150	118	268
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	6		6	2	6	8	4		4	9	27	36
Total discharged during year.....	176	173	349	135	89	204	6		6	367	340	707
Remaining under treatment:												
Committed patients:												
Supported by the State.....	557	816	1,373	551	480	1,031	49	1	50	1,363	2,043	3,406
Reimbursing patients.....	31	74	105	20	30	50	1		1	136	272	408
Private patients.....	1	4	5	1	1	2						
Voluntary patients:												
Supported by the State.....	4	9	13	2	1	3				1		1
Reimbursing patients.....		2	2									
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....	593	905	1,498	583	521	1,104	50	1	51	1,500	2,315	3,815
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....	29	51	80	3	3	6	2		2	58	68	126
Average number on parole during the year.....	35	43	78	9	4	13	1		1	54	52	106

* Exclusive of transfers † Includes involuntary cases committed.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 1 — General statistics of the State hospitals for the insane — (Concluded)

	LONG ISLAND			MANHATTAN			CENTRAL ISLIP		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	317	441	758	1,886	2,712	4,598	2,596	1,781	4,377
Admitted during the year:									
By commitment:									
First admissions.....	210	213	423	612	714	1,326	623	484	1,107
Readmissions.....	35	21	56	147	171	318	142	129	271
Voluntary:									
First admissions.....	13	8	21	8	9	17	2	2	4
Readmissions.....	5	5	10	4	8	12	7	1	8
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	17	28	45	30	41	71	23	30	53
Total admitted during the year.....	280	275	555	801	943	1,744	797	646	1,443
Total under treatment during the year.....	597	716	1,313	2,687	3,655	6,342	3,393	2,427	5,820
Average daily population.....	333	399	732	1,968	2,778	4,746	2,635	1,818	4,453
Rated capacity of the institutions.....			625			3,596			3,617
Discharged during the year:									
As recovered.....	60	54	114	130	175	305	158	124	282
As much improved*.....	14	10	24	45	52	97	113	52	165
As improved*.....	20	14	34	82	112	194	139	130	269
As unimproved*.....	5	31	36	124	103	227	96	66	162
For commitment.....									
As not insane:									
Inebriates.....	1		1						
Drug habits.....									
Others not insane.....	5	5	10	5	9	14	7	3	10
Died.....	92	81	173	271	246	517	262	156	418
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	41	133	174	204	214	418	33	43	76
Total discharged during year.....	238	328	566	861	911	1,772	808	574	1,382
Remaining under treatment:									
Committed patients:									
Supported by the State.....	322	324	646	1,995	2,545	4,540	2,454	1,099	4,153
Reimbursing patients.....	33	57	90	121	194	315	122	152	274
Private patients.....		1	1						
Voluntary patients:									
Supported by the State.....	3	4	7	6	5	11	8	2	10
Reimbursing patients.....	1	2	3	4	0	4	1		1
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....	350	388	747	1,928	2,744	4,672	2,585	1,803	4,438
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....	5	12	17	42	38	80	70	61	131
Average number on parole during the year.....	11	11	22	54	68	122	75	73	148

* Exclusive of transfers.

† Includes voluntary cases committed.

TABLE 2 — General statistics of the State hospitals for the criminal insane for the year ending September 30, 1912

	TOTAL			MATTHEWAN			DANFORTH		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	1,064	135	1,199	661	135	796	403	.....	403
Admitted during the year:									
First admissions.....	160	14	183	58	14	72	111	.....	111
Re-admissions.....	20	7	27	15	7	22	5	.....	5
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	3	3	6	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Total admitted during the year.....	192	24	216	76	24	100	116	.....	116
Total under treatment under the year.....	1,256	159	1,415	737	159	896	519	.....	519
Average daily population.....	1,107	136	1,243	675	136	811	422	.....	422
Rated capacity of the institution.....	866	110	976	507	110	617	358	.....	358
Discharged during the year:									
As recovered.....	40	8	57	23	8	31	26	.....	26
As much improved*.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
As improved*.....	15	1	16	6	1	7	6	.....	6
As unimproved*.....	9	2	11	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
As not insane.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	34	5	39	24	5	29	10	.....	10
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	9	.....	9	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
Total discharged during the year.....	122	16	138	61	16	77	61	.....	61
Escaped during the year.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Total remaining under treatment September 30, 1912.....	1,120	143	1,272	671	143	814	458	.....	458

* Exclusive of transfers.

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 3 — General statistics of the licensed private institutions for the insane (committed cases only) for the year ending September 30, 1912

	TOTAL			BLOOMINGDALE			PROVIDENCE RETREAT			MARSHALL SANITARIUM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	377	684	1,061	150	174	324	38	96	134	15	27	42
Admitted during the year:												
By commitment:												
First admissions.....	177	198	375	40	25	65	23	39	62	7	10	17
Readmissions.....	25	59	84	8	12	20	2	11	13	.....	1	1
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	43	55	98	7	6	13	2	1	3	3	1	4
Total admitted during the year.....	245	312	557	55	43	98	27	51	78	10	12	22
Total under treatment during the year.....	622	996	1,618	205	217	422	65	147	212	25	39	64
Daily average population.....	380	663	1,043	151	164	315	37	96	133	15	24	39
Rated capacity of the institution.....	.....	.....	1,543	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	90
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....	33	62	95	9	9	18	6	11	17	1	1	2
As much improved*.....	16	39	55	2	3	5	4	10	14	.....	.....	5
As improved*.....	51	61	112	5	4	9	6	5	11	1	4	5
As unimproved*.....	17	44	61	2	8	10	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
As not insane:												
Inebriates.....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	1
Drug habits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others not insane.....	53	36	89	15	6	21	6	4	10	5	3	8
Died.....	53	71	124	8	19	27	4	8	12	4	5	9
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total discharged during the year.....	224	318	542	41	49	90	28	45	73	12	13	25
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....	368	678	1,076	164	168	332	37	102	139	13	26	39
Voluntary cases committed.....	15	24	39	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....	33	40	73	10	11	21	2	2	4	4	10	14
Average number on parole during the year.....	25	33	58	8	9	17	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....

* Exclusive of transfers.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 3 — General statistics of the licensed private institutions for the insane (committed cases only) — (Continued)

	LONG ISLAND HOME			BRIGRAM HALL			SANFORD HALL			ST. VINCENT RETREAT		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	31	54	85	24	31	55	12	19	31	.....	111	111
Admitted during the year:												
By commitment:												
First admissions.....	9	13	22	16	8	24	1	6	7	.....	20	20
Readmissions.....	2	5	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	.....	2	.....	5	5
Total admitted during the year.....	14	21	35	21	11	32	3	6	9	.....	40	40
Total under treatment during the year.....	45	75	120	45	42	87	15	25	40	.....	151	151
Daily average population.....	29	55	84	25	26	51	9	19	28	.....	114	114
Rated capacity of the institution.....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	150
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....	3	4	7	2	4	6	1	1	2	.....	11	11
As much improved*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
As improved*.....	3	4	7	5	2	7	1	1	2	.....	6	6
As unimproved*.....	3	6	9	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	10	10
As not insane:												
Inebriates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Drug habits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	5	1	6	3	4	7	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	3	3	6	3	4	7	3	2	5	.....	4	4
Total discharged during the year.....	17	18	35	15	16	31	6	5	11	.....	37	37
Total remaining on books, September 30, 1912.....	28	57	85	30	26	56	9	20	29	.....	114	114
Voluntary cases committed.....	1	2	3	5	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....	1	2	3	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Average number on parole during the year.....	2	2	4	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4

* Exclusive of transfers.

Statistics of the Insane

	BREEZHURST TERRACE			WALDENHURST			GREENMONT-ON-THE HUDSON			DR. MACDONALD'S HOUSE		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	8	15	23	3	4	7	1	1	2	8	9	17
Admitted during the year:												
By commitment:												
First admissions.....	4	3	7	5	1	6				5	1	6
Readmissions.....										1	1	2
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	1	2	3							1	1	2
Total admitted during the year.....	5	5	10	5	1	6				7	3	10
Total under treatment during the year.....	13	20	33	8	5	13	1	1	2	15	12	27
Daily average population.....	7	15	22	4	2	6				10	9	19
Rated capacity of the institution.....			35			20						34
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....		1	1							1	1	2
As much improved*.....										1		1
As improved*.....				2	3	5						
As unimproved*.....												
As not insane:												
Inebriates.....												
Drug habits.....												
Others not insane.....	2	2	4									
Died.....												
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	3	1	4	3	0	3				1	2	3
Total discharged during the year.....	5	4	9	5	3	8				3	4	7
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....	8	16	24	3	2	5	1	1	2	12	8	20
Voluntary cases committed.....												
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....										1	1	2
Average number on parole during the year.....		1	1							1	1	2

* Exclusive of transfers.

Statistics of the Insane

	THE PINES			VERNON HOUSE			INTERPINES			GLENMARY		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	2	6	8	2	3	5	1	10	11	3	11	14
Admitted during the year:												
By commitment:												
First admissions.....				1	1	1	1	5	5		2	2
Readmissions.....							1	1	1		1	1
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....											1	1
Total admitted during the year.....				1	1	1	1	5	6		4	4
Total under treatment during the year.....	2	6	8	2	4	6	2	15	17	3	15	18
Daily average population.....	4	4	8	3	3	4	2	12	14	3	10	13
Based capacity of the institution.....			12			16			56			50
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....												
As much improved*.....								1	1		3	3
As improved*.....				1	1	1		1	1			
As unimproved*.....												
As not insane:												
Idiocy.....												
Drug habits.....												
Others not insane.....												
Died.....												
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....		1	1	1	1	2		2	2		3	3
Total discharged during the year.....		1	1	1	2	3		4	4		8	8
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912..	2	5	7	1	2	3	2	11	13	3	7	10
Voluntary cases committed.....												
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912..				1	1	1		1	1			
Average number on parole during the year.....		1	1									

* Exclusive of transfers.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 3 — General statistics of the licensed private institutions for the insane (committed cases only) — (Continued)

	RIVER CREST			DR. COMBES' SANITARIUM			DR. KELLOGG'S HOUSE			KNICKERBOCKER HALL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	58	55	113	14	22	36	2	2	23	23	23	23
Admitted during the year:												
By commitment:												
First admissions.....	34	34	68	15	10	25				4	12	16
Readmissions.....	1	5	6	5	4	9				2	2	4
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....	14	15	29	4	11	15	1	1	5	1	5	6
Total admitted during the year.....	49	54	103	24	25	49	1	1	7	7	19	26
Total under treatment during the year.....	107	109	216	38	47	85	3	3	7	7	42	49
Daily average population.....	56	53	109	16	23	39	2	2	21	2	21	23
Rated capacity of the institution.....			132			46		7				31
Discharged during the year:												
As recovered.....	5	6	11	4	9	13					3	3
As much improved*.....	6	16	22	2	2	4					3	3
As improved*.....	17	16	33	3	4	7				2	6	8
As unimproved*.....	6	10	16	1		1					4	4
As not insane:												
Inebriates.....												
Drug habits.....												
Others not insane.....	11	2	13	3	5	8						
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	11	6	17	5	4	9				1	4	5
Total discharged during the year.....	56	56	112	18	24	42				3	20	23
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....	51	53	104	20	23	43	3	3	4	4	22	26
Voluntary cases committed												
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....	9	6	15	4	1	5				1	4	5
Average number on parole during the year.....	6	5	11	1	1	2				1	1	2

* Exclusive of transfers.

Table 3 — General statistics of the licensed private institutions for the insane (committed cases only) — (Concluded)

	DR. BOND'S HOUSE			RIVERVIEW SANITARIUM			WEST HILL		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Remaining October 1, 1911.....	1	2	3		2	2	6	7	13
Admitted during the year:									
By commitment:									
First admissions.....		2	2				14	6	20
Readmissions.....		1	1				1	1	2
By transfer from other institutions for the insane.....							2		2
Total admitted during the year.....		3	3				17	7	24
Total under treatment during the year.....	1	5	6		2	2	23	14	37
Daily average population.....	1	2	3		2	2	8	7	15
Rated capacity of the institution.....			8			8			23
Discharged during the year:									
As recovered.....		2	2		1	1	1		1
As much improved*.....			1				2	1	3
As improved*.....	1		1				4	1	5
As unimproved*.....		1	1					1	1
As not insane:									
Inebriates.....									
Drug habitues.....									
Others not insane.....									
Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....							3	2	5
Total discharged during the year.....	1	3	4		1	1	13	5	18
Total remaining on books September 30, 1912.....		2	2		1	1	10	9	19
Voluntary cases committed.....		1	1						
Number at home on parole September 30, 1912.....					1	1	3	1	4
Average number on parole during the year.....					1	1	2	1	3

* Exclusive of transfers.

TABLE 4 — Number of patients in institutions for the insane in New York State, annual increase and ratio of patients to population 1889-1912

Year*	NUMBER OF PATIENTS										INCREASE OVER PRECEDING YEAR			NUMBER OF PATIENTS TO EACH 100,000 POPULATION			Percentage increase over preceding year of ratio of insanity to population				
	STATE HOSPITALS†					PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		CRIMINAL INSANE			TOTAL										
	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	
1889	6,687	7,718	14,405	326	523	849	203	16	219	7,216	8,257	15,473	283	240	523	239.3	270.9	245.2	1.61		
1890	6,981	7,991	14,972	330	488	818	218	18	236	7,509	8,497	16,006	349	297	646	241.7	273.5	260.3	2.34		
1891	7,297	8,276	15,563	349	501	850	222	17	239	7,868	8,794	16,662	388	361	749	254.6	285.0	269.8	2.72		
1892	7,562	8,609	16,171	358	524	882	226	20	248	8,246	9,165	17,411	388	361	749	254.6	285.0	269.8	3.67		
1893	7,984	9,030	16,914	364	542	906	231	30	241	8,749	9,602	18,351	447	381	828	270.6	293.8	282.3	2.30		
1894	8,424	9,392	17,816	332	487	819	240	37	253	9,172	10,088	19,260	423	314	737	279.0	298.4	288.8	4.16		
1895	8,894	9,961	18,855	351	496	847	217	37	254	9,722	10,494	20,216	516	378	894	290.9	316.0	303.5	1.60		
1896	9,164	10,314	19,478	336	497	833	221	38	269	10,020	10,849	20,869	298	365	663	295.0	316.0	305.6	1.60		
1897	9,571	10,640	20,211	326	514	840	257	45	283	10,584	11,532	22,116	370	330	703	309.6	325.4	317.6	1.66		
1898	9,893	10,939	20,832	350	523	873	243	48	296	10,884	11,854	22,738	315	322	637	313.7	329.4	321.6	1.26		
1899	10,131	11,253	21,384	352	548	900	268	54	322	11,169	12,266	23,435	324	481	755	317.9	336.2	327.1	1.71		
1900	10,721	11,596	22,317	373	565	938	276	57	333	11,804	12,510	24,314	311	411	722	319.5	336.0	327.8	0.06		
1901	10,455	11,699	22,154	373	564	937	270	72	342	12,079	12,911	24,990	275	401	676	320.1	338.5	329.3	0.61		
1902	10,968	12,283	23,251	372	578	950	270	75	345	12,542	13,392	25,934	463	481	944	326.5	343.8	335.2	1.64		
1903	11,445	12,742	24,187	372	578	950	270	75	345	12,542	13,392	25,934	463	481	944	326.5	343.8	335.2	1.49		
1904	11,789	13,230	25,019	380	618	998	271	83	354	12,930	13,981	26,911	388	539	927	328.8	340.9	335.9	1.00		
1905	12,331	13,624	25,955	367	618	985	285	84	369	13,176	14,231	27,406	245	300	545	328.4	340.9	335.9	0.64		
1906	12,680	14,026	26,706	363	622	985	285	84	369	13,450	14,564	28,014	273	323	596	328.7	341.9	335.3	0.20		
1907	13,313	14,522	27,835	343	694	1,037	267	104	371	13,927	14,766	28,693	279	412	691	329.3	345.1	342.2	0.20		
1908	13,724	15,036	28,760	373	663	1,036	262	121	384	14,055	15,109	29,164	267	418	685	329.3	345.1	342.2	0.97		
1909	14,333	15,639	29,972	378	672	1,050	270	121	399	14,505	15,883	30,388	267	418	685	329.3	345.1	342.2	1.83		
1910	14,540	16,183	30,723	377	684	1,061	261	135	396	14,807	16,004	30,811	261	400	661	329.3	345.1	342.2	-0.81		
1911	14,540	16,482	31,022	377	684	1,061	261	135	396	14,807	16,004	30,811	261	400	661	329.3	345.1	342.2	-0.34		
1912	14,744	16,860	31,604	396	673	1,076	269	143	396	15,271	17,701	32,972	261	400	661	329.3	345.1	342.2			

* October 1 of each year.

† Inclusive of patients in county almshouses prior to 1894 and in county asylums prior to 1896.

‡ Revised from former reports on basis of 1910 census which showed a larger percentage increase in the population of the State than had been estimated.

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 5 — Number of admissions to institutions for the insane in New York State, exclusive of transfers, and rate per million of the general population, 1897-1912

YEAR*	STATE HOSPITALS			PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS			CRIMINAL INSANE			TOTAL			PER 1,000,000 POPULATION		
	Males	Fe-males	TOTAL	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	NUMBER			Males	Fe-males	Total
										Males	Fe-males	Total			
1897.....	2,273	2,097	4,370	1,227	1,271	2,498	133	7	140	2,633	2,375	5,008	763	631	722
1898.....	2,267	2,206	4,473	1,207	1,251	2,458	119	10	129	2,593	2,467	5,060	740	696	718
1899.....	2,226	2,192	4,418	1,236	1,257	2,493	125	9	134	2,587	2,458	5,045	727	683	705
1900.....	2,224	2,284	4,508	1,240	1,275	2,515	115	116	231	2,616	2,575	5,191	724	705	714
1901.....	2,308	2,253	4,561	1,243	1,228	2,476	122	5	127	2,628	2,486	5,114	711	666	688
1902.....	2,279	2,287	4,566	1,214	1,237	2,451	107	11	118	2,600	2,535	5,135	689	665	677
1903.....	2,609	2,501	5,110	1,245	1,237	2,482	84	8	92	2,938	2,746	5,684	763	705	734
1904.....	2,600	2,772	5,372	1,219	1,276	2,495	111	16	127	2,930	2,904	5,834	745	771	758
1905.....	2,680	2,656	5,346	1,228	1,263	2,491	116	11	127	3,034	2,930	5,964	756	722	739
1906.....	2,914	2,847	5,761	1,228	1,226	2,454	115	26	141	3,257	3,099	6,356	790	746	768
1907.....	3,203	2,902	6,105	1,227	1,251	2,478	127	20	147	3,567	3,173	6,730	842	744	793
1908.....	3,460	3,223	6,683	1,214	1,288	2,502	145	127	272	3,819	3,538	7,357	880	809	845
1909.....	3,455	3,170	6,625	1,196	1,236	2,432	136	27	163	3,787	3,433	7,220	861	765	808
1910.....	3,708	3,358	7,066	1,197	1,242	2,439	119	18	137	4,024	3,618	7,642	886	790	838
1911.....	3,771	3,489	7,260	1,188	1,264	2,452	155	10	165	4,114	3,753	7,867	883	796	839
1912.....	3,796	3,540	7,336	1,202	1,257	2,459	189	21	210	4,187	3,818	8,005	878	792	835

* Year ending September 30. † Inclusive of transfers. ‡ Matetan only. § Approximate.

¶ Revised from former reports on basis of 1910 census which showed a larger percentage increase in the population of the State than had been estimated.

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 6 — Recovery rates and death rates in the State hospitals for the insane, 1897-1912

Year*	RECOVERIES				DEATHS			
	NUMBERS			RATE PER 100 ADMIS- SIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS	NUMBERS		RATE PER 1,000 UNDER TREATMENT	
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females		
1897.....	503	445	951	23.1	797	795	1,592	66.0
1898.....	499	519	1,018	23.0	930	837	1,757	63.2
1899.....	521	488	1,009	23.4	973	890	1,863	68.2
1900.....	522	507	1,029	23.5	980	841	1,821	68.0
1901.....	549	660	1,209	23.8	1,010	858	1,868	69.4
1902.....	510	615	1,125	23.4	1,018	790	1,808	69.2
1903.....	607	656	1,263	23.3	994	840	1,834	69.7
1904.....	570	733	1,303	21.9	1,064	923	1,987	63.4
1905.....	705	737	1,442	26.2	1,055	937	2,017	66.3
1906.....	765	703	1,468	26.3	1,114	957	2,071	65.0
1907.....	797	760	1,557	24.9	1,209	1,049	2,258	67.8
1908.....	813	809	1,622	23.5	1,189	1,144	2,333	67.4
1909.....	788	773	1,561	23.2	1,331	1,053	2,374	69.4
1910.....	815	837	1,598	22.0	1,367	1,169	2,536	66.5
1911.....	837	861	1,696	22.2	1,511	1,375	2,886	68.3
1912.....	780	830	1,610	20.5	1,485	1,205	2,690	75.2
								68.6

* Year ending September 30.

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 7 — First admissions and readmissions to the State hospitals for the insane, year ending September 30, 1912

STATE HOSPITALS	TOTAL ADMISSIONS			FIRST ADMISSIONS			READMISSIONS		
	NUMBER			PER CENT OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS			NUMBER		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Utica.....	196	170	366	142	124	266	44	46	90
Willard.....	198	116	314	98	183	281	28	30	58
Windsor River.....	332	263	595	242	189	431	90	66	156
Middletown.....	123	103	226	122	71	193	31	34	65
Buffalo.....	167	153	320	163	124	287	34	31	65
Binghamton.....	137	109	246	107	69	176	36	40	76
St. Lawrence.....	238	189	427	178	124	302	38	35	73
Rochester.....	178	203	381	137	144	281	41	50	91
Lowanda.....	123	73	196	98	52	150	25	21	46
Orangetown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings Park.....	360	421	781	285	310	595	65	111	176
Long Island.....	263	510	773	223	221	444	40	26	66
Manhattan.....	771	902	1,673	620	723	1,343	151	179	330
Central Islip.....	774	616	1,390	625	486	1,111	149	130	279
Total.....	3,796	3,540	7,336	3,010	2,732	5,742	786	808	1,594
							20.7	22.8	21.7

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 8—Nativity of first admissions and of parents of first admissions, year ending September 30, 1912

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Both	Father	Mother	Both	Father	Mother
New York State.....	1,131	1,024	2,155	399	458	504	317	332	413
Other states of United States..	493	360	853	308	377	382	246	304	307
Total native.....	1,624	1,384	3,008	707	835	886	563	636	720
Australia.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria.....	109	117	226	112	117	115	121	122	124
Belgium.....	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1
Bohemia.....	10	13	23	11	11	13	16	16	17
Canada.....	54	46	100	41	59	61	34	49	64
China.....	5	5	10	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cuba.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark.....	10	5	15	11	12	11	5	8	5
England.....	72	79	151	76	109	99	75	117	93
Finland.....	7	20	27	7	7	7	18	18	19
France.....	13	7	20	15	22	25	8	19	17
Germany.....	229	183	412	370	421	399	308	347	331
Greece.....	15	15	30	15	15	15	15	15	15
Holland.....	4	3	7	7	10	8	5	6	5
Hungary.....	49	70	119	46	47	47	69	70	71
Ireland.....	273	351	624	546	602	604	553	615	606
Italy.....	158	106	264	165	170	166	124	128	124
Japan.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norway.....	19	10	29	17	17	18	9	10	9
Poland.....	27	31	58	30	32	30	31	35	31
Porto Rico.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roumania.....	17	14	31	15	15	17	12	14	13
Russia.....	193	175	368	214	223	214	193	200	201
Scotland.....	27	19	46	32	46	43	24	38	32
South America.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain.....	2	2	4	2	2	2	3	6	3
Sweden.....	23	28	51	24	25	24	30	34	31
Switzerland.....	7	12	19	8	11	11	12	12	12
Turkey.....	8	3	11	8	8	10	3	3	3
Wales.....	3	2	5	7	10	7	3	4	3
West Indies.....	15	22	37	13	14	15	17	17	20
All other countries.....	9	15	24	9	12	10	8	11	9
Total foreign born.....	1,363	1,336	2,699	1,810	2,027	1,971	1,694	1,906	1,849
Unascertained.....	23	12	35	132	148	153	126	140	163
Grand total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	2,649	3,010	3,010	2,883	2,732	2,732

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 9—Nativity of readmissions,* and of parents of readmissions, year ending September 30, 1912

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Both	Father	Mother	Both	Father	Mother
New York State.....	349	316	665	139	155	156	123	135	140
Other states in United States..	135	147	282	107	116	118	84	93	99
Total native born.....	484	463	947	246	271	274	207	231	239
Austria.....	14	36	50	15	16	15	38	39	38
Belgium.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bohemia.....	3	6	9	3	3	3	7	7	8
Canada.....	7	13	20	8	12	11	10	12	16
China.....	1		1	1	1	1			
Cuba.....					1				
Denmark.....		2	2				2	4	2
England.....	18	19	37	20	24	27	22	32	33
Finland.....	2		2	1	1	1			
France.....	1	3	4	3	4	5	3	7	10
Germany.....	42	39	81	72	84	75	93	110	102
Holland.....	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Hungary.....	9	8	17	9	11	9	9	9	9
Ireland.....	51	73	124	134	148	149	147	164	160
Italy.....	31	25	56	33	33	33	29	29	29
Japan.....	1		1	1	1	1			
Norway.....	7	2	9	5	7	5	2	2	2
Porto Rico.....		1	1				1	1	1
Roumania.....	7	3	10	7	8	7	4	4	4
Russia.....	52	64	116	72	73	73	70	72	70
Poland.....	8	2	10	5	6	6	4	4	4
Scotland.....	3	3	6	2	3	7	4	7	5
Sweden.....	4	9	13	5	6	9	13	14	13
Switzerland.....	3	1	4	3	4	3	1	3	3
Wales.....	3		3	3	4	3	1	2	1
West Indies.....	1	1	2			1		1	1
All other countries.....	2	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	2
Total foreign born.....	272	315	587	408	457	450	465	523	517
Unascertained.....	2	5	7	28	30	34	21	24	27
Grand total.....	756	783	1,541	682	758	758	693	783	783

* Does not include voluntary cases committed.

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 10 — Nativity of all admissions and of parents of all admissions, year ending September 30, 1912

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Both	Father	Mother	Both	Father	Mother
New York State.....	1,480	1,340	2,820	538	613	660	440	530	553
Other states of United States..	628	507	1,135	415	493	500	330	397	406
Total native born.....	2,108	1,847	3,955	953	1,106	1,160	770	917	959
Australia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria.....	123	153	276	127	133	130	159	161	162
Belgium.....	2	3	5	2	3	2	2	3	3
Bohemia.....	13	19	32	14	14	16	23	23	25
Canada.....	61	59	120	49	71	72	44	61	60
China.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cuba.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Denmark.....	10	7	17	11	12	11	7	12	7
England.....	90	98	188	96	133	126	97	149	126
Finland.....	9	20	29	8	8	8	18	18	19
France.....	14	10	24	18	26	30	11	26	37
Germany.....	271	222	493	442	505	464	401	457	433
Greece.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Holland.....	5	5	10	9	13	10	7	8	7
Hungary.....	58	78	136	55	58	56	78	79	80
Ireland.....	324	424	748	680	750	753	710	779	768
Italy.....	189	131	320	198	203	199	153	157	153
Japan.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway.....	26	12	38	22	24	23	11	12	11
Porto Rico.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
Roumania.....	24	17	41	22	23	24	16	18	17
Russia.....	245	239	484	286	296	287	263	272	271
Poland.....	35	33	68	35	38	36	25	39	35
Scotland.....	30	22	52	34	49	50	28	45	37
South America.....	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
Spain.....	27	37	64	29	31	33	43	48	44
Sweden.....	10	13	23	11	15	14	13	15	15
Switzerland.....	8	3	11	8	8	10	3	2	3
Turkey.....	6	2	8	10	14	10	4	6	4
Wales.....	16	23	39	13	14	16	17	18	21
West Indies.....	11	17	28	12	15	13	10	13	11
All other countries.....	11	17	28	12	15	13	10	13	11
Total foreign born.....	1,635	1,651	3,286	2,218	2,484	2,421	2,159	2,434	2,396
Unascertained.....	25	17	42	160	178	187	147	164	190
Grand total.....	3,768	3,515	7,283	3,331	3,768	3,768	3,076	3,515	3,515

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 11 — Citizenship of admissions, year ending September 30, 1912

Admissions	Total			Citizens by Birth			Citizens by Naturalization			Aliens			Citizenship Uncertained		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Numbers															
First admissions...	3,010	2,732	5,742	1,624	1,384	3,008	494	418	912	476	531	1,007	416	399	815
Readmissions....	758	783	1,541	484	463	947	108	140	248	89	82	171	77	86	175
Total.....	3,768	3,515	7,283	2,108	1,847	3,955	602	558	1,160	565	613	1,178	493	487	980
Per Cent															
First admissions..	100.0	100.0	100.0	53.95	50.7	52.4	16.41	15.3	15.9	15.82	19.4	17.5	13.83	14.6	14.2
Readmissions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.80	59.1	61.5	14.20	17.9	16.1	11.80	10.5	11.1	10.20	12.6	11.3
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.90	52.6	54.3	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.0	17.4	16.2	13.1	14.1	13.6

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 12 — Length of time in the United States before commitment of foreign born first admissions, classified according to nativity, year ending September 30, 1912

Length of Time	TOTAL			AUSTRIA			CANADA			ENGLAND AND WALES			FRANCE			GERMANY			HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month.....	9	6	15	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1-2 months.....	13	11	24	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2-5 months.....	19	17	36	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-11 months.....	26	29	55	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 year.....	46	46	92	3	9	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 years.....	52	58	110	10	14	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 years.....	32	28	60	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 years.....	36	35	71	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 years.....	46	57	103	5	8	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 years.....	169	178	347	21	22	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-15 years.....	186	145	331	15	22	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16-19 years.....	110	148	258	6	13	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and over.....	620	531	1,151	23	8	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained.....	59	47	106	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,303	1,336	2,639	109	117	226	54	46	100	75	81	156	13	7	20	229	183	412	59	83	142

Statistics of the Insane

Table 12 — Length of time in the United States before commitment of foreign born first admissions, classified according to nativity year ending September 30, 1913 — (Concluded)

LENGTH OF TIME	IRELAND			ITALY			RUSSIA AND POLAND			SCANDINAVIA			SCOTLAND			ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 month.....	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	4	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
1-2 months.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	1	4	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	1	4
3-5 months.....	3	3	6	8	2	10	2	4	6	6	1	7	2	2	4	6	6	12
6-11 months.....	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8
1 year.....	4	4	8	10	8	18	13	8	21	3	2	5	3	3	6	9	10	19
2 years.....	3	4	7	7	6	13	16	12	28	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	4	7
3 years.....	2	2	4	6	6	12	10	10	20	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	4	8
4 years.....	2	2	4	4	2	6	14	8	22	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	4	8
5 years.....	6	5	11	6	6	12	10	19	29	2	1	3	3	3	6	6	8	13
6-9 years.....	13	23	36	31	20	51	45	48	93	5	10	15	3	18	21	17	30	47
10-14 years.....	23	24	47	17	20	37	23	32	55	5	2	7	7	11	18	11	20	31
15-19 years.....	14	32	46	22	10	32	19	22	41	6	9	15	4	14	18	6	11	17
20 years and over.....	190	230	420	35	21	56	51	31	82	26	12	38	16	12	28	23	10	33
Unascertained.....	13	19	32	7	3	10	10	3	13	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	3	11
Total.....	273	351	624	158	106	264	220	206	426	52	43	96	27	19	46	94	94	188

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 13 — Ages of first admissions, classified according to nativity, year ending September 30, 1912

Age Group	TOTAL			NATIVE BORN			TOTAL FOREIGN BORN			AUSTRALIA			CANADA			ENGLAND AND WALES			FRANCE			GERMANY		
	Total			Total			Total			Total			Total			Total			Total			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15 years.....	6	4	10	5	3	8	1	74	2	8	25	33	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	3
16-19 years.....	149	106	318	89	94	183	57	174	131	12	26	37	1	1	2	1	6	12	1	1	1	10	8	18
20-24 years.....	307	314	621	171	140	311	134	174	308	22	22	44	1	1	2	1	6	12	1	1	1	17	15	32
25-29 years.....	344	310	654	186	166	352	154	141	295	22	22	44	5	4	9	8	9	17	1	1	1	20	17	37
30-34 years.....	337	310	647	183	168	351	153	151	304	18	18	36	5	6	11	7	8	15	3	3	6	20	19	39
35-39 years.....	346	317	663	190	167	357	155	149	304	18	18	36	6	8	14	9	4	13	3	3	6	22	19	41
40-44 years.....	339	303	642	169	133	302	165	129	294	15	8	23	7	4	11	11	7	18	4	2	6	24	23	47
45-49 years.....	262	212	474	145	111	256	117	101	218	8	4	12	8	6	14	7	16	23	1	1	2	24	23	47
50-54 years.....	242	178	420	138	101	239	104	77	181	4	1	5	6	5	11	7	13	26	1	1	2	22	16	37
55-59 years.....	156	143	299	79	83	161	76	61	137	1	1	2	3	4	7	6	13	22	1	1	2	22	16	37
60-64 years.....	162	135	297	81	62	143	78	72	150	2	2	4	3	1	4	6	11	22	1	1	2	20	14	34
65-69 years.....	116	113	229	54	45	99	62	66	128	1	1	2	3	6	8	1	6	13	1	1	2	19	10	29
70-74 years.....	101	100	201	61	44	105	40	55	95	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	9	13	1	1	2	12	10	22
75-79 years.....	70	92	162	41	44	85	29	48	77	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	6	9	1	1	2	6	9	15
80 and over.....	60	60	120	32	29	61	27	31	58	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	10	6	16
Total ascertained.....	2,987	2,720	5,707	1,614	1,379	2,993	1,352	1,339	2,692	109	116	225	54	46	100	74	81	155	13	7	20	238	188	411
Unascertained.....	23	12	35	10	5	15	11	6	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Grand total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	1,624	1,384	3,008	1,363	1,345	2,709	109	117	226	54	46	100	75	81	156	13	7	20	239	189	412

Table 13 — Ages of first admissions, classified according to nativity, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Concluded)

Age Group	HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA			IRELAND			ITALY			RUSSIA AND POLAND			SCANDINAVIA			SCOTLAND			ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES			NATIVITY UNASCERTAINED			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Under 15 years.....	2	7	9	3	4	7	11	7	18	1	22	44	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	6	13	3	1	4	
15-19 years.....	11	16	27	13	22	35	17	16	33	22	49	92	4	6	10	1	1	2	16	25	41	3	2	5	
20-24 years.....	6	11	17	15	18	33	21	15	36	38	76	73	7	6	13	3	3	6	32	14	46	4	3	7	
25-29 years.....	8	18	26	22	25	47	18	17	35	33	66	61	5	7	12	2	1	3	15	12	27	1	1	2	
30-34 years.....	10	15	25	26	45	71	26	15	41	24	44	38	8	2	5	4	1	5	11	10	26	1	1	2	
35-39 years.....	8	6	14	30	32	62	18	6	24	21	23	44	13	2	5	4	1	8	13	13	24	1	1	2	
40-44 years.....	7	2	9	27	24	51	11	5	16	7	19	15	4	6	10	1	1	2	3	2	9	2	2	4	
45-49 years.....	3	3	6	27	27	54	11	5	16	9	6	15	7	6	13	2	2	4	5	2	7	7	1	1	
50-54 years.....	1	1	2	17	19	36	7	4	11	7	2	9	4	1	5	2	1	3	4	5	6	3	1	4	
55-59 years.....	1	1	2	25	32	57	10	3	13	2	11	13	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	6	2	1	4	4	
60-64 years.....	1	3	4	31	34	65	1	5	6	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	6	2	2	1	4	
65-69 years.....	1	1	2	10	28	38	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	
70-74 years.....	1	1	2	14	23	37	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	
75-79 years.....	1	1	2	11	17	28	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	
80 and over.....	1	1	2	11	17	28	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	
Total ascertained.....	58	83	141	271	350	621	156	105	261	217	203	420	51	43	94	27	19	46	94	188	21	11	32	94	188
Unascertained.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Grand total.....	59	84	143	272	351	623	158	107	265	219	205	424	53	45	98	29	21	50	96	190	23	13	36	96	190

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 14.—Degree of literacy of first admissions to State hospitals for the insane, classified according to nativity, year ending September 30, 1912

Country of Birth	TOTAL		NONE		READS AND WRITES		COMMON SCHOOL		HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGIATE		LITERACY UN- ASCERTAINED	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
United States.....	1,624	1,384	3,008	67	60	127	184	173	357	1,160	1,004	2,164	32	33
All foreign countries.....	1,363	1,336	2,699	124	235	359	319	371	690	751	621	1,372	99	84
Austria.....	109	117	226	12	29	41	34	39	73	50	43	93	8	6
Canada.....	54	46	100	5	5	10	7	11	17	35	28	63	5	1
England and Wales.....	75	81	156	3	1	4	9	20	27	59	53	112	2	4
France.....	13	7	20	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Germany.....	239	183	422	10	8	18	30	35	65	153	120	273	10	8
Hungary and Bohemia.....	249	183	432	8	10	18	19	24	43	36	33	69	10	6
Ireland.....	278	251	529	25	58	83	89	64	153	149	108	257	18	13
Italy.....	158	101	259	22	45	67	23	29	52	77	49	126	18	9
Russia and Poland.....	299	206	505	32	46	78	69	86	155	101	41	142	16	10
Scandinavia.....	52	43	95	1	1	2	3	3	6	13	33	46	2	1
Switzerland.....	27	19	46	1	2	3	4	7	11	10	7	17	1	1
All other foreign countries.....	94	94	188	5	15	20	20	27	47	51	40	91	15	10
Unascertained.....	23	12	35	2	2	4	2	2	4	9	4	13	9	4
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	193	297	490	505	548	1,051	1,920	1,629	3,549	140	121

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 15 — Psychoses of first admissions to each of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912

Note: The totals of the types given do not equal the principal psychoses as in many cases the types were not designated on the statistical cards.

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			UTICA			WILLARD			HUDSON RIVER			MIDDLETOWN			BUFFALO			BINGHAMTON		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	4	5	9							1		1					1				
2. Traumatic, total.....	19	1	20				1		1				1		1	2					
(a) Post-traumatic delirium.....	6		6													1					
(b) Post-traumatic constitution.....	7		7										1		1						
(c) Traumatic defect conditions.....	4	1	5				1		1												
3. Senile, total.....	285	311	596	21	23	44	23	16	39	27	28	55	11	8	19	16	17	33	19	16	35
(a) Simple deterioration.....	130	167	297	18	23	41	12	6	18	3	2	5	2	3	5	13	14	27	6	12	18
(b) Presbyophrenic type.....	6	5	11				2		2												
(c) Delirious and confused states.....	32	25	57				1	1	2	18	14	32		1	1	1	1	1	1		7
(d) Depressed and agitated states.....	9	16	25				2	5	7	2	3	5		1	1	1	1	2	7		1
(e) Paranoid states.....	31	33	64				5	4	9	4	7	11		1	1	2	1	3	6	3	9
4. Dementia paralytica, total.....	551	168	719	17	2	19	8	4	12	36	8	44	9	2	11	33	7	40	10	4	14
(a) Cerebral form.....	335	115	450				4	2	6	30	7	37				22	5	27	4	2	6
(b) Tabetic form.....	107	20	127	1		1	3		3	5	1	6				11	2	13	3		3
5. With other brain or nervous diseases, total.....	159	135	294	7	4	11	6	5	11	11	15	26	6	4	10	10	11	21	8	1	9
(a) Cerebral syphilis.....	31	14	45				1		1	1	3	4	1		1	1	2	3	2		2
(b) Cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	89	77	166	1	1	2	3	1	4	8	10	18	3	2	5	6	5	11	2		2
(c) Cerebral embolus or hemorrhage.....	15	23	38	2		2	1	4	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	1		1
(d) Tubercular meningitis.....	2	2	4																		
(e) Central neuritis.....	2	2	4	1		1									1	1	1	1	1		1
(f) Multiple sclerosis.....	2	1	3							1	1	1									
(g) Tabes dorsalis.....	3	2	5				1		1							1		1	1		1
(h) Acute chorea.....	2	3	5																		
(i) Other specified disorders.....	4	4	8	1		1				1		1				1		1	2		2

Table 15 — Psychoses of first admissions to each of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)
 Note: The totals of the types given do not equal the principal psychoses as in many cases the types were not designated on the statistical cards.

Psychoses	Total			Utica			Wellard			Hudson River			Middletown			Buffalo			Binghamton		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
6. Alcoholic, total	435	132	567	33	4	37	19	4	23	37	5	42	14	2	16	32	3	35	6	1	7
(a) Pathological intoxication.....	7		7																		
(b) Alcoholic deterioration.....	30	13	43							6	2	8	1	1	2	1		1	3		3
(c) Delirium tremens.....	18	1	19	4		4	1		1	1	2	3						2			2
(d) Korsakow's disease.....	63	46	109	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5						3	1		1
(e) Acute hallucinosis.....	166	34	199	2		2	15	2	17	17	2	19	9	1	10	20	3	23	1		1
(f) Chronic hallucinatory type.....	10	2	12																		
(g) Chronic hallucinatory type.....	55	19	74	2		2	2		2	2	2	4	3		3	5		5	1		1
(h) Paranoid states, total.....	23	3	26							2	3	5	1		1						
(1) Acute delusional type.....	11	6	17																		
(2) Chronic delusional type.....	3	4	7																		
(3) Delusion of jealousy.....	14		14	1		1															
(h) Other specified types.....																					
7. Drug and other toxic, total.....	9	14	23	1	3	4	1	1	2				1	1	2			2			
(a) Morphinism, cocaineism, etc.....	7	12	19	1	3	4	1	1	2				1	1	2			2			
(b) Gas poisoning.....	2	2	4																		
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic, total.....	33	92	125	1	7	8		1	1				3	1	4	1	4	5	3	2	5
(a) Infective or exhaustive reactions:																					
(1) Febrile delirium.....	1	1	2																		
(2) Infective delirium.....	6	18	23																1	1	2
(3) Exhaustion delirium.....	2	5	7		1	1							1		1				1		1
(4) Delirium with heart disease.....	8	9	17										2		2						
(b) Auto-toxic disorders:																					
(1) Thyreogenous.....	2	2	4																		
(2) Uremic and diabetic disorders.....	4	18	22		5	5	1	1	1							1	1	2			
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	10	13	23																		
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	5	9	14		2	2				1		1				1	2	3			
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	6	12	18	1	2	3												2			
12. Involutional melancholia.....	33	86	119	3	11	14	3	11	14	3	6	9	1	7	8	3	7	10	3	7	10

Statistics of the Insane

13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	79	106	185	4	4	8	.....	2	2	2	1	3	7	5	12	.....	2	2	4
14. Dementia praecox, total.....	478	446	919	20	17	37	9	9	18	48	47	95	7	9	16	30	15	45	6	
(a) Paranoid form.....	200	241	441	2	4	6	5	1	6	27	31	58	1	3	4	18	5	23	4	
(b) Katatonic form.....	36	29	65	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	6	7	13	.....	2	1	2	1	3	1
(c) Hebephrenic form.....	90	77	167	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	14	7	21	.....	6	9	15	1	2	3
(d) Simple form.....	52	23	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	1	4	1	1
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	53	157	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	3	5	2
16. Paranoid conditions.....	73	117	190	4	9	13	6	4	10	4	.....	4	4	7	11	4	8	12	9
17. Manic-depressive, total.....	293	395	658	6	13	19	8	8	16	28	54	82	4	4	8	10	16	26	13	
(a) Manic attack.....	156	168	324	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	9	26	35	.....	1	1	7	9	16	10
(b) Depressive attack.....	80	88	168	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	9	9	18	.....	1	1	2	3	5	1
(c) Circular attack.....	12	24	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(d) Mixed condition.....	29	41	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	9	19	26	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	2
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	59	137	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	7	4	11	3	3	3
19. Epileptic, total.....	100	79	179	4	9	13	1	3	4	11	3	14	4	4	3	7	4	5	9	
(a) Deterioration.....	27	22	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4	2	6	3	5	8	2
(b) Attacks of: (1) Dazed state..... (2) Anxious delirium..... (3) Excitement.....	12 5 1 20	17 17 1 24	44 44 1 44	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
20. Psychoneuroses, total.....	25	49	74	1	3	4	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	1	8	9	2	7	9
(a) Hysterical type.....	4	22	26	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	2	2	1
(b) Psychasthenic type.....	4	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1
(c) Neurasthenic type.....	14	13	27	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	1	3	4
21. Other constitutional infirmities, total.....	98	88	186	11	3	14	4	4	8	3	6	9	2	1	3	6	3	9	3	
(a) Constitutional psychopathic state.....	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
(b) Constitutional inferiority with mental defects.....	57	35	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	2	7	2
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	37	33	70	4	1	5	3	6	9	7	2	9	4	.....	4	2	2	4	1
23. Unclassified.....	121	141	262	4	5	9	2	1	3	13	15	23	1	2	3	4	6	10	6	
24. Not insane.....	50	36	86	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	10	7	17	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	8
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	142	124	266	98	85	183	242	199	441	92	71	163	163	124	287	107	
																			69	
																			176	

Statistics of the Insane

	28	6	34	20	3	23	12	3	15	27	5	32	37	20	57	71	48	119	90	28	127
6. Alcoholic, total.....	5	1	6	5	3	8	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	7
(a) Pathologic intoxication.....	5	1	6	5	3	8	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	7
(b) Alcoholic deterioration.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Delirium tremens.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Korsakow's disease.....	6	1	10	10	10	10	6	2	8	14	14	14	1	1	9	28	39	57	10	6	35
(e) Acute hallucinosis.....	6	1	10	10	10	10	6	2	8	14	14	14	1	1	9	28	39	57	10	6	35
(f) Chronic hallucinatory type.....	5	1	6	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	11	1	2	3	6	2	1	3	1	4
(g) Chronic delusional type.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(h) Paranoid states, total.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(1) Acute delusional type.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Chronic delusional type.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) Delusion of jealousy.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Other specified types.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Drug and other toxic, total.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(a) Morphinism, cocaineism, etc.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Gas poisoning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic, total.....	2	10	12	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	24	33	11	24	35	3	11
(a) Infective or exhaustive reactions:																					
(1) Febrile delirium.....	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	7	10	1	1
(2) Infective delirium.....	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	7	10	1	1
(3) Delusional delirium.....	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	4	10	1	1
(4) Delirium with heart disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Autotoxic disorders:																					
(1) Thyreogenosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(2) Uremic and diabetic disorders.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	4	12	3	3	3
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	5
12. Involutional melancholia.....	2	6	8	4	13	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	3	10	13	1	1	1	4	11
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	5	1	6	7	2	9	4	2	6	3	1	4	6	9	15	31	57	88	8	20	28
14. Dementia praecox, total.....	12	9	21	33	21	54	21	6	27	76	74	150	34	23	57	70	101	171	107	112	219
(a) Paranoid form.....	2	3	5	2	10	12	11	1	12	54	58	112	2	2	2	43	65	108	31	57	88
(b) Katatonic form.....	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	13	9	8	17
(c) Hebeparaic form.....	2	1	3	1	3	3	5	5	10	3	2	3	3	1	1	10	13	23	48	35	83
(d) Simple form.....	4	4	4	4	8	8	3	3	3	13	14	27	1	1	1	8	1	9	18	3	21
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	24	85	109	5	2	7	38	45	7	18	25	25
16. Paranic conditions.....	6	3	9	2	13	15	4	6	10	2	9	11	2	7	9	13	32	45	13	12	25

Statistics of the Insane

Table 15 — Psychoses of first admissions to each of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1913 — (Concluded)

Note: The totals of the types given do not equal the principal psychoses as in many cases the types were not designated on the statistical cards.

Psychoses	ST. LAW- RENCE			ROCHESTER			GOWANDA			KINGS PARK			LONG ISLAND			MANHATTAN			CENTRAL ISLEIP		
	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Females			Females			Females			Females			Females			Females			Females		
17. Manic-depressive, total.....	11	22	33	5	4	9	6	3	9	9	13	22	14	25	39	72	121	193	107	75	183
(a) Manic attack.....	5	11	16	3	2	5	5	2	7	7	4	11	10	21	31	44	75	119	59	47	106
(b) Depressive attack.....	4	7	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	6	6	5	11	13	26	47	41	19	60
(c) Circular attack.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3	2	5
(d) Mixed condition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	4	10
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	2	4	6	3	5	8	2	2	4	11	37	48	.....	6	6	20	47	67	13	23	36
19. Epileptic, total.....	5	8	13	5	2	7	1	.....	1	10	8	18	4	3	7	22	23	45	25	8	33
(a) Deterioration.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	.....	1	1	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....
(b) Attacks of:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(1) Dazed state.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3
(2) Anxious delirium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Psychoneuroses, total.....	2	5	7	1	4	5	.....	4	4	6	9	15	3	1	4	4	1	5	3	2	6
(a) Hysterical type.....	1	3	4	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Psychasthenic type.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Neurasthenic type.....	1	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	5	3	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Other constitutional infirmities, total.....	9	1	10	3	5	8	6	5	11	9	10	19	1	3	4	14	33	46	27	14	41
(a) Constitutional psychopathic state.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
(b) Constitutional inferiority with mental defects.....	8	1	9	2	2	4	6	5	11	8	7	15	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	23	10	33
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	1	3	4	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	7	2	9
23. Unclassified.....	13	8	21	5	5	10	6	1	7	7	18	25	14	13	27	32	36	68	14	26	40
24. Not insane.....	10	6	16	1	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	1	1	4	4	8	5	8	13	1	3	4
Total.....	178	124	302	137	144	281	98	52	150	285	310	595	223	221	444	620	723	1,343	625	436	1,111

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 16 — Psychooses of readmissions to each of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL			UTICA		WILLARD		HUDSON RIVER		MIDDLETOWN		BUFFALO		BINGHAMTON	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	3	8	11							1	1	2			1
2. Traumatic.....	15	15	30	1	1	2		3	3	1	1	2			2
3. Senile.....	55	21	76	5	5	10		4	4	8	1	1		1	1
4. Dementia paralytica.....	13	8	21				1	1	2	1	1	2			2
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	95	22	117	6	1	7	3	17	2	6	1	7	2	2	4
6. Alcoholic.....	9	7	16	3	3	6	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
7. Drug and other toxic.....	1	7	8							1					1
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	1	7	8							1					1
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	1	1	2												2
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	1	1	2	1	1	2		3	4						4
11. Depressive hallucinoses.....	10	21	31	2	2	4		4	7					7	7
12. Involutional melancholia.....	14	12	26					8	13	2	4	6		2	2
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	154	153	307	5	10	15	2	4	8	5	3	8	8	1	4
14. Dementia praecox.....	13	23	36										3	1	4
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	21	36	57	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	4	7	2	1	3
16. Paranoic conditions.....	222	509	731	14	19	33	13	15	20	9	12	21	12	10	22
17. Manic-depressive.....	30	79	109	2	2	4	2	5	1	1	2	3	2	3	5
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	14	19	33	1	1	2		1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
19. Epileptic.....	10	12	22				1	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	2
20. Psychoneuroses.....	31	22	53	4	4	8	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	2	3
21. Other constitutional inter-ortoses.....	7	12	19					1	1	2	3	5	1	1	2
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	25	14	39	1	1	2		6	7	1	1	2	1	1	2
23. Unclassified.....	14	12	26					1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3
24. Not insane.....	798	783	1,581	44	46	90	28	68	53	31	33	64	34	30	69
Total.....	798	783	1,581	44	46	90	28	68	53	31	33	64	34	30	69

Table 16 — Psychoses of readmissions to each of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1913 — (Concluded)

Psychoses	ST. LAWRENCE						ROCHESTER			GOWANDA			KINGS PARK			LONG ISLAND			MANHATTAN			CENTRAL ISLAND		
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total			Males			Females		
	Total			Total																				
1. With brain tumor	1			1																				
2. Traumatic	3	6	1	4																				
3. Senile	3	1		4																				
4. Dementia paralytica	2	1		3																				
5. With other brain or nervous diseases	9	1	10	3	6	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	7	2
6. Alcoholic	1	1	2	1	1		2	3	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	1	3	1	4	1	7	2
7. Drug and other toxic																								
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic																								
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive																								
10. Symptomatic depressions																								
11. Depressive hallucinoses																								
12. Involutional melancholia	1			1																				
13. Depressions undifferentiated	2	2		4																				
14. Dementia praecox	6	2	8	16	17	1	33	1	1	1	1	1	20	4	24	1	21	3	24	4	28	3	31	4
15. Allied to dementia praecox	2		2	1			3						11	16	27	1	18	1	19	1	20	1	21	2
16. Paranoic conditions				2	1		3						4	4	8	2	6	2	8	3	11	4	15	7
17. Manic-depressive	11	10	21	6	14	20	36	6	2	2	2	6	33	24	57	8	41	49	50	4	54	4	58	8
18. Allied to manic-depressive	5		5	2	5	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	23	28	31	14	23	37	48	3	51	13	64	16
19. Epileptic													2	2	4	1	3	5	7	1	8	1	9	1
20. Psychoneuroses													1	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	5	1	6	1
21. Other constitutional inferiorities																								
22. Imbecility with insanity	2		2	1			3						2	2	4	2	4	6	10	3	13	10	13	23
23. Unclassified	1		1				1						4	4	8	1	5	9	6	2	8	0	8	8
24. Not insane	4	2	6	1			7						2	3	5	1	3	4	7	1	8	2	9	11
Total	56	30	86	38	54	92	46	25	21	46	64	111	175	40	26	65	101	170	230	149	180	179	279	379

TABLE 17—First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

Persons	WHOLE STATE 9,592,258				TOTAL 5,793,519				NEW YORK CITY 5,114,090				BUFFALO 444,915		ROCHESTER 234,514					
	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females			
1. With brain tumor.....	4	5	9	3	4	7	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
2. Traumatic.....	19	1	20	12	172	12	12	12	12	24	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
3. Senile.....	285	311	596	126	172	298	111	147	258	10	10	20	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	10
4. Dementia paralytica.....	551	168	719	400	131	531	355	264	474	31	37	68	14	14	28	13	13	26	13	26
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	159	135	294	87	81	168	75	64	139	7	9	16	5	5	10	8	8	16	8	16
6. Alcoholism.....	435	132	567	266	106	372	228	99	327	26	30	56	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	24
7. Drug and other toxic.....	9	14	23	8	16	24	5	5	10	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	33	92	125	23	64	87	23	57	80	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	10	13	23	10	12	22	10	10	20	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	6	12	18	3	4	7	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
11. Depressive hallucinations.....	3	12	15	5	8	13	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
12. Delusional melancholia.....	33	86	119	14	35	49	10	18	28	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
13. Delusions undifferentiated.....	79	106	185	49	88	137	44	87	131	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
14. Dementia praecox.....	473	446	919	336	319	655	264	297	561	34	11	45	18	11	29	11	11	22	11	22
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	53	157	210	42	139	181	42	137	179	6	8	14	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	10
16. Paranoic conditions.....	73	117	190	35	73	108	28	60	88	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	10
17. Manic-depressive.....	293	365	658	203	240	443	193	208	401	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	12
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	59	137	196	44	110	154	42	100	142	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	6
19. Epileptic.....	100	79	179	61	44	105	58	42	100	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	6
20. Psychoneuroses.....	25	49	74	18	16	34	16	10	26	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	98	88	186	52	62	114	45	54	101	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	6	12	6	12
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	37	34	71	15	15	30	14	14	28	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
23. Unclassified.....	121	141	262	67	98	165	58	91	149	5	5	10	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	8
24. Not insane.....	50	35	85	13	16	29	10	16	26	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	1,892	1,845	3,737	1,673	1,672	3,345	143	94	237	76	79	155	76	79	155	76	155

Table 17 -- First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1913 (Continued)

Psychoses	SECOND CLASS (TUBA, MO/KND TO 175,000)										Statistical of the Insane	
	TOTAL 492,307	AVONHURST 146,138	ALBANY 101,460	YONKERS 84,159	ROXBURY 70,444	UTICA 70,307	TRUY 77,008	BIRMINGHAM 80,844				
1. With brain tumor.	20	4	0	2	1	7	1	1				
2. Traumatic	6	1	4	0	2	0	1	1				
3. Senile	20	4	0	0	2	1	0	1				
4. Dementia paralytica	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	0				
5. With other brain or nervous dis- eases	26	7	1	4	0	1	1	1				
6. Alcoholic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
7. Drug and other toxic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotox- ic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
10. Symptomatic depression	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0				
11. Depressive hallucinosis	84	3	12	7	7	0	0	0				
12. Depressive melancholia	22	4	1	0	1	1	0	0				
13. Dementia undifferentiated	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
14. Dementia praecox	81	13	2	10	3	1	0	0				
15. Allied to dementia praecox	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
16. Paranoic conditions	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
17. Manic-depressive	14	3	1	1	1	1	1	1				
18. Allied to manic-depressive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
19. Epileptic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
20. Psychoneuroses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
21. Other constitutional infirmit- ies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
22. Imbecility with insanity	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				
23. Unclassified	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
24. Not insane	146	36	26	24	23	20	16	10				
Total	140	337	40	34	54	28	26	26				

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

THIRD CLASS CITIES, 20,000 TO 50,000																			
TOTAL 443,928				ELMIRA 37,883		AUBURN 35,637		AMSTERDAM 34,645		JAMESTOWN 33,693		MT. VERNON 33,681		NEW ROCHELLE 32,707		NIAGARA FALLS 32,263			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1.	With brain tumor.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
2.	Traumatic.....	11	11	22	4	1	5	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
3.	Senile.....	21	2	23	4	2	6	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
4.	Dementia paralytica.....	11	9	20	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
5.	With other brain or nervous dis- eases.....	36	2	38	4	5	9	14	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
6.	Alcoholic.....	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
7.	Drug and other toxic.....	2	5	7	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
8.	Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
9.	Symptomatic depressions.....	5	12	17	4	2	6	8	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
10.	Depressive hallucinosis.....	4	2	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
11.	Involution melancholia.....	13	18	31	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
12.	Depressions undifferentiated.....	4	2	6	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
13.	Dementia praecox.....	13	18	31	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
14.	Allied to dementia praecox.....	15	6	21	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
15.	Paranoic conditions.....	9	17	26	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
16.	Manic-depressive.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
17.	Allied to manic-depressive.....	5	3	8	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
18.	Epileptic.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
19.	Psychoneuroses.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
20.	Other constitutional inferiorities.....	3	2	5	2	4	6	10	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
21.	Unbecomely with insanity.....	7	6	13	2	4	6	10	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
22.	Inebriety with insanity.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
23.	Unclassified.....	140	107	247	15	9	24	23	7	10	17	15	4	6	10	16	6	7	13
24.	Not insane.....																		
Total.....		140	107	247	15	9	24	23	7	10	17	15	4	6	10	16	6	7	13

PSYCHOSES

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

PSYCHOSES	THIRD-CLASS CITIES, 10,000 TO 20,000																				
	TOTAL 374,381		LOCKPORT 18,215		DUNKIRK 18,137		WHITE PLAINS (VILLAGE) 17,892		ODDENSEBURG 16,439		PEESKILL (VILLAGE) 16,170		LACKA- WANNA 16,011								
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females							
1. With brain tumor.....																					
2. Traumatic.....																					
3. Senile.....	22	15	37	3	3																
4. Dementia paralytica.....	20	26	46	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	5										
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	8	13	21	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	1							
6. Alcoholism.....	25	5	30	3	3				1	1	1										
7. Drug and other toxic.....	3	3																			
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....																					
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	1	1	2	1	1					1	1										
10. Symptomatic depressions.....																					
11. Depressive hallucinations.....																					
12. Involution melancholia.....	2	5	7																		
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	2	2	4	2	2																
14. Dementia praecox.....	20	16	36	2	2								2	2							
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	1	1	2									3									
16. Paranoic conditions.....	4	6	10	1	1		1	1	1	1	1										
17. Manic-depressive.....	6	12	18											1							
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	4	1	5																		
19. Epileptic.....	5	10	15	1					1	1	1										
20. Psychoneuroses.....	2	2	4																		
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	7	4	11																		
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	2	5	7																		
23. Unclassified.....	4	3	7																		
24. Not insane.....																					
Total.....	186	102	288	10	6	16	1	2	11	1	12	5	9	14	1	2	3	2	3	2	5

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

THIRD-CLASS CITIES, 10,000 TO 20,000 — (Continued)															
PSYCHOSES	GLENS FALLS 15,510		OLEAN 15,496		WATERVLIET 15,341		MIDDLETOWN 15,147		ITHACA 14,940		CORNING 13,861		HURNELL 13,830		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....															
2. Traumatic.....															
3. Senile.....	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
4. Dementia paralytica.....	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....															
6. Alcoholism.....	2		2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
7. Drug and other toxic.....															
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....															
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....															
10. Symptomatic depressions.....															
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....															
12. Involution melancholia.....															
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....															
14. Dementia praecox.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....															
16. Paranoid conditions.....															
17. Manic-depressive.....		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....															
19. Epileptic.....															
20. Psychoneuroses.....		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....															
22. Imbecility with insanity.....				2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
23. Unclassified.....															
24. Not insane.....															
Total.....	7	7	14	6	6	12	9	4	13	8	18	3	5	8	13
													9	4	13

Statistics of the Insane

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

PSYCHOSES	THIRD-CLASS CITIES, 10,000 TO 20,000																			
	PORT CHESTER (VILLAGE) 13,537		OSWING (VILLAGE) 12,886		LITTLE FALLS 12,831		NORTH TONAWANDA 12,779		GENEVA 12,574		SARATOGA SPRINGS (VILLAGE) 12,555		BATAVIA (VILLAGE) 12,240							
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1. With brain tumor.....																				
2. Traumatic.....																				
3. Senile.....																				
4. Dementia paralytica.....	1	1																		
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1			1	1	1	1												
6. Alcoholic.....					1	2	1	1												
7. Drug and other toxic.....																				
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....																				
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....																				
10. Symptomatic depressions.....																				
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....																				
12. Involution melancholia.....																				
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....																				
14. Dementia praecox.....	2	2			1	2	1	1												
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....																				
16. Paranoic conditions.....																				
17. Manic-depressive.....	1	2			1	2	1	1												
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	1	1																		
19. Epileptic.....																				
20. Psychoneuroses.....																				
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....																				
22. Imbecility with insanity.....																				
23. Unclassified.....	1	1			1	1														
24. Not insane.....																				
Total.....	3	6	9	3	6	1	4	5	3	3	6	5	7	12	5	8	13	4	1	5

Statistics of the Insane

Table 15 — Psychoses of first admissions to each of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Concluded)

Note: The totals of the types given do not equal the principal psychoses as in many cases the types were not designated on the statistical cards.

Psychoses	ST. LAW- RENCE			ROCHESTER			GOWANDA			KINGS PARK			LONG ISLAND			MANHATTAN			CENTRAL ISLEIP		
	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
17. Manic-depressive, total.....	11	22	33	5	4	9	6	3	9	9	13	22	14	25	39	72	121	193	107	75	183
(a) Manic attack.....	6	11	16	3	2	5	5	2	7	7	4	11	10	20	29	44	64	98	57	47	104
(b) Depressive attack.....	4	7	11	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	4	6	6	5	13	13	34	47	41	19	60
(c) Circular attack.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	22	30	3	2	5
(d) Mixed condition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	6	4	10
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	2	4	6	3	5	8	2	2	4	11	37	48	.....	6	6	20	47	67	13	23	36
19. Epileptic, total.....	5	8	13	5	2	7	1	.....	1	10	8	18	4	3	7	23	23	45	25	8	33
(a) Deterioration.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	.....	1	1	8	5	13	.....	.....	.....
(b) Attacks of:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(1) Dazed state.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	3
(2) Anxious delirium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(3) Excitement.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	2	.....	2
20. Psychoneuroses, total.....	2	5	7	1	4	5	.....	4	4	6	9	15	3	1	4	4	1	5	3	3	6
(a) Hysterical type.....	1	3	4	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Psychasthenic type.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Neurasthenic type.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
21. Other constitutional infirmities, total.....	9	1	10	3	5	8	6	5	11	9	10	19	1	3	4	14	32	46	27	14	41
(a) Constitutional psychopathic state.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
(b) Constitutional inferiority with mental defects.....	8	1	9	2	2	4	6	5	11	8	7	15	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	23	10	33
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	1	3	4	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9	7	2	9
23. Unclassified.....	13	8	21	5	5	10	6	1	7	7	18	25	14	13	27	32	36	68	14	26	40
24. Not insane.....	10	6	16	1	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	1	1	4	4	8	5	8	13	1	3	4
Total.....	178	124	302	137	144	281	98	52	150	285	310	595	223	221	444	620	723	1,343	625	486	1,111

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 16 — Psychoses of readmissions to each of the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912

Psychoses	TOTAL			UTICA			WILLARD			HUDSON RIVER			MIDDLETOWN			BUFFALO			BINGHAMTON		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	3	3	6																		
2. Traumatic.....	15	15	30	1	1	2				2			1		1						
3. Senile.....	55	21	76	5		5	1		1	4	4	8	1		1					1	1
4. Dementia paralytica.....																					
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	13	8	21							1											
6. Alcoholic.....	96	22	117	6	1	7	3	1	2	17	2	19	6		6	2		2	2		2
7. Drug and other toxic.....	9	7	16	3		3	1		1							4		4	1		1
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	1	7	8																		
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	1		1																		
10. Symptomatic depressions.....																					
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	1	1	2	1		1															
12. Involutional melancholia.....	10	21	31	2	2	4				3	4	7							2		2
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	14	12	26																		
14. Dementia praecox.....	154	153	307	5	10	15	2	2	4	8	13	21	5	2	4	6	8	3	2	1	2
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	13	23	36																		
16. Paranoic conditions.....	21	36	57	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
17. Manic-depressive.....	222	287	509	14	19	33	13	18	31	15	20	35	9	12	21	12	14	26	15	10	25
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	30	79	109	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	1	6
19. Epileptic.....	14	19	33	1		1				1	1	2	3		1	1	2	3	1	1	2
20. Psychoneuroses.....	10	12	22							1	1	2	2		1	1	1	2	1	1	2
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	31	22	53	4	4	8	2		2	1		1			3	1		1	2	1	3
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	7	12	19																		
23. Unclassified.....	25	14	39																		
24. Not insane.....	14	12	26																		
Total.....	768	783	1,551	44	46	90	28	30	58	68	53	121	31	33	64	34	31	65	30	39	69

Statistic of the Insane

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

SECOND CLASS CITIES, 50,000 TO 175,000

PSYCHOSES

	TOTAL 622,397		SYRACUSE 146,133		ALBANY 101,489		YONKERS 88,132		SCHENECTADY 79,444		UTICA 79,297		TROY 77,058		BINGHAMTON 50,864	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. With brain tumor.....																
2. Traumatic.....	20	40	4	8	5	4	0	4	2	1	6	7	3	5	2	2
3. Senile.....	29	35	8	1	9	2	6	6	2	3	1	4	6	2	3	3
4. Dementia paralytica.....																
5. With other brain or nervous dis- eases.....	12	7	19	2	7	2	1	2	4	5	6	2	1	3	4	1
6. Alcoholic.....	26	9	5	7	1	1	2	4	5	6	2	1	3	2	1	1
7. Drug and other toxic.....	1	4	3	3												
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic																
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....																
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	1	1														
11. Depressive hallucinations.....	6	6	1	2	2	2	2									
12. Evolution melancholia.....	3	1	4	3	7	12	10	7	5	12	7	2	9	2	3	5
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	34	20	4	2	1	7	1	7	9	3	2	5	4	10	1	1
14. Dementia praecox.....	18	27	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	8	1	1
15. Paranoid conditions.....	14	31	3	12	3	2	3	15	2	1	2	3	4	5	1	1
16. Manic-depressive.....	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Allied to manic-depressive.....																
18. Epileptic.....	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19. Psychoneuroses.....	8	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21. Unclassified with insanity.....	10	11	7	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	3	4
22. Unclassified.....	6	0	1	1												
23. Not insane.....																
24. Total.....	188	149	337	84	28	28	56	24	28	23	25	50	26	18	44	9

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

PSYCHOSES	THIRD-CLASS CITIES, 10,000 TO 20,000																				
	TOTAL 374,381		LOCKPORT 18,215		DUNKIRK 18,137		WHITE PLAINS (VILLAGE) 17,892		ODDENSBURG 16,439		PEESKILL (VILLAGE) 16,170		LACKA- WANNA 16,011								
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females							
1. With brain tumor.....																					
2. Traumatic.....																					
3. Senile.....	22	15	3	3																	
4. Dementia paralytica.....	20	28	2	1																	
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	8	12	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1							
6. Alcoholic.....	25	30	3	3																	
7. Drug and other toxic.....	3	3																			
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....																					
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	1	1	1	1																	
10. Symptomatic depressions.....																					
11. Depressive hallucinations.....																					
12. Involution melancholia.....																					
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	2	5	7																		
14. Dementia praecox.....	20	16	35	2																	
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	1	1	1	1																	
16. Paranoid conditions.....	4	6	10																		
17. Manic-depressive.....	6	12	18																		
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	4	1	5																		
19. Epileptic.....	5	10	15	1																	
20. Psychoneuroses.....	2	2	4																		
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	7	4	11																		
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	2	2	4																		
23. Unclassified.....	2	5	7																		
24. Not insane.....	4	3	7																		
Total.....	186	192	238	10	6	16	1	1	2	11	1	12	5	9	14	1	2	3	3	2	5

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

Psychoses	THIRD-CLASS CITIES, 10,000 TO 20,000 — (Continued)														
	GLENS FALLS 15,510		OLEAN 15,496		WATERVILLE 15,341		MIDDLETOWN 15,147		ITHACA 14,940		CORNING 13,861		HORNBELL 13,830		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Traumatic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Senile.....	2	1	3	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
4. Dementia paralytica.....	1	..	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Alcoholism.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Drug and other toxic.....	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Delirious hallucinations.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Involution melancholia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	..	..	..	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2
14. Dementia praecox.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	..
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Paranoic conditions.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Manic-depressive.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Epileptic.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Psychoneuroses.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	1	..	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Unclassified.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Not insane.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	7	7	14	6	6	12	9	4	13	3	5	8	9	4	13

Statistics of the Insane

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

Psychoses	THIRD-CLASS CITIES, 10,000 TO 20,000																				
	PORT CHESTER (VILLAGE) 13,537		OSGINSING (VILLAGE) 12,886		LITTLE FALLS 12,831		NORTH TONAWANDA 12,779		GENEVA 12,574		SARATOGA SPRINGS (VILLAGE) 12,555		BATAVIA (VILLAGE) 12,246								
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total						
1. With brain tumor.....																					
2. Traumatic.....																					
3. Senile.....																					
4. Dementia paralytica.....		1	1						1	1	2										
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....		1	1						1	1	2										
6. Alcoholic.....				1	1	2	1	1													
7. Drug and other toxic.....																					
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....																					
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....																					
10. Symptomatic depressions.....																					
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....																					
12. Involution melancholia.....																					
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....																					
14. Dementia praecox.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2						
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....																					
16. Paranoid conditions.....																					
17. Manic-depressive.....	1	1	2																		
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....																					
19. Epileptic.....																					
20. Psychoneuroses.....																					
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....																					
22. Imbecility with insanity.....		1	1																		
23. Unclassified.....																					
24. Not insane.....																					
Total.....	3	6	9	3	3	6	1	4	5	3	3	6	5	7	12	5	8	13	4	1	5

Table 17 — First admissions with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts of the State, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

Psychoses	THIRD CLASS CITIES, UNDER 10,000									
	TOTAL 26,345		PORT Jervis 9,564		TONAWANDA 8,464		ONEIDA 8,317		Total	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1. With brain tumor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Traumatic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Senile.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Dementia paralytica.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5. With their brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Alcoholism.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Drug and other toxic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Depressive hallucinations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Involution melancholia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Dementia praecox.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Paranoid conditions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Manic-depressive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Epileptic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Periodic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Organosensational inferiorities.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Unclassified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Not insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	9	4	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	3

TABLE 18 — Rate of insanity and of principal psychoses in the cities, villages and rural districts of the State, based on first admissions of 1912

City	Population U. S. census estimated 1912	TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS		SENILE		DEMENTIA PARALYTICA		WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES		ALCOHOLIC		DEMENTIA PRAECOX		MANIC- DEPRESSIVE		ALL OTHER PSYCHOSES	
		Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Whole State.....	9,592,258	5,742	59.9	596	6.2	719	7.5	294	3.1	567	5.9	919	9.6	658	6.8	1,989	20.7
First-class cities, over 175,000.....	5,793,519	3,737	64.5	298	5.2	531	9.2	168	2.9	372	6.4	655	11.3	443	7.6	1,270	21.9
New York.....	5,114,090	3,345	65.5	263	5.4	474	9.3	139	2.7	327	6.4	581	11.3	421	8.2	1,145	22.3
Buffalo.....	444,915	237	53.2	22	4.9	37	8.3	16	3.6	30	6.8	45	10.1	16	3.6	71	15.9
Rochester.....	234,514	155	66.1	18	7.7	23	20.8	5	5.6	15	6.4	29	12.3	6	2.6	54	23.0
Second-class cities, 50,000 to 175,000.....	622,397	337	54.1	40	6.4	35	5.6	19	3.1	35	5.6	63	10.1	45	7.2	100	16.1
Syracuse.....	146,133	84	57.5	8	5.4	9	6.2	7	4.8	11	7.6	20	7.4	12	8.2	30	20.5
Albany.....	101,469	56	55.1	9	8.9	6	5.9	2	2.0	12	1.9	19	18.7	5	4.9	13	12.8
Yonkers.....	88,132	52	59.0	6	6.8	6	2.6	1	1.1	4	4.5	12	13.6	15	17.0	8	9.1
Schenectady.....	79,444	26	32.7	2	2.5	2	6.6	3	3.8	8	10.0	5	6.3	2	2.5	21	26.5
Troy.....	77,058	44	57.2	7	8.5	4	5.1	4	5.2	3	3.9	10	13.0	8	10.0	14	27.5
Utica.....	50,864	25	49.1	3	5.9	5	8.4	2	3.9	2	3.9	1	2.0	3	5.9	5	9.8
Binghamton.....	44,928	247	55.6	22	5.4	23	5.2	20	4.5	38	8.6	31	7.0	26	5.8	87	19.1
Third-class cities, 20,000 to 50,000.....	37,833	24	63.4	3	2.6	4	10.6	2	5.3	4	10.6	3	5.6	1	2.6	12	31.7
Elmira.....	35,637	23	64.5	3	8.4	2	5.6	1	2.8	6	16.9	3	8.6	1	2.9	7	19.6
Auburn.....	34,645	17	49.1	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	5.8	3	8.9	2	8.6	1	2.9	6	17.8
Amsterdam.....	33,693	15	44.5	1	3.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	3	8.9	2	6.0	3	6.0	3	9.2
Mt. Vernon.....	32,707	9	26.8	1	3.0	1	2.9	1	3.0	3	8.9	2	6.0	3	6.0	3	9.2
New Rochelle.....	32,963	13	40.2	2	6.2	2	6.2	1	3.1	3	9.3	2	6.2	3	9.2	5	15.4
Niagara Falls.....	28,190	36	123.2	7	24.0	2	6.2	4	13.6	6	20.7	4	13.6	4	13.6	9	30.8
Poughkeepsie.....	25,178	14	49.1	1	3.5	2	7.02	4	14.04	3	11.0	2	7.3	1	3.51	3	10.5
Newburg.....	27,388	13	54.7	1	3.7	2	7.3	1	3.6	3	11.0	2	7.3	1	3.6	5	18.2
Watertown.....	26,153	13	49.8	1	3.83	1	3.83	1	3.6	3	11.5	1	3.83	3	11.49	3	11.532
Kingston.....	25,000	11	44.0	3	12.6	1	4.2	2	8.0	3	12.6	1	4.6	2	8.0	3	12.0
Cohoes.....	23,814	19	79.7	5	68.5	1	4.2	1	4.2	4	18.2	1	4.6	2	8.4	8	33.5
Oswego.....	21,931	15	68.5	1	4.6	1	4.6	1	4.6	4	18.2	1	4.6	2	9.1	6	27.4
Rome.....	21,576	13	60.1	2	9.3	2	9.3	12	3.2	30	8.0	35	9.3	18	4.8	78	20.8
Gloversville.....	374,381	238	63.5	37	9.9	28	7.5	12	11.0	3	16.5	2	11.0	2	11.0	3	16.4
Third-class cities, 10,000 to 20,000.....	18,215	16	87.9	3	16.5	3	16.5	2	11.0	5	27.9	2	11.0	2	11.0	4	22.4
Lockport.....	18,137	12	67.0	3	16.7	3	16.7	2	11.0	5	27.9	2	11.0	2	11.0	4	22.4
Dunkirk.....	18,137	12	67.0	3	16.7	3	16.7	2	11.0	5	27.9	2	11.0	2	11.0	4	22.4
White Plains, village.....	17,892	12	67.0	3	16.7	3	16.7	2	11.0	5	27.9	2	11.0	2	11.0	4	22.4

Table 18 — Rate of insanity and of principal psychoses in the cities, villages and rural districts of the State, based on first admissions of 1912 — (Concluded)

City	Population U. S. census estimated 1912	TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS		DEMENTIA PARALYTICA		WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES		ALCOHOLIC		DEMENTIA PRAECOX		MANIC- DEPRESSIVE		ALL OTHER PSYCHOSES	
		Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Orleansburg	16,489	14	85.5	1	6.1			1	6.1			1	6.1		636.5
Peetastill, village	16,470	12	16.5												
Locksawanna	16,011	10	31.2												
Glens Falls	15,510	14	70.3	2	12.9			2	12.9			1	6.2		16.2
Oran	15,499	12	77.4	3	19.4			1	6.5			1	6.5		212.9
Watervliet	15,341	13	86.0	1	6.5										532.2
Middletown	15,147	18	119.2	2	13.1	1	6.6					2	13.1		16.6
Itasca	14,840	13	87.2	2	13.3										959.5
Corning	13,861	13	94.2	2	14.5										
Hornell	13,850	13	94.2	1	7.2			2	14.5			1	7.2		643.3
Fort Chester, village	13,857	9	66.5	1	7.4			2	14.8			1	7.3		429.0
Deerling, village	12,886	6	46.5					1	7.8			2	14.8		214.8
Little Falls	12,851	6	46.5					2	15.6			1	7.8		215.4
North Tonawanda	12,774	6	46.5					1	7.8						323.4
Geneva	12,574	12	96.0	1	8.0			1	8.0			2	15.6		215.6
Saratoga Springs, village	12,555	12	96.0	1	8.0			2	16.0			1	8.0		216.0
Elmira	12,246	15	121.0	2	16.8			4	33.5			1	8.4		224.6
Batavia	11,894	10	83.9												
Hudson	11,894	10	83.9												
Carlsburg	11,623	15	129.0	1	8.6			1	8.6			1	8.6		760.2
Plattsburg	11,623	15	129.0	1	8.6			1	8.6			1	8.6		760.2
Fulton	11,350	5	43.6	1	8.9			1	8.9			1	8.9		18.7
Johnstown	10,755	5	46.5	1	9.3										
Rensselaer	10,719	4	37.3	2	18.7										
Oreonta	10,141	3	29.7	1	9.9										
Third class cities under 10,000	26,345	13	49.4	1	3.8			1	3.8			2	7.6		219.8
Port Jervis	9,564	7	73.2	2	21.0			1	10.4			1	10.4		311.4
Tonawanda	8,404	3	35.4												
Oreida	8,317	3	36.1												
All other villages and rural districts	2,331,688	1,057	45.3	86	3.7	65	2.8	83	3.6	113	4.8	113	4.8	411	17.6
Other states and countries and unascertained		113		14		8		8		20		11		40	

Statistics of the Insane

PSYCHOSES	TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS			CASES WITH HISTORY OF INANITY			CASES WITH HISTORY OF NERVOUS DISEASES, ALCOHOLISM, ETC.			CASES WITH NO HISTORY OF INANITY, NERVOUS DISEASES OR ALCOHOLISM			FAMILY UNASCERTAINED			PER CENT OF ASCERTAINED CASES															
	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
1. With brain tumor.	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	33.3	20.0	25.0	11.1	11.8	12.5	25.0	33.3	40.0	50.0
2. Traumatic.	19	1	20	2	2	4	3	13	16	3	13	16	2	11.8	11.1	11.8	100.0	16.7	23.6	100.0	27.3	28.4	10.2	9.1	9.6	39.6	36.4	38.0	27.8		
3. Senile.	285	311	596	58	54	112	38	119	157	88	113	201	291	27.3	28.4	10.2	9.1	9.6	39.6	36.4	38.0	27.3	28.4	10.2	9.1	9.6	39.6	36.4	38.0		
4. Dementia paralytica.	551	169	720	66	22	88	42	10	52	236	75	361	157	61	218	16.8	20.6	16.7	10.7	9.3	10.4	27.5	29.8	28.0	27.3	28.4	10.2	9.1	9.6		
5. With other brain and nervous diseases.	159	135	294	18	17	35	25	11	36	75	66	141	41	41	82	15.3	18.1	16.5	21.2	17.0	17.0	36.5	29.8	33.5	25.0	25.0	36.5	29.8	33.5		
6. Alcohol.	435	132	567	63	26	89	30	11	41	225	51	276	117	44	161	19.8	29.6	21.9	9.4	12.5	10.1	29.2	42.0	32.0	22.2	22.2	42.0	32.0	55.5		
7. Drug and other toxic.	9	14	23	3	2	5	2	6	10	6	10	16	10	10	20	33.3	18.2	25.0	22.2	27.3	25.0	55.5	45.5	50.0	22.2	22.2	42.0	32.0	55.5		
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.	23	92	115	1	10	11	4	7	11	22	62	84	6	13	19	3.7	12.7	10.4	14.8	8.9	10.4	18.5	21.6	20.8	14.8	18.5	21.6	20.8	14.8		
9. Allied to infective-thaumatic.	10	13	23	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	13	18	4	4	8	11.1	33.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1		
10. Sympathetic depression.	5	9	14	1	5	6	1	2	3	6	9	15	2	2	4	5	11.1	33.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1		
11. Dissociative hallucinosis.	6	12	18	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	6	9	1	1	2	3	33.3	55.6	44.4	44.4	44.4	33.3	55.6	44.4	33.3	55.6	44.4	33.3	55.6		
12. Delirious hallucinosis.	33	48	81	17	25	42	6	15	21	9	42	51	1	4	5	33.3	100.0	36.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	33.3	100.0	36.8	18.8	18.8	33.3	100.0	36.8		
13. Dementia undifferentiated.	79	108	187	5	20	25	11	9	20	42	55	97	1	22	23	8.6	23.8	17.6	19.0	17.6	19.0	8.6	23.8	17.6	19.0	17.6	19.0	8.6	23.8		

TABLE 20.—Use of alcohol by first admissions, year ending September 30, 1912

Psychoses	Total		Abstinence		Temperate or Moderate Use		Intemperate Use but not an Assigned Etiological Factor		Assigned Etiological Factor		Use Unascertained	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
	Number											
1. With brain tumor.....	41	51	0	0	21	41	61	13	1	3	1	1
2. Traumatic.....	19	1	20	1	11	11	12	3	4	4	1	1
3. Senile.....	285	311	590	23	168	221	380	47	23	25	25	30
4. Dementia paralytica.....	531	109	719	21	200	103	393	127	2	82	43	21
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	150	135	294	10	79	97	170	30	148	67	21	64
6. Alcohol.....	435	132	567	11	27	97	170	0	448	10	6	13
7. Drug and other toxic.....	0	14	23	1	2	3	5	2	435	567	24	19
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxics.....	33	92	125	3	18	17	34	6	4	6	10	1
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	10	13	23	3	6	12	18	1	4	5	2	7
10. Symptomatic depression.....	6	9	14	3	6	6	11	6	1	1	1	1
11. Depressive hallucinations.....	33	86	119	17	24	68	92	6	6	6	2	3
12. Evolution melancholia.....	79	106	185	14	8	61	94	51	8	8	1	4
13. Depressionis unidifferentiated.....	473	446	919	24	34	332	708	52	32	33	26	3
14. Dementia praecox.....	53	117	210	2	18	34	126	10	5	5	10	15
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	73	117	190	6	12	47	94	10	8	6	6	10
16. Paranoic conditions.....	253	355	658	13	30	108	406	37	23	26	13	35
17. Manic-depressive.....	169	137	316	6	7	13	165	2	4	7	4	4
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	100	79	179	6	15	69	119	17	5	9	5	5
19. Epileptic.....	25	49	74	12	21	19	305	4	2	2	1	1
20. Psychoses.....	98	88	186	9	8	17	137	11	7	8	3	8
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	37	33	70	5	12	30	18	5	1	1	3	4
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	121	141	262	11	14	25	100	22	18	14	18	32
23. Unclassified.....	50	36	86	5	0	14	19	2	13	5	1	1
24. Not issued.....												
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	171	281	452	3,578	414	87	501	170	172
									983	186	869	342

Statistics of the Insane

	PER CENT OF TOTAL OF EACH PSYCHOSIS																
	Total per cent of cases in which alcohol appeared as a habit disorder or etiological factor																
1. With brain tumor	25.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	25.0	20.0	22.2
2. Traumatic	36.9	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	5.3	5.0	5.0
3. Senile	24.6	3.9	13.8	7.7	12.5	10.2	58.9	71.1	65.3	16.5	3.0	9.6	8.1	0.9	4.2	12.5	10.7
4. Dementia paralytica	33.2	21.4	32.0	4.4	4.8	4.5	52.6	61.3	54.7	23.0	12.5	20.6	12.2	8.9	11.4	7.8	8.9
5. With other brain or nervous diseases	36.4	10.4	24.5	10.1	8.1	9.2	49.7	71.9	59.9	24.5	6.7	16.3	11.9	3.7	8.2	3.8	6.5
6. Alcoholic	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.1	14.3	13.0	22.2	21.4	21.8	22.2	14.3	17.4	44.5	42.9	100.0	7.1	4.4
7. Drug and other toxic	66.7	57.2	60.8	8.8	9.0	16.3	51.7	78.3	76.2	18.1	10.0	4.8	15.2	4.0	6.0	5.4	5.6
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic	33.3	7.3	8.8	30.0	33.3	13.0	60.0	92.3	78.2	10.0	10.0	4.4	7.3	7.3	4.4	6.0	6.0
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive	10.0	7.3	8.8	30.0	33.3	13.0	60.0	92.3	78.2	10.0	10.0	4.4	7.3	7.3	4.4	6.0	6.0
10. Symptomatic depressions	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
11. Depressive hallucinations	16.4	1.0	7.5	17.7	7.5	11.9	64.6	88.7	78.4	6.3	1.0	3.2	10.1	6.0	6.1	1.1	2.6
12. Involution melancholia	17.8	2.2	10.3	5.9	7.7	6.3	70.2	84.3	77.0	11.0	1.6	6.5	6.8	0.6	3.8	7.0	6.4
13. Depressions undifferentiated	22.7	3.0	8.1	3.7	10.2	8.5	64.2	80.3	76.2	19.0	1.2	5.7	3.7	1.8	2.4	9.4	7.2
14. Dementia praecox	20.5	6.2	11.0	8.2	10.2	9.5	64.3	80.3	74.2	19.6	2.6	5.3	10.9	3.6	5.7	7.0	5.3
15. Allied to dementia praecox	20.5	3.5	11.1	4.5	10.7	7.9	67.5	82.2	75.7	12.6	2.7	7.1	17.9	0.8	4.0	7.5	5.3
16. Paranoic conditions	11.9	2.2	5.1	10.2	5.1	6.6	71.2	89.5	84.2	3.4	0.7	1.5	8.5	3.6	6.7	2.9	4.1
17. Manic-depressive	25.0	11.3	19.0	6.0	18.9	11.7	69.0	83.3	66.5	17.0	10.1	13.9	8.0	1.2	5.1	6.5	2.8
18. Allied to manic-depressive	24.0	2.0	9.5	9.2	24.5	16.2	76.0	73.5	74.3	16.0	2.0	6.7	8.0	1.2	5.1	6.5	2.8
19. Epileptic	18.3	6.8	12.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	67.4	90.7	73.7	11.2	5.7	8.6	7.1	1.1	4.3	5.1	4.3
20. Psychoneuroses	2.7	1.4	13.5	36.4	24.3	81.1	54.6	68.6	68.6	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.7	9.0	3.4	4.3
21. Other constitutional inferiority	33.0	6.5	18.8	9.1	9.9	9.5	46.3	70.9	59.5	18.1	3.6	10.4	14.9	2.9	8.4	2.7	5.7
22. Imbecility with insanity	54.0	19.5	39.7	10.0	25.0	16.2	36.0	52.8	43.0	28.0	5.5	18.8	26.0	14.0	20.9	11.6	12.2
23. Unclassified	36.5	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	52.2	73.4	62.3	13.8	3.2	8.7	22.7	6.8	2.7	2.7	1.1
24. Not insane	36.5	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	52.2	73.4	62.3	13.8	3.2	8.7	22.7	6.8	2.7	2.7	1.1
Total	36.5	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	52.2	73.4	62.3	13.8	3.2	8.7	22.7	6.8	15.1	5.6	6.0

TABLE 21 — Constitutional make-up of first admissions, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

	NUMBER												PER CENT OF ASCERTAINED CASES			
	TOTAL				NORMAL				DEFECTIVE				UNACER- TAINED			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Psychoses																
1. With brain tumor.....	4	5	9	7	2	5	15	15	3	3	6	3	2	1	3	3
2. Traumatic.....	19	31	50	15	2	20	25	25	7	14	21	1	1	1	2	2
3. Syphilis.....	245	168	413	512	240	120	360	360	33	16	49	3	25	36	61	61
4. Dementia paralytica.....	551	168	719	579	453	120	693	693	33	16	49	3	62	28	90	90
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	153	135	288	244	130	108	238	238	10	6	16	1	19	20	39	39
6. Alcohol.....	435	132	567	366	306	100	406	406	43	13	56	1	25	19	44	44
7. Drug and other toxic.....	9	14	23	6	12	18	24	24	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	33	92	125	31	84	115	146	146	1	3	4	1	1	5	6	6
9. Allied to infectious.....	10	13	23	8	8	13	21	21	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	4
10. Symptomatic depressive.....	5	9	14	5	8	13	18	18	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
11. Dysthymia.....	6	12	18	6	12	18	24	24	3	5	8	1	8	12	20	20
12. Evolution melancholia.....	33	86	119	31	83	114	145	145	3	13	16	1	5	7	12	12
13. Depression undifferentiated.....	70	106	176	31	83	114	145	145	3	13	16	1	5	7	12	12
14. Depression parietal.....	473	446	919	271	255	526	796	796	10	8	18	8	70	64	134	134
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	73	157	230	31	60	91	122	122	15	23	38	1	6	14	20	20
16. Paranoia.....	203	117	320	59	96	155	251	251	8	6	14	1	8	12	20	20
17. Manic-depressive.....	203	365	568	226	201	517	743	743	35	42	77	1	81	27	108	108
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	150	137	287	43	94	137	180	180	17	20	37	2	7	30	37	37
19. Epilepsy.....	100	79	179	49	47	96	145	145	34	17	51	1	6	17	23	23
20. Pseudodementia.....	25	49	74	18	43	61	79	79	4	11	15	1	4	4	8	8
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	88	184	272	12	12	24	36	36	74	153	227	4	1	1	2	2
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	37	33	70	6	9	15	24	24	27	61	88	5	1	6	11	11
23. Uninspired.....	121	141	262	74	92	166	262	262	13	14	27	3	5	26	31	31
24. Not insane.....	50	86	136	81	22	103	183	183	9	6	15	7	17	2	19	19
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	2,181	1,902	4,083	474	376	850	75	69	144	280	385	665	665

TABLE 22 — Civil condition of first admissions classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

Psychoses	TOTAL			SINGLE			MARRIED			WIDOWED			DIVORCED			SEPARATED			UNASCRIBED-TAINED			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
NUMBER																						
1. With brain tumor.....	4	5	9	0	6	6	3	5	8	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2. Traumatic.....	19	1	20	36	50	86	117	46	163	114	206	320	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3. Senile.....	285	311	596	147	32	179	327	82	409	46	37	83	6	6	12	13	13	24	0	3	12	
4. Dementia paralytica.....	551	168	719	225	25	250	93	32	125	28	69	97	2	2	4	5	7	12	6	6	6	
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	159	135	294	160	13	173	193	76	271	46	27	73	2	2	4	30	9	39	2	3	5	
6. Alcoholism.....	435	132	567	160	13	173	193	76	271	46	27	73	2	2	4	30	9	39	2	3	5	
7. Drug and other toxic.....	9	14	23	4	2	6	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	
8. Allied to infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	33	92	125	13	15	28	12	62	74	6	8	14	2	2	4	2	4	6	1	1	1	
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	10	13	23	5	2	7	5	8	13	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	5	9	14	2	1	3	2	5	7	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	6	12	18	1	9	10	4	4	8	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	
12. Involution melancholia.....	33	86	119	5	19	24	25	42	67	3	20	23	1	1	2	3	4	7	10	4	14	
13. Depression undifferentiated.....	70	106	185	33	26	59	33	36	69	7	17	24	1	1	2	4	5	9	13	2	15	
14. Dementia praecox.....	473	446	919	369	250	628	75	141	216	7	25	32	1	1	2	3	4	7	10	4	14	
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	53	157	210	38	90	128	12	54	66	1	6	7	1	1	2	3	4	7	10	4	14	
16. Paranoic conditions.....	73	117	190	26	33	59	20	41	61	4	20	24	3	3	6	10	11	21	1	1	2	
17. Manic-depressive.....	293	365	658	179	155	334	94	172	266	9	20	29	2	2	4	3	5	8	11	4	15	
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	38	137	175	36	47	83	17	70	87	1	15	16	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	11	11	
19. Epileptic.....	100	79	179	69	41	110	24	26	50	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	11	11	
20. Psychoneuroses.....	25	49	74	15	14	29	7	29	36	4	6	10	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	11	11	
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	98	84	182	73	50	123	20	26	46	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	7	9	1	1	2	
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	37	33	70	35	32	67	1	70	71	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	6	9	3	2	5	
23. Unclassified.....	121	141	262	57	35	92	50	70	120	7	25	32	1	1	2	3	6	9	3	2	5	
24. Not insane.....	50	36	86	23	14	37	18	14	32	8	6	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	1,357	967	2,324	1,175	1,066	2,241	302	539	841	28	31	59	95	104	199	53	25	78	

TABLE 23 — Civil condition of first admissions classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

PSYCHOSES.	TOTAL			SINGLE			MARRIED			WIDOWED			DIVORCED			SEPARATED			UNASCERTAINED		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.6	16.1	47.7	75.0	100.0	88.8	52.2	1.0	5.0	5.2	1.0	5.0	5.3	1.3	5.0	25.0	11.2	1.5
2. Traumatic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.6	19.1	31.7	41.0	14.8	27.4	10.5	100.0	15.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	5.3	1.3	5.0	3.2	1.5	1.5
3. Senile.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.6	18.5	45.1	59.3	48.8	56.0	8.9	66.2	53.7	1.1	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.5	3.2	1.7	1.8
4. Dementia paralytica.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.7	9.9	25.6	58.5	23.7	42.5	17.6	51.1	32.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	36.7	30.5	67.2	44.8	57.6	47.0	10.6	20.4	12.9	0.5	3.0	1.1	6.9	6.8	7.0	0.5	2.3	2.0
6. Alcoholic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.4	14.3	58.7	33.3	50.0	43.5	11.1	21.4	17.4	14.3	8.7	11.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.5	1.1	0.8
7. Drug and other toxic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	39.0	16.3	55.3	36.4	67.4	59.2	18.2	8.7	11.2	2.1	2.1	1.0	6.0	7.7	4.4	1.1	0.8	1.1
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	15.4	65.4	50.0	61.5	56.5	15.4	8.7	4.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	7.7	4.4	1.1	0.8	1.1
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	11.1	51.1	21.4	40.0	55.6	20.0	33.3	28.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	75.0	91.7	66.7	48.9	56.3	9.1	23.2	16.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	5.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8
11. Depressive hallucinations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.2	22.1	37.3	20.2	75.7	22.3	25.0	16.3	8.7	1.3	2.0	1.0	5.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8
12. Involution melancholia.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.8	24.5	66.3	31.9	41.8	31.6	1.9	16.0	13.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.0	57.3	135.3	68.4	58.1	63.3	1.5	5.6	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
14. Dementia praecox.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.7	57.3	129.0	61.0	22.7	34.3	31.4	1.9	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
15. Paranoic conditions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.6	28.2	63.8	31.9	39.7	35.0	3.5	25.7	17.9	4.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
16. Manic-depressive.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.0	42.5	103.5	32.1	39.7	35.0	3.5	25.7	17.9	4.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
17. Allied to manic-depressive.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.0	42.5	103.5	32.1	39.7	35.0	3.5	25.7	17.9	4.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
18. Epileptic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.0	51.9	120.9	61.5	24.0	51.1	44.4	1.7	10.9	8.2	0.6	0.6	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.0
19. Psychoneuroses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.0	51.9	120.9	61.5	24.0	51.1	44.4	1.7	10.9	8.2	0.6	0.6	3.0	3.4	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.0
20. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.5	56.8	131.3	28.0	59.2	48.7	4.2	12.2	3.5	4.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	8.0	4.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
21. Imbecility with insanity.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.6	97.7	192.3	29.6	41.3	35.0	1.4	2.7	3.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.6	4.3	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.0
22. Unclassified.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.1	26.9	74.0	36.2	41.3	40.6	1.4	2.7	3.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.6	4.3	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.0
23. Not insane.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.0	38.9	84.9	36.0	38.9	37.2	16.0	16.6	16.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.5	1.8	0.9	1.3
24. Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.1	35.4	80.5	39.0	39.0	39.0	10.0	19.7	14.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.5	1.8	0.9	1.3

Per Cent

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 23 — Discharges of patients from State hospitals for the insane, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

	TOTAL			RECOVERED			MUCH IMPROVED			IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED			NOT INSANE		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	1	2	3															
2. Traumatic.....	13	1	14															
3. Senile.....	34	43	77															
4. Dementia paralytica.....	140	65	205															
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	150	25	175															
6. Alcoholics.....	411	99	510	288	71	359	50	11	61	50	14	64	23	3	26			
7. Drug and other toxic.....	18	17	35	15	14	29	1	1	2	2	2	4						
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....	18	51	69	15	41	56	1	2	3	3	7	8						
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	6	11	16	4	5	9	0	3	3	1	1	2						
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	6	4	10	5	1	6												
11. Depressive hallucinations.....	11	13	24	4	7	11												
12. Delusional melancholia.....	21	74	95	0	4	4												
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	55	90	145	26	39	65	7	7	14	3	3	6						
14. Dementia praecox.....	390	262	652	0	41	41	50	7	57	13	24	37						
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	66	101	167	18	22	40	16	24	40	103	118	221						
16. Paranoic conditions.....	64	81	145	3	8	11	6	10	16	34	34	68						
17. Manic-depressive.....	374	528	902	246	381	627	4	50	54	67	74	141	20	33	53			
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	72	149	221	34	82	116	12	32	44	19	28	47	7	7	14			
19. Epileptic.....	36	22	58	15	6	21	4	11	15	5	16	25	6	9	15			
20. Pseudoneuroses.....	33	57	90	11	31	42	13	27	40	10	12	22	4	7	11			
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	108	88	196	34	43	77	18	8	26	44	30	74	12	7	19			
22. Subacuity with insanity.....	26	28	54	11	8	19	5	7	12	6	9	15	4	4	8			
23. Unclassified.....	82	45	127	21	20	41	14	6	20	23	12	35	24	7	31			
24. Not insane.....	75	42	117													75	42	117
Total.....	2,118	1,928	4,046	780	830	1,610	318	239	557	563	509	1,072	382	308	690	75	42	117

TABLE 25 — Deaths of patients in State hospitals for the insane, year ending September 30, 1912 compared with those of previous year

Psychoses	NUMBER			PER CENT		
	1912			1911		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	4	7	11	3	1	4
2. Traumatic.....	7	4	11	2	1	3
3. Senile.....	248	512	760	288	333	621
4. Dementia paralytica.....	477	134	611	485	142	627
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	123	87	210	104	98	202
6. Alcoholic.....	87	43	130	80	37	117
7. Drug and other toxic.....	3	2	5	1	5	6
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	14	40	54	19	51	70
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	1	6	7	4	4	8
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	1	1	2	2	6	8
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	32	61	93	35	59	94
12. Involution melancholia.....	9	29	38	19	14	33
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	216	247	463	249	328	577
14. Dementia praecox.....	18	18	36	5	12	17
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	28	58	86	32	52	84
16. Paranoic conditions.....	61	102	163	47	93	140
17. Manic-depressive.....	9	25	34	12	23	35
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	73	51	124	71	45	116
19. Epileptic.....	2	2	4	1	1	2
20. Psychoneuroses.....	12	10	22	4	5	9
21. Other constitutional disorders and infirmities.....	23	17	40	13	11	24
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	48	36	84	35	53	88
23. Unclassified.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
24. Not insane.....	1,485	1,205	2,690	1,511	1,375	2,886
Total.....	1,485	1,205	2,690	1,511	1,375	2,886

Statistics of the Insane

Psychoses	NUMBER			PER CENT		
	1912			1911		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
2. Traumatic.....	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
3. Senile.....	16.7	19.0	35.7	19.1	24.2	43.3
4. Dementia paralytica.....	32.1	22.7	54.8	32.1	10.3	42.4
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	8.3	7.8	16.1	6.9	7.1	14.0
6. Alcoholic.....	5.9	3.5	9.4	5.3	2.7	8.0
7. Drug and other toxic.....	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	0.9	3.3	4.2	1.3	3.7	5.0
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
12. Involution melancholia.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.3
14. Dementia praecox.....	14.5	20.6	35.1	16.5	23.8	40.3
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2
16. Paranoic conditions.....	1.9	2.2	4.1	2.1	3.8	5.9
17. Manic-depressive.....	4.1	8.5	12.6	3.1	6.8	9.9
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.8	1.7	2.5
19. Epileptic.....	4.9	4.2	9.1	4.7	3.3	8.0
20. Psychoneuroses.....	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
21. Other constitutional disorders and infirmities.....	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.7
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	1.5	1.4	2.9	0.9	0.8	1.7
23. Unclassified.....	3.2	3.0	6.2	2.3	3.8	6.1
24. Not insane.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	200.0	100.0	100.0	200.0

Table 18 — Rate of insanity and of principal psychoses in the cities, villages and rural districts of the State, based on first admissions of 1912 — (Concluded)

City	Population U. S. Census estimated 1912	TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS		DEMENTIA PARALYTICA		WITH OTHER BRAIN OR NERVOUS DISEASES		ALCOHOLIC		DEMENTIA PRAECOX		MANIC- DEPRESSIVE		ALL OTHER PSYCHOSES	
		Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
Ogdensburg...	16,489	14	85.5	1	6.1			1	6.1			1	6.1		636.5
Peekskill, village...	16,470	15	91.5												
Lackawanna...	16,011	10	62.5	1	6.2										16.2
Glens Falls...	15,310	14	90.8	2	12.9			2	12.9			1	6.5		212.9
Oran...	15,489	12	77.4	3	19.4			1	6.5						532.2
Watervliet...	15,341	13	85.0	1	6.6										16.6
Middletown...	15,147	12	79.2	2	13.3							3	19.8		959.5
Itasca...	14,840	13	87.6	2	14.5										
Cornell...	13,851	13	94.2	1	7.2										643.3
Port Chester, village...	13,850	13	94.2	1	7.2			3	21.8			1	7.2		429.0
Oswego, village...	13,837	9	64.5	1	7.4			1	7.4			2	14.8		214.8
Little Falls...	12,886	6	46.5					2	15.6			1	7.8		223.4
North Tonawanda...	12,851	6	46.5					2	15.6						215.6
Geneva...	12,779	6	46.5					1	8.0						364.0
Saratoga Springs, village...	12,574	13	104.0	1	8.0			2	16.0			1	8.0		224.9
Hudson...	12,555	12	96.0	2	16.8			4	33.5			1	8.4		8.6
Watkins...	12,246	15	123.8												760.2
Plattsburg...	11,653	13	111.8	1	8.6			1	8.6			1	8.6		18.7
Port Jervis...	11,602	15	129.0	1	8.9			1	8.9			1	9.3		19.3
Fulton...	11,250	4	35.6												219.8
Johnstown...	10,758	5	46.5	1	9.3										311.4
Rensselaer...	10,719	4	37.3	2	18.7										221.0
Oneonta...	10,411	3	28.7	1	9.9										11.8
Third class cities under 10,000...	26,349	13	49.4	2	7.6			1	3.8			2	7.6		
Port Jervis...	9,564	7	73.2	3	21.0			1	10.4			1	10.4		
Tonawanda...	8,464	3	35.4												
Owego...	8,317	3	36.1												
Other villages and rural districts...	2,331,688	1,067	45.3	86	3.7	65	2.8	83	3.6	113	4.8	113	4.8	411	17.6
All other states and countries and unascertained...		113		14		8		8		20		11		40	

TABLE 19 — Family history of first admissions classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

Psychoses	PER CENT OF ASCERTAINED CASES											
	TOTAL FIRST ADMISSIONS			CASES WITH HISTORY OF INSANITY			CASES WITH NO HISTORY OF INSANITY, NERVOUS DISEASES OR ALCOHOLISM			FAMILY HISTORY UNASCERTAINED		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	1
2. Traumatic.....	19	20	39	2	2	4	1	2	3	13	2	2
3. Syphilis.....	285	311	596	54	54	108	38	119	126	245	88	113
4. Dementia paralytica.....	581	168	749	66	22	88	42	10	52	361	157	518
5. With other brain and nervous diseases.....	159	135	294	18	17	35	25	11	36	66	41	107
6. Alcoholism.....	426	132	558	63	26	89	30	11	41	276	117	393
7. Drug and other toxic.....	9	14	23	3	2	5	2	4	6	10	3	13
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-intoxication.....	33	92	125	1	10	11	4	7	11	84	6	90
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	10	13	23	1	3	4	1	1	2	13	1	14
10. Symptomatic hallucinations.....	6	9	14	1	5	6	1	2	3	15	2	17
11. Depressive hallucinations.....	33	86	119	17	25	42	6	9	15	41	9	50
12. Delirium undifferentiated.....	79	106	185	15	20	35	1	2	3	9	2	11
13. Delirium praecox.....	473	446	919	99	106	205	59	72	131	361	110	471
14. Allied to dementia praecox.....	53	157	210	11	24	35	13	17	30	53	14	67
15. Paranoid conditions.....	293	365	658	55	99	154	21	45	66	329	55	384
16. Allied to manic-depressive.....	59	137	196	17	31	48	3	18	21	68	18	86
17. Epilepsy.....	100	79	179	13	11	24	29	20	49	68	22	90
18. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	98	83	181	35	33	68	13	10	23	61	18	79
19. Imbecility with insanity.....	37	31	68	11	11	22	3	3	6	12	4	16
20. Unclassified.....	121	141	262	14	23	37	4	16	20	50	51	101
21. Not insane.....	50	36	86	11	12	23	8	27	35	44	8	52
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	524	875	1,099	306	341	647	1,415	1,099	2,514
					717	1,482		765		23	28.5	25.8
					13.6	16.9		13.6		15.2	38.9	45.4
					41.0							

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 20.—Use of alcohol by first admissions, year ending September 30, 1912

Psychoses	TOTAL			ABSTINENCE			TEMPERATE OR MODERATE USE			INTERMEDIATE USE BUT NOT AN ASSIGNED ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR			ASSIGNED ETIOLOGICAL FACTOR			USE UNASSEMBLED		
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total
NUMBER																		
1. With brain tumor.....	41	51	91	.....	.....	.....	21	41	61	11	.....	31	31	41	41	11	11	11
2. Traumatic.....	19	1	20	.....	.....	.....	11	21	12	.....	31	31	41	41	41	11	11	11
3. Senile.....	285	311	596	22	39	61	168	211	389	47	10	57	25	39	64	25	39	64
4. Dementia paralytica.....	551	168	719	24	8	32	290	103	393	127	21	148	67	15	82	43	21	64
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	159	135	294	16	11	27	79	97	176	39	9	48	67	5	24	6	13	19
6. Alcohol.....	435	132	567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Drug and other toxic.....	9	14	23	1	2	3	2	5	7	4	4	4	4	4	10	5	2	7
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotox.....	33	92	125	3	15	18	17	72	89	6	5	1	1	1	1	5	5	7
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	10	13	23	3	.....	3	6	12	18	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....	5	16	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Depressive melancholia.....	6	12	18	.....	.....	.....	6	12	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Involuntary melancholia.....	33	86	119	1	17	18	24	68	92	6	.....	6	8	8	2	1	3	4
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	79	106	185	14	8	22	51	94	145	5	1	6	3	3	25	25	59	59
14. Dementia praecox.....	473	446	919	24	34	58	332	376	708	52	7	59	32	3	35	5	10	15
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	53	157	210	2	16	18	34	126	160	10	2	12	2	3	5	5	6	10
16. Paranoic conditions.....	73	117	190	6	12	18	47	94	141	7	3	10	8	3	11	5	6	10
17. Manic-depressive.....	263	365	628	13	39	52	198	300	498	37	10	47	23	3	26	13	35	35
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	59	137	196	6	7	13	42	123	165	2	1	3	5	2	7	4	8	8
19. Epileptic.....	100	79	179	6	15	21	69	50	119	17	8	25	5	2	9	4	5	5
20. Psychoneuroses.....	25	49	74	.....	.....	.....	50	36	86	4	5	9	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	98	88	186	9	8	17	66	71	137	11	5	16	7	1	8	6	3	8
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	37	33	70	5	12	17	30	18	48	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	4
23. Unclassified.....	121	141	262	11	14	25	46	100	156	22	6	27	18	4	22	14	18	32
24. Not insane.....	60	36	96	5	9	14	18	19	37	14	2	16	13	5	18	.....	1	1
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	171	281	452	1,572	2,006	3,578	414	87	501	683	186	869	170	172	342

Statistics of the Insane

	Total per cent of cases in which alcohol appeared as a habit disorder or etiological factor		PER CENT OF TOTAL OF EACH PSYCHOSIS															
	25.0	11.1	50.0	80.0	66.7	25.0	11.1	25.0	11.1	25.0	11.1	25.0	11.1	25.0	11.1	25.0	11.1	25.0
1. With brain tumor	36.9	35.0	57.8	100.0	66.7	25.0	11.1	50.0	80.0	66.7	25.0	11.1	50.0	80.0	66.7	25.0	11.1	50.0
2. Traumatic	24.6	3.9	53.9	71.1	65.3	16.5	3.0	53.9	71.1	65.3	16.5	3.0	53.9	71.1	65.3	16.5	3.0	53.9
3. Senile	35.2	21.4	52.6	61.3	54.7	23.0	12.5	52.6	61.3	54.7	23.0	12.5	52.6	61.3	54.7	23.0	12.5	52.6
4. Dementia paralytica	36.4	10.4	49.7	71.9	59.9	24.5	6.7	49.7	71.9	59.9	24.5	6.7	49.7	71.9	59.9	24.5	6.7	49.7
5. With other brain or nervous diseases	100.0	100.0	22.2	21.4	21.8	22.2	14.3	22.2	21.4	21.8	22.2	14.3	22.2	21.4	21.8	22.2	14.3	22.2
6. Alcoholism	66.7	57.2	60.8	11.1	14.3	13.0	13.0	60.8	11.1	14.3	13.0	13.0	60.8	11.1	14.3	13.0	13.0	60.8
7. Drug and other habit	33.3	8.8	9.0	16.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	9.0	16.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	9.0	16.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	9.0
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic	10.0	7.3	8.8	30.0	33.3	21.4	33.3	8.8	30.0	33.3	21.4	33.3	8.8	30.0	33.3	21.4	33.3	8.8
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive	18.2	5.0	17.7	15.1	19.8	15.1	19.8	17.7	15.1	19.8	15.1	19.8	17.7	15.1	19.8	15.1	19.8	17.7
10. Symptomatic depressions	16.4	1.0	7.5	11.9	7.5	11.9	7.5	7.5	11.9	7.5	11.9	7.5	7.5	11.9	7.5	11.9	7.5	7.5
11. Depressive melancholia	17.8	2.2	8.1	3.7	10.2	8.5	6.3	8.1	3.7	10.2	8.5	6.3	8.1	3.7	10.2	8.5	6.3	8.1
12. Involutions melancholia	20.5	6.2	11.0	8.2	10.2	9.5	6.3	11.0	8.2	10.2	9.5	6.3	11.0	8.2	10.2	9.5	6.3	11.0
13. Depressions undifferentiated	20.5	3.5	11.1	4.5	10.7	7.9	6.7	11.1	4.5	10.7	7.9	6.7	11.1	4.5	10.7	7.9	6.7	11.1
14. Dementia praecox	11.9	2.2	5.1	10.2	5.1	10.2	5.1	5.1	10.2	5.1	10.2	5.1	5.1	10.2	5.1	10.2	5.1	5.1
15. Allied to dementia praecox	25.0	11.3	19.0	6.0	18.9	11.7	69.0	11.3	19.0	6.0	18.9	11.7	69.0	11.3	19.0	6.0	18.9	11.3
16. Paranoid conditions	24.0	2.0	9.5	16.2	24.5	16.2	76.0	2.0	9.5	16.2	24.5	16.2	76.0	2.0	9.5	16.2	24.5	2.0
17. Manic-depressive	18.3	6.8	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	67.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	67.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	67.4	9.2
18. Epileptic	2.7	1.4	13.5	36.4	24.3	81.1	50.7	1.4	13.5	36.4	24.3	81.1	50.7	1.4	13.5	36.4	24.3	1.4
19. Psychoneuroses	33.0	6.5	18.8	9.1	9.9	9.5	46.3	6.5	18.8	9.1	9.9	9.5	46.3	6.5	18.8	9.1	9.9	6.5
20. Other constitutional inferiorities	54.0	19.5	39.7	10.0	25.0	16.2	36.0	19.5	39.7	10.0	25.0	16.2	36.0	19.5	39.7	10.0	25.0	19.5
21. Imbecility with insanity	36.5	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	10.0
22. Unclassified	36.5	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	10.0
23. Not insane	36.5	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	10.0
24. Total	36.5	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	7.9	53.2	10.0	23.8	5.7	10.3	10.0

TABLE 22 — Civil condition of first admissions classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

Psychoses	TOTAL			SINGLE			MARRIED			WIDOWED			DIVORCED			SEPARATED			UNASCHER-TAINED		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	4	5	9	0	0	0	3	5	8	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
2. Traumatic.....	19	1	20	0	0	0	9	46	55	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
3. Senile.....	285	311	596	36	50	86	117	46	163	114	206	320	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6
4. Dementia paralytica.....	551	168	719	147	32	179	327	82	409	48	36	84	4	4	8	13	13	26	9	9	3
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	159	135	294	25	25	50	93	32	125	28	69	97	2	2	4	5	7	12	6	6	12
6. Alcoholics.....	435	132	567	160	13	173	195	76	271	46	27	73	2	2	4	30	9	39	2	3	5
7. Drug and other toxic.....	9	14	23	4	2	6	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxin.....	33	92	125	13	15	28	12	62	74	6	8	14	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	10	13	23	5	2	7	5	8	13	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	5	9	14	2	1	3	2	5	7	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	6	12	18	1	0	1	4	4	8	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
12. Evolution melancholia.....	33	86	119	5	19	24	25	42	67	3	20	23	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	1	2
13. Depression undifferentiated.....	79	106	185	33	26	59	33	58	91	7	17	24	2	2	4	3	4	7	1	1	2
14. Dementia praecox.....	473	440	919	369	259	628	125	141	216	7	25	32	3	3	6	13	22	35	10	4	14
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	53	157	210	38	90	128	12	54	66	1	6	7	1	1	2	3	3	5	1	2	3
16. Paranoic conditions.....	73	117	190	26	33	59	29	41	70	4	30	34	3	3	6	10	11	21	4	6	11
17. Manic-depressive.....	293	365	658	179	155	334	94	172	266	9	20	29	2	2	4	3	11	14	6	5	11
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	59	137	196	36	47	83	17	70	87	1	15	16	1	1	2	1	3	6	2	2	4
19. Epileptic.....	100	79	179	69	41	110	24	26	50	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2
20. Psychoneuroses.....	25	49	74	15	14	29	7	29	36	1	6	7	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	98	84	186	73	50	123	20	26	46	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	6	9	3	2
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	37	33	70	35	32	67	1	70	120	7	25	32	1	1	2	1	3	6	9	3	2
23. Unclassified.....	121	141	262	57	38	95	50	70	120	7	25	32	1	1	2	1	3	6	9	3	2
24. Not insane.....	50	36	86	23	14	37	18	14	32	8	6	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	1,357	967	2,324	1,175	1,066	2,241	302	539	841	28	31	59	95	104	199	53	25	78

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 22 — Civil condition of first admissions classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

Psychoses.	TOTAL			SINGLE			MARRIED			WIDOWED			DIVORCED			SEPARATED			UNSEPARATED		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.6	16.1	30.0	75.0	100.0	88.8	45.0	105.0	15.0	5.2	1.6	6.8	5.0	5.3	10.3	25.0	...	11.2
1. With brain tumor.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.6	16.1	30.0	47.4	41.4	45.0	40.0	100.0	15.0	5.2	1.6	6.8	5.0	5.3	10.3	25.0	...	11.2
2. Traumatic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.6	19.1	14.4	41.4	14.8	27.4	40.0	66.253.7	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	3.3	3.2	...	1.5
3. Senile.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.6	19.5	24.9	59.3	48.8	56.9	89.222.0	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	3.0	3.8	0.5	...	1.8
4. Dementia paralytica.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.7	18.5	17.0	58.5	23.7	42.5	17.651.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.4	3.8	0.5	...	2.0	
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	36.7	9.9	30.5	44.8	57.6	43.5	11.121.4	1.7	0.5	3.0	1.1	6.9	7.0	2.3	0.9	...	0.9	
6. Alcoholie.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	44.4	14.3	26.1	33.3	50.4	43.5	11.121.4	1.7	14.3	8.7	11.2	4.3	8.7	11.2	4.3	...	...	...
7. Drug and other toxic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	39.4	15.4	22.4	36.4	67.4	59.2	18.2	8.7	11.2	2.1	2.1	4.2	4.4	8.3	1.1	...	...	...
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	15.4	30.4	50.0	61.0	56.5	15.4	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	11.1	21.4	40.0	55.6	50.0	20.3	33.28.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	75.0	55.5	66.7	72.3	22.3	25.0	16.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.2	22.1	20.2	75.7	48.9	49.1	23.2	19.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Involution melancholia.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	41.8	24.5	31.9	41.8	54.7	49.1	8.9	16.0	13.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.8	1.2	...	0.8
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.1	68.4	68.4	15.8	31.6	31.6	3.6	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Dementia praecox.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.7	57.3	61.0	22.7	34.3	31.4	1.9	3.8	3.0	1.7	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.3	...	...	...
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.6	28.2	31.1	39.7	35.0	36.9	5.5	25.7	17.9	4.1	1.7	2.0	3.7	9.4	1.0	...	...	...
16. Paranoic conditions.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.1	42.5	50.8	32.1	47.1	40.4	3.1	5.5	4.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.3	...	...	...
17. Manic-depressive.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.0	34.3	42.3	28.8	32.1	44.4	1.7	10.9	8.2	1.7	1.3	0.8	3.4	1.5	2.0	...	...	...
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.0	51.9	61.5	24.0	32.9	27.9	4.0	6.3	5.0	4.0	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Epileptic.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.0	28.6	39.2	28.0	59.2	48.7	12.2	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Psychoneuroses.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.5	56.8	66.1	20.4	29.6	24.7	2.1	4.5	3.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	70.0	66.1	68.1	27.7	2.7	1.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.1	26.9	30.2	41.3	49.6	45.8	5.8	17.7	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Unclassified.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.9	43.0	40.4	36.0	38.9	37.2	16.0	16.6	16.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Not insane.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.1	35.4	40.4	39.0	39.0	39.0	10.0	19.7	14.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.6	1.8	0.9	1.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.1	35.4	40.4	39.0	39.0	39.0	10.0	19.7	14.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.8	3.6	1.8	0.9	1.2

Per Cent

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 23 — Discharges of patients from State hospitals for the insane, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

	TOTAL			RECOVERED			MUCH IMPROVED			IMPROVED			UNIMPROVED			NOT INSANE		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	1	2	3	6	6	12	4	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
2. Traumatic.....	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dementia.....	34	43	77	2	2	4	18	7	25	15	18	33	12	15	27	.....	.....	.....
4. Dementia paralytica.....	149	65	214	.....	.....	.....	18	7	25	63	40	103	68	18	86	.....	.....	.....
5. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	50	25	75	.....	.....	.....	10	5	15	18	12	30	8	4	12	.....	.....	.....
6. Alcoholism.....	411	90	501	288	71	359	50	11	61	50	14	64	23	3	26	.....	.....	.....
7. Drug and other toxic.....	18	17	35	15	14	29	1	1	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Infective-exhaustive and auto-toxic.....	18	51	69	15	41	56	1	1	2	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	11	11	22	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	6	4	10	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Depressive melancholia.....	11	13	24	4	7	11	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Evolutionary melancholia.....	21	74	95	6	41	47	1	7	8	3	15	18	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
13. Depressive undifferentiated.....	55	90	145	26	39	65	7	9	16	13	24	37	6	11	17	.....	.....	.....
14. Depressive proserox.....	390	262	652	16	4	20	75	28	103	166	118	284	143	112	255	.....	.....	.....
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	64	191	255	18	22	40	10	16	26	18	38	56	14	17	31	.....	.....	.....
16. Paranoic conditions.....	64	191	255	18	22	40	10	16	26	18	38	56	21	20	41	.....	.....	.....
17. Manic-depressive.....	371	538	909	246	381	627	116	42	158	91	67	158	20	33	53	.....	.....	.....
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	72	198	270	34	82	116	12	32	44	10	28	38	7	9	16	.....	.....	.....
19. Epileptic.....	35	42	77	15	6	21	13	11	24	5	12	17	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....
20. Psychoneuroses.....	33	57	90	11	31	42	16	17	33	20	5	25	6	9	15	.....	.....	.....
21. Other constitutional inferiorities.....	108	88	196	34	43	77	18	8	26	4	30	34	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	98	28	126	4	8	12	7	15	22	6	9	15	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
23. Unclassified.....	82	45	127	21	11	32	12	6	18	23	12	35	24	7	31	.....	.....	.....
24. Not insane.....	75	42	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	42	117
Total.....	2,118	1,928	4,046	780	830	1,610	318	239	557	563	509	1,072	382	308	690	75	42	117

TABLE 25 — Deaths of patients in State hospitals for the insane, year ending September 30, 1912 compared with those of previous year

	NUMBER			PER CENT		
PSYCHOSES	1912			1911		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. With brain tumor.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
2. Traumatic.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
3. Senile.....	248	264	512	333	219	552
4. Dementia paralytica.....	477	134	611	485	111	596
5. With other brain or nervous disease.....	123	87	210	104	72	176
6. Alcohol.....	87	43	130	80	35	115
7. Drug and other toxic.....	3	2	5	1	0.2	1.2
8. Infective-exhaustive and autotoxic.....	14	40	54	19	0.9	2.8
9. Allied to infective-exhaustive.....	1	6	7	4	0.1	0.5
10. Symptomatic depressions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Depressive hallucinosis.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
12. Involution melancholia.....	32	61	93	35	5.1	8.6
13. Depressions undifferentiated.....	9	29	38	19	2.4	3.3
14. Dementia praecox.....	216	247	463	249	20.5	23.8
15. Allied to dementia praecox.....	6	18	24	6	0.4	0.6
16. Paranoic conditions.....	28	30	58	32	1.9	2.2
17. Manic-depressive.....	61	102	163	47	8.5	11.0
18. Allied to manic-depressive.....	9	25	34	12	0.6	0.8
19. Epileptic.....	73	51	124	71	4.9	6.8
20. Psychoneuroses.....	2	2	4	1	0.1	0.2
21. Other constitutional disorders and in-feriorities.....	12	10	22	4	0.8	1.2
22. Imbecility with insanity.....	23	17	40	13	1.4	1.9
23. Unclassified.....	48	36	84	35	3.0	4.1
24. Not insane.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,485	1,205	2,690	1,511	1,375	2,886
				100.0	100.0	100.0
				100.0	100.0	100.0

Statistics of the Insane

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 26 — Average age at death and average time in hospitals for insane of patients dying in the State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912

STATE HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF DEATHS			AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH			AVERAGE TIME IN YEARS IN HOSPITALS FOR INSANE		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Utica.....	62	56	118	62.0	58.9	60.5	4.2	4.4	4.3
Willard.....	88	65	153	58.0	62.3	59.9	10.0	13.8	11.6
Hudson River.....	129	109	238	53.8	56.6	55.1	5.4	7.7	6.5
Middletown.....	56	58	114	61.5	64.3	57.9	7.7	6.8	7.2
Buffalo.....	68	59	127	54.7	58.9	56.7	6.3	8.8	6.0
Binghamton.....	112	64	176	57.4	59.5	57.9	10.1	8.6	9.0
St. Lawrence.....	91	101	192	54.8	61.1	58.1	3.9	10.2	7.2
Rochester.....	59	68	127	59.0	60.5	59.8	3.3	8.0	5.8
Gowanda.....	41	24	65	63.6	58.6	61.8	7.8	10.1	8.7
Mohandio.....	1	.....	1	65.0	.....	65.0	29.0	.....	29.0
Kings Park.....	180	118	298	51.3	63.1	52.1	3.5	7.9	5.4
Long Island.....	92	81	173	54.8	52.3	53.6	1.7	3.3	2.4
Manhattan.....	271	246	517	50.1	50.1	50.1	2.8	4.1	3.4
Central Islip.....	202	166	418	47.1	50.2	48.2	5.5	4.5	5.1
Total.....	1,485	1,205	2,690	53.5	55.0	54.2	5.1	6.8	5.8

TABLE 27 — Causes of death of patients in State hospitals, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912

[illegible]

Statistics of the Insane

Table 27 — Causes of death of patients in State hospitals, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Continued)

TOTAL			SENILE			DEMENTIA PARALYTICA			DEMENTIA PRAECOX			INTOXICATION MELANCHOLIA			WITH OTHER BRAIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES			EPILEPTIC			MANIC-DEPRESSIVE			ALL OTHER PSYCHOSES			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
NERVOUS SYSTEM																											
1	3	4																									
	1	1																									
	1	1																									
39	44	83	6	11	17	1	2	3	7	6	13	1	1	2	11	14	25				2	2	4	11	8	19	
8		8	2		2				2						2						1						
	1	1																									
892	101	993				302	99	401	2	2					7	2	9				13	13	28	19	26	45	
70	56	126	17	4	21	11	5	16	3	4	7	7	3	10	3	3	6				2	2	4	2	3	5	
6	3	9		1	1																						
4	6	9		1	1																						
30	27	57		1	1																						
1		1																									
	3	3																									
552	244	796	25	18	43	303	102	405	20	14	34	4	5	9	28	20	48	31	27	58	15	19	34	36	39	76	
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM																											
17	31	48	7	8	15				3	6	9		3	3	1	3	4		2	2	2	3	5	4	6	10	
6	2	7							1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1				1	2	3	
83	122	205	23	50	73	1	6	7	15	20	35	2	4	6	13	6	19	2	1	3	4	11	15	23	24	47	
62	63	125	20	17	37	1	1	2	9	19	28	3	6	9	5	4	9	3		3	6	6	12	16	13	29	
1	1	2																									
129	100	229	56	62	108	1	1	2	13	10	23	1	3	4	27	18	45	3		3	4	5	9	24	11	35	
3	9	12	1	3	4																						
1		1																									
1	4	5		1	1																						
8	1	9	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1										
310	333	643	110	131	241	4	8	12	42	58	100	7	13	20	48	33	81	8	5	13	17	26	42	74	60	134	

Statistics of the Insane

Table 27.—Causes of death of patients in State hospitals, classified according to psychoses, year ending September 30, 1912 —
(Concluded)

ASSIGNED CAUSE OF DEATH	TOTAL		SENILE		DEMENTIA PARALYTICA		DEMENTIA PARVOX		INVOLUTION MELAN-CHOLIA		WITH OTHER BRAIN AND NERVOUS DISEASES		EPILEPTIC		MANIC-DEPRESSIVE		ALL OTHER PSYCHOSES	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
DISEASES OF THE SKIN																		
Gangrene.....	6	3	9	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Acute ulcers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other diseases of the skin.....	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	7	5	12	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3
Old Age																		
Senility.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
VIOLENCE																		
Suicide by poison.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide by asphyxia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide by hanging or strangulation.....	4	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Suicide by drowning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide by firearms.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide by cutting instruments.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide by crushing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strangulation (food in larynx).....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Asphyxia (accidental).....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burns (conflagration excepted).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fractures.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Accidental drowning.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cold and freezing.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Injuries by horses and vehicles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other accidental traumas.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other external violence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	18	15	33	3	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	10
Unascertained.....	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Grand total.....	1,485	1,205	2,690	248	512	477	134	611	216	247	463	93	123	87	210	73	51	514

TABLE 28 — Ages of the patients dying in the several State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912

Age Group	TOTAL DEATHS			UTICA			WILLARD			HUDSON RIVER			MIDDLETOWN			BUFFALO			BINGHAMTON			ST. LAWRENCE		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 20 years.....	7	16	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	2	5
20-24 years.....	25	37	62	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	4	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	7	3	1	4
25-29 years.....	40	46	86	2	4	6	3	6	9	2	8	10	4	4	8	2	2	4	4	6	10	3	3	6
30-34 years.....	99	67	166	7	10	17	6	10	16	12	10	22	4	3	7	7	4	11	10	2	12	8	20	10
35-39 years.....	142	80	222	1	2	3	9	6	15	14	6	20	1	3	4	4	4	8	2	2	4	7	7	14
40-44 years.....	158	106	264	1	3	4	10	6	16	13	14	27	4	7	11	9	4	13	10	10	20	8	18	28
45-49 years.....	145	113	258	5	4	9	13	7	20	14	9	23	4	6	10	7	5	12	13	6	19	10	13	23
50-54 years.....	168	114	282	4	0	4	12	7	19	14	8	22	10	9	19	8	9	17	18	5	23	11	13	24
55-59 years.....	120	106	226	6	7	13	9	10	19	15	7	22	6	5	11	7	6	13	10	3	13	6	9	19
60-64 years.....	141	101	242	4	6	10	10	9	19	17	15	32	7	5	12	6	5	11	13	8	21	6	10	22
65-69 years.....	141	124	265	8	4	12	10	8	18	16	13	29	6	4	10	6	5	11	13	8	21	6	10	22
70-74 years.....	134	100	234	2	8	10	8	4	12	16	10	26	4	2	6	6	4	10	13	8	21	6	10	22
75-79 years.....	83	90	173	2	2	4	6	11	17	6	4	10	3	2	5	3	7	10	9	5	14	5	4	9
80-84 years.....	42	52	94	1	3	4	5	5	10	5	3	8	2	2	4	1	4	5	3	3	6	4	4	8
85-89 years.....	16	24	40	2	1	3	3	2	5	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
90 years and over.....	6	13	19	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unascertained.....	6	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	1,485	1,205	2,690	62	56	118	88	65	153	129	100	238	56	58	114	68	59	127	112	64	176	91	101	192

Statistics of the Insane

Table 28 — Ages of the patients dying in the several State hospitals, year ending September 30, 1912 — (Concluded)

AGE GROUP	ROCHESTER			GOWANDA			MORRIS			KINGS PARK			LONG ISLAND			MANHATTAN			CENTRAL ISIP		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 20 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
20-24 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
25-29 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
30-34 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
35-39 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
40-44 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
45-49 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
50-54 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
55-59 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
60-64 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
65-69 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
70-74 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
75-79 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
80-84 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
85-89 years.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
90 years and over.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unascertained.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total.....	50	68	127	44	24	68	1	1	2	150	118	268	92	81	173	271	246	517	262	156	418

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 20—Residence by counties of patients admitted during the year October, 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912, and of all patients remaining September 30, 1912

COUNTY	FIRST ADMISSIONS, OCTOBER 1, 1911— SEPTEMBER 30, 1912				TOTAL UNDER TREATMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1912			
	NUMBER			Rate per 100,000 popu- lation	NUMBER			Rate per 100,000 popu- lation
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
Albany.....	48	40	88	50.3	373	423	796	454.6
Allegany.....	3	7	10	24.6	46	63	109	268.1
Broome.....	32	19	51	62.7	132	160	292	358.9
Cattaraugus.....	16	19	35	53.1	76	103	179	271.6
Cayuga.....	17	17	34	50.4	104	125	229	339.5
Chautauqua.....	28	15	43	39.4	130	139	269	247.7
Chemung.....	17	12	29	52.1	118	109	227	408.3
Chenango.....	12	11	23	63.7	57	73	130	370.1
Clinton.....	18	13	31	64.4	90	58	148	305.0
Columbia.....	20	7	27	61.3	71	80	151	343.1
Cortland.....	5	1	6	20.5	37	42	79	270.5
Delaware.....	7	7	14	31.0	52	77	129	283.7
Dutchess.....	42	36	78	87.2	209	185	394	440.5
Erie.....	171	110	281	50.7	941	915	1,856	335.1
Essex.....	5	2	7	22.4	37	29	66	211.5
Franklin.....	7	7	14	30.2	49	52	101	217.7
Fulton.....	18	10	28	61.4	86	75	161	353.0
Genesee.....	11	7	18	46.9	37	54	91	236.9
Greene.....	3	7	10	33.3	39	46	85	283.4
Hamilton.....	1	1	2	47.2	4	2	6	141.5
Herkimer.....	10	21	31	53.8	77	121	198	343.8
Jefferson.....	33	16	49	60.9	103	107	210	260.8
Kings.....	493	524	1,017	57.2	2,375	2,845	5,280	304.4
Lewis.....	5	7	12	49.8	52	36	88	365.4
Livingston.....	12	15	27	70.4	55	58	113	294.5
Madison.....	9	8	17	43.3	68	72	140	357.1
Monroe.....	98	101	199	65.7	454	591	1,045	344.8
Montgomery.....	13	21	34	55.6	75	87	162	265.0
Nassau.....	19	13	32	35.3	58	57	115	127.9
New York.....	1,070	1,055	2,125	72.3	4,476	5,571	10,047	341.3
Niagara.....	31	20	51	53.4	123	124	247	258.5
Oneida.....	52	48	100	62.3	322	299	621	387.1
Onondaga.....	59	44	103	48.9	284	279	563	267.7
Ontario.....	15	12	27	51.7	107	109	216	413.3
Orange.....	42	29	71	58.1	217	253	470	384.6
Orleans.....	5	15	20	61.9	32	43	75	232.2
Oswego.....	22	11	33	48.1	144	96	240	330.9
Otsego.....	6	6	12	25.6	61	66	127	271.1
Putnam.....	5	3	8	52.9	27	20	47	315.0
Queens.....	62	50	112	34.7	273	286	559	173.0
Rensselaer.....	37	24	61	49.8	281	321	602	494.4
Richmond.....	34	29	63	68.5	128	135	263	286.3
Rockland.....	8	9	17	35.4	62	65	127	264.4
St. Lawrence.....	26	25	51	57.8	128	138	266	301.6
Saratoga.....	14	12	26	42.1	95	113	208	336.9
Schenectady.....	23	3	26	27.1	104	92	196	204.2
Schoharie.....	10	3	13	55.9	33	31	64	275.0
Schuyler.....	4	4	8	59.1	33	35	68	502.1
Seneca.....	8	11	19	70.8	50	57	107	398.8
Steuben.....	35	24	59	70.6	147	142	289	345.8
Suffolk.....	31	26	57	57.1	164	157	321	321.4
Sullivan.....	7	7	14	41.9	51	58	109	326.1
Tioga.....	10	5	15	59.4	46	62	108	427.9
Tompkins.....	4	3	7	20.9	44	65	109	325.4
Ulster.....	26	21	47	49.9	160	166	326	346.4
Warren.....	9	9	18	55.5	49	48	97	299.8
Washington.....	10	7	17	35.4	44	67	111	230.9
Wayne.....	8	14	22	43.3	62	72	134	263.4
Westchester.....	77	69	146	47.5	397	450	847	275.5
Wyoming.....	6	3	9	27.9	37	37	74	229.8
Yates.....	5	3	8	43.6	32	37	69	376.0
State paupers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12	.....
Soldiers' and Sail- ors' Home.....	1	.....	1	.....	16	.....	16	.....
Other states.....	29	28	57	.....	4	13	17	.....
Unascertained.....	46	26	72	.....	496	547	1,043	.....
Total.....	3,010	2,732	5,742	59.9	14,744	16,880	31,624	329.7

Statistics of the Insane

TABLE 30 — Nativity and citizenship of patients in the State hospitals for the insane, September 30, 1912

	TOTAL			UTICA			WILLARD			Hudson River			Middletown			Buffalo			Binghamton		
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total
Total patients.....	14,744	16,880	31,624	764	809	1,573	1,149	1,232	2,381	1,354	1,733	3,087	753	1,267	2,020	906	1,119	2,025	1,380	947	2,327
Native*.....	8,998	8,398	17,396	564	590	1,154	764	752	1,516	946	1,047	1,993	581	804	1,385	563	588	1,153	865	667	1,522
Foreign born.....	5,746	7,982	13,728	200	219	419	385	480	865	408	686	1,094	172	463	635	341	531	872	525	280	805
Citizens by naturalization.....	2,140	2,338	4,478	111	117	228	116	117	233	166	199	365	67	93	160	142	149	291	110	53	163
Aliens*.....	3,597	5,644	9,241	89	102	191	269	363	632	243	487	729	105	370	475	199	382	581	415	228	643
Number																					
Total patients.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native*.....	61.0	52.7	56.6	73.8	72.9	73.3	66.5	61.0	63.7	68.9	60.4	64.5	77.1	63.4	68.6	62.4	52.5	56.9	62.0	70.4	65.4
Foreign born.....	39.0	47.3	43.4	26.2	27.1	26.7	33.5	39.0	36.3	30.1	39.6	35.5	22.9	36.6	31.4	37.6	47.6	43.1	38.0	29.6	34.6
Citizens by naturalization.....	14.6	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.4	10.1	9.5	9.8	12.2	11.5	11.8	8.9	7.3	7.9	15.7	13.3	14.4	8.0	5.6	7.0
Aliens*.....	24.4	33.4	29.2	11.7	12.7	12.3	23.4	29.5	26.5	17.9	28.1	23.7	14.0	29.3	23.6	21.9	34.2	28.7	30.0	24.1	27.6
Per Cent																					

* Includes unascertained cases.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 30 — Nativity and citizenship of patients in the State hospitals for the insane, September 30, 1912 — (Concluded)

	ST. LAWRENCE		ROCHESTER		GOWANDA		MORANGO		KINGS PARK		LONG ISLAND		MANHATTAN		CENTRAL ISLEP											
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Fe- males	Total	Fe- males	Total	Fe- males	Total	Fe- males	Total	Fe- males	Total	Fe- males	Total											
Total patients.....	942	1,046	1,938	593	905	1,498	533	521	1,104	50	1	51	1,500	2,315	3,815	359	388	747	1,826	2,744	4,570	2,585	1,853	4,438		
Native.....	714	669	1,383	397	576	973	310	314	624	33	1	34	943	1,116	2,069	230	191	421	1,030	1,014	2,044	1,066	569	1,635		
Foreign born.....	228	377	605	196	329	525	273	207	480	17	.....	17	557	1,196	1,756	129	197	326	796	1,730	2,526	1,519	1,284	2,803	
Citizens by nat- uralisation.....	69	57	126	88	128	216	92	73	165	4	.....	4	263	458	721	102	116	217	325	383	708	494	397	891	
Aliens.....	159	320	479	108	201	309	181	134	315	13	.....	13	294	741	1,035	27	83	106	471	1,347	1,818	1,025	887	1,912	
NUMBER																	PER CENT									
Total patients.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Native.....	75.8	64.0	70.0	66.9	63.6	65.0	53.2	60.3	56.5	66.0	100.0	66.6	62.9	48.2	54.0	64.1	49.2	56.4	56.4	57.0	44.7	41.2	30.7	36.8		
Foreign born.....	24.2	36.0	30.0	33.1	36.4	35.0	46.8	39.7	43.5	34.0	.....	33.4	37.1	51.8	46.0	35.9	50.8	43.6	43.6	63.0	55.3	58.8	69.3	63.2	
Citizens by nat- uralisation.....	7.4	5.4	6.3	14.8	14.1	14.4	15.8	14.0	14.9	8.0	.....	7.8	17.5	19.8	18.9	28.4	29.6	29.0	17.7	14.0	16.5	19.1	21.4	20.1	
Aliens.....	16.8	30.6	23.7	18.3	22.3	20.6	31.0	28.7	28.6	26.0	.....	24.6	19.6	32.0	27.1	7.5	21.2	14.6	25.9	49.0	39.8	39.7	47.9	43.1	

* Includes unascertained cases.

Statistics of the Insane

Table 31.—Nativity of patient population of

STATE HOSPITALS	NATIVE BORN			TOTAL FOREIGN BORN			AUSTRIA		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Utica.....	557	577	1,134	196	225	421	12	5	17
Willard.....	790	831	1,621	376	431	807	9	7	16
Hudson River.....	956	1,073	2,029	372	655	1,027	25	19	44
Middletown.....	388	815	1,403	190	487	677	10	25	35
Buffalo.....	555	595	1,150	335	530	865	8	10	18
Binghamton.....	994	779	1,773	434	190	624	19	2	21
St. Lawrence.....	684	703	1,387	210	340	550	2	13	15
Rochester.....	394	550	944	196	330	526	4	1	5
Gowanda.....	311	306	617	272	221	493	18	8	26
Mohansic.....	30	.....	30	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Kings Park.....	886	1,055	1,941	536	1,041	1,577	17	25	42
Long Island.....	197	203	400	108	201	309	2	4	6
Manhattan.....	901	1,048	1,949	1,023	1,748	2,771	84	114	198
Central Islip.....	1,140	732	1,881	1,430	1,069	2,499	82	68	150
Total.....	8,992	9,267	18,259	5,695	7,468	13,163	292	301	593

	New			Per			Per		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Utica.....	74	72	73	26	28	27	1.6	0.6	1.1
Willard.....	68	66	67	32	34	33	0.8	0.6	0.7
Hudson River.....	72	62	66	28	38	34	1.9	1.1	1.4
Middletown.....	76	62	67	24	38	33	1.3	1.9	1.7
Buffalo.....	62	53	57	38	47	43	0.9	0.9	0.9
Binghamton.....	69	80	79	31	20	26	1.3	0.2	0.9
St. Lawrence.....	77	67	72	23	33	28	0.2	1.2	0.8
Rochester.....	67	62	64	33	38	36	0.7	0.1	0.3
Gowanda.....	53	58	56	47	42	44	3.1	1.5	2.8
Mohansic.....	64	.....	64	36	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Kings Park.....	62	50	55	38	50	45	1.2	1.2	1.2
Long Island.....	65	50	56	35	50	44	0.7	0.1	0.8
Manhattan.....	47	37	41	58	63	59	4.4	4.1	4.2
Central Islip.....	44	41	43	56	59	57	3.2	3.8	3.4
Total.....	61.2	55.9	58.1	38.8	44.1	41.9	2	1.8	1.9

Statistics of the Insane

the State hospitals, February 10, 1912

CANADA			ENGLAND AND WALES			FRANCE			GERMANY			HUNGARY AND BOHEMIA		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
10	20	30	26	27	53	3	1	4	43	55	98	5	2	7
8	14	22	26	23	54	7	9	16	110	90	200	7	9	16
12	15	27	34	32	66	2	3	5	77	131	208	6	21	27
1	6	7	18	26	44	5	7	12	46	112	158	3	25	28
40	80	120	21	32	53	6	2	8	130	180	310	5	2	7
13	6	19	28	13	41	2	.....	2	100	38	138	10	5	15
45	49	94	20	13	33	1	.....	2	45	77	122	3	7	10
22	34	56	15	25	40	.....	5	5	70	92	162	5	3	8
17	17	34	10	12	22	4	1	5	79	46	125	14	14	28
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	1	.....	1
14	8	22	26	48	74	4	5	9	132	273	405	6	16	22
3	.....	3	13	11	24	.....	2	2	22	50	72	.....	3	3
9	17	26	46	70	116	11	26	37	214	400	614	69	108	177
14	12	26	59	50	109	16	13	29	332	228	560	57	51	108
208	278	486	344	387	731	61	75	136	1,407	1,772	3,179	191	266	457

CENT.

1.3	2.5	1.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	5.7	6.9	6.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
0.7	1.1	0.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	9.4	7.1	8.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
0.9	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.8	7.6	6.8	0.4	1.2	0.9
0.1	0.5	0.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.9	8.6	7.6	0.4	1.9	1.3
4.5	7.1	6.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	14.6	16.0	15.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
0.9	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.1	.....	0.1	7.0	3.9	5.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
5.0	4.7	4.9	2.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	.....	0.1	5.0	7.4	6.3	0.3	0.7	0.5
3.7	3.9	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	.....	0.6	0.3	11.9	10.5	11.0	0.8	0.3	0.5
2.9	5.2	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	13.6	8.8	11.3	2.4	2.6	2.3
.....	.....	.....	4.3	.....	4.3	.....	.....	.....	14.9	.....	14.9	2.1	.....	2.1
1.0	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.3	13.0	11.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
1.0	.....	0.4	4.2	2.7	3.4	.....	0.5	0.3	7.2	12.4	10.4	.....	0.7	0.4
0.5	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	11.1	14.3	13.0	2.6	3.9	3.8
0.5	0.7	0.6	2.3	2.8	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	12.9	12.7	12.8	2.2	2.8	2.5
1.4	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	9.6	10.5	10.1	1.3	1.6	1.5

Statistics of the Insane

Table 31.—Nativity of patient population of the

STATE HOSPITALS	IRELAND			ITALY			RUSSIA AND POLAND		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Utica.....	48	75	123	16	10	26	20	16	36
Willard.....	131	232	363	12	4	16	30	16	46
Hudson River.....	129	313	442	21	15	36	38	52	90
Middletown.....	48	191	239	19	7	26	16	46	62
Buffalo.....	53	138	191	15	14	29	32	48	80
Binghamton.....	126	100	226	28	5	33	63	14	77
St. Lawrence.....	49	129	178	5	7	12	22	17	39
Rochester.....	35	118	153	9	8	17	17	23	40
Gowanda.....	37	64	101	19	7	26	29	16	45
Mohansic.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings Park.....	134	401	535	34	35	69	92	117	209
Long Island.....	40	91	131	7	5	12	4	9	13
Manhattan.....	250	576	826	77	85	162	180	241	421
Central Islip.....	368	389	757	132	59	191	240	117	357
Total.....	1,453	2,817	4,270	394	261	655	783	732	1,515

	Per Cent			Per Cent			Per Cent		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Utica.....	6.4	9.4	7.9	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.3
Willard.....	11.2	18.4	14.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.6	1.3	1.9
Hudson River.....	9.6	18.1	14.4	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.8	3.0	2.9
Middletown.....	6.2	14.7	11.5	2.4	0.5	1.3	2.1	3.5	3.0
Buffalo.....	6.0	12.3	9.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	3.8	4.3	4.0
Binghamton.....	8.8	10.0	9.4	2.0	0.5	1.4	4.4	1.4	3.2
St. Lawrence.....	5.5	12.3	9.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.5	1.6	2.0
Rochester.....	5.9	13.4	10.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	2.9	2.6	2.7
Gowanda.....	6.3	12.1	9.1	3.3	1.3	2.3	5.0	3.0	4.0
Mohansic.....	10.6	.....	10.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings Park.....	9.4	19.1	15.2	2.4	1.7	2.0	6.5	5.6	5.9
Long Island.....	13.1	22.5	18.5	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.8
Manhattan.....	13.0	20.6	17.5	4.0	3.0	3.4	9.3	8.6	9.0
Central Islip.....	14.3	21.6	17.2	5.1	3.3	4.4	9.3	6.5	8.1
Total.....	9.9	16.9	13.6	12.7	1.6	2.1	5.3	4.4	4.8

Statistics of the Insane

State hospitals, February 10, 1912 — (Concluded)

SCANDINAVIA			SCOTLAND			ALL OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL POPULATION		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
4	1	5	5	3	8	4	10	14	753	802	1,555
11	12	23	5	4	9	20	6	26	1,166	1,262	2,428
8	15	23	7	14	21	13	25	38	1,328	1,728	3,056
4	20	24	6	9	15	14	13	27	778	1,302	2,080
10	9	19	2	6	8	13	9	22	890	1,125	2,015
13	3	16	4	4	8	28	4	32	1,428	969	2,397
10	4	14	2	7	9	6	16	22	894	1,043	1,937
7	5	12	2	8	10	10	8	18	590	880	1,470
27	26	53	3	3	6	18	7	25	583	527	1,110
2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	47
38	65	103	7	17	24	32	31	63	1,422	2,066	3,518
9	15	24	3	4	7	5	7	12	305	404	709
18	42	60	11	10	21	64	59	113	1,924	2,796	4,720
33	31	64	15	9	24	82	42	124	2,579	1,801	4,380
194	248	442	69	94	163	299	237	536	14,687	16,735	31,422

CENT											
0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	100	100	100
0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.1	100	100	100
0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.2	100	100	100
0.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	100	100	109
1.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.1	100	100	100
0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	.....	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.3	100	100	100
1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	100	100	100
1.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.2	100	100	100
4.6	5.0	4.8	.....	0.6	0.3	3.1	1.3	2.2	100	100	100
4.3	.....	4.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
2.7	3.1	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	100	100	100
3.0	3.7	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	100	100	100
0.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.8	2.1	2.4	100	100	100
1.3	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	3.2	2.3	2.8	100	100	100
1.3	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.4	1.7	100	100	100

TABLE 32.— Patient population of the State hospitals for the criminal insane, classified according to nativity,
census of February 10, 1912

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	MATTEAWAN			DANNE- MORA		TOTAL		PER CENT		
	Males		Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
United States	376	73	449	235	611	73	684	55.0	55.3	55.0
All foreign countries	294	59	353	193	487	59	546	44.4	44.7	44.4
Austria	12	1	13	16	28	1	29	2.6	0.8	2.4
Canada	13	3	16	6	19	3	22	1.6	2.8	1.8
England and Wales	18	4	22	8	26	4	30	2.4	3.0	2.4
France .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	0.1	.....	0.1
Germany	62	13	75	18	80	13	93	7.3	9.8	7.6
Hungary and Bohemia	6	.....	6	14	14	.....	14	1.3	.....	1.1
Ireland	69	28	97	14	83	28	111	7.6	21.2	9.0
Italy	53	4	57	69	122	4	126	11.1	3.0	10.2
Russia and Poland	35	3	38	31	66	3	69	6.0	2.3	5.6
Scandinavia	7	1	8	2	9	1	10	0.8	0.8	0.8
Scotland	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	0.1	.....	0.1
All other foreign countries	18	2	20	20	38	2	40	3.5	1.5	3.2
Grand total	670	132	802	428	1,098	132	1,230	100.0	100.0	100.0

Statistics of the Insane

INDEX

- ACCIDENTS and casualties, 170.
Accommodations, additional, 65, 78;
new, needed, 235.
Additional construction during the
year, 73.
Admissions, 1897-1912, table 5, 361;
analysis of, 309; 1912 and 1911,
311.
Admissions, all, parentage and na-
tivity of, 1912 and 1911, 315.
Advertising for bids, 153.
After-care work, 138.
Age of aliens deported, 213.
Age of first admissions, table 13, 370;
analysis of, 317.
Age of foreign born first admissions
of certain nationalities, table show-
ing, 125.
Age of patients dying in the State
hospitals, 340, 341; table 28, 407;
analysis of, 340.
Alcohol, use of, by first admissions,
1912 and 1911, 329, 330, 394.
Aliens, certified at Ellis Island for
insanity and mental defects, 1902-
1912, insane, cost to the State of
maintaining, 126; chart showing,
191; payment for maintenance of
deportable, 186.
Aliens deported, age of, 213; and non-
residents returned, 1905-1912, 219;
by United States immigration
service, length of residence in
hospitals of, 188; civil condition
of, 214; from various hospitals,
table showing, 211; nativity of,
215; occupation of, 222; race of,
215; sex of, 212.
Amendment to commitment law, 246.
Amendments to immigration law,
70, 183; to insanity law, 70.
Analysis of statistical tables, 302.
Appointment of collection attorney,
70; of Dr. May, 44; of Dr. Ryon,
69; of Dr. Somers, 69; of statis-
tician, 68.
Appropriations and expenditures,
State Hospital Commission, 5.
Appropriations of 1910-11, 1911-12,
63.
Assistant physicians, salary of, 104.
Autopsies, 340.
Average age at death and average
time in hospitals of patients dying,
table 26, 402; analysis of, 336.
Average purchase price and annual
per capita cost of staple articles,
table giving, 37-39.
BINGHAMTON State Hospital, estab-
lishment of chemical laboratory at,
87; disbursements, 16; receipts, 16;
requests for appropriations, 50; re-
port of visitors to, 257; summary
of report of, 278.
Board moneys and miscellaneous re-
ceipts, 63.
Bond issue, recommended, 65.
Brown, Hon. Goodwin, appearance
before House Committee on Immi-
gration, 131.
Buffalo State Hospital, disburse-
ments, 15; receipts, 14; requests
for appropriations, 50; report of
visitors to, 255; summary of report
of, 276.
Bureau of Deportation, changes in,
117; changes in staff of, 207; im-
provements in, 207; recommenda-
tions of, 207; report of, 182-224;
salaries and expenses, 5; statistical
tables in report of, 209-224.
Butter, purchase of, 97; specifications
for, 151.
CAMPBELL, DR. GEORGE B., appointed
medical examiner, 117.
Capacity of State hospitals, 71.
Causes of death of patients, table 27,
403; analysis of, 336.
Census, September 30, 1912, 301.
Central Islip State Hospital, disburse-
ments, 26; receipts, 26; requests
for appropriations, 56; summary of
report of, 296.
Certification of capacity, September
30, 1912, 72.
Changes in staff, in Bureau of Depor-
tation, 207.
Changes in the form of estimates, 90.

- Charity organizations, co-operation with, 206.
- Chart, 1, showing nativity of first admissions and psychoses of first admissions, opp. p. 313; 2, showing increase of insanity with advancing age, opp. p. 318; 3, showing number of first admissions per 100,000 of population in cities, villages and rural districts, opp. p. 324; 4, comparison of frequency of certain psychoses in cities, villages and rural districts, opp. p. 326; 5, showing family history of first admissions, opp. p. 328; 6, showing use of alcohol by first admissions, opp. p. 330; 7, showing principal causes of insanity among first admissions, opp. p. 332; 8, comparison of death rates among insane and general population, opp. p. 339; 9, showing ratios of insane patients in State hospitals to general population, opp. p. 343; 10, insanity rate among various nationalities, opp. p. 347.
- Chart, showing number of aliens certified at Ellis Island, 1902-1912, 191.
- Chemical laboratory, establishment of, at Binghamton State Hospital, 87.
- Civil condition of aliens deported, 214.
- Citizenship of admissions, table 11, 367; analysis of, 315.
- Coal, specifications for, 150.
- Collection attorney, report of, 141-144.
- Commitments, emergency, 137.
- Commitment papers, revision of, 135.
- Commitment, voluntary, 137.
- Comparison of the movement of patients, 1912 and 1911, in the civil State hospitals, 303; in the private licensed institutions, 308; in the State hospitals for the criminal insane, 307.
- Comparative statement, of cost of maintenance, 1911 and 1912, 61; of total and per capita cost of maintenance, table giving, 34-36.
- Complaints, 91; of patients, 169.
- Constitutional make-up of first admissions, table 21, 396; analysis of, 330.
- Construction, additional, during year, 73; and equipment of buildings for the insane, bond issue recommended for, 65; and improvements necessary for the year 1913-1914, 45; planned for the coming year, 73; work, delay in, 79.
- Cooperation with charity organizations, 206.
- Corrosion of piping, 162.
- Cost to the State of maintaining insane aliens, 126.
- Cotton goods, purchase of, 152.
- Creedmoor, institution at, 75, 76.
- DARGAN, WILLIAM G., appointed collection attorney, 70.
- Dawes, Dr. Spencer L., appointed commissioner on the alien insane, 131.
- Death of patients, causes of, 337; table 25, 401; analysis of, 334.
- Death rates and recovery rates, 1897-1912, table 6, 362; analysis of, 310.
- Death rates, comparison of, of insane and general population, 339.
- Decision 120, 184.
- Delay in construction work, 79.
- Deportations under the federal immigration law, 183.
- Directors of clinical psychiatry, salary of, 103.
- Disbursements of State hospitals, for buildings, improvements, etc., table of, 32, 33; for maintenance, table of, 30, 31.
- Discharges, 1912 and 1911, 333; of patients, table 23, 399; analysis of, 333.
- Dix, Governor John A., letter to, relative to officers' salaries, 98; relative to alien insane, 127.
- EDUCATION of the public as to the causes and prevention of insanity, 241.
- Emergency commitments, 137.
- Employees, and officers, retirement fund for, 109.
- Employees, in State hospitals, table of, 43; wages, new schedule of, 106.
- Establishment of clinics for mental and nervous diseases, promoting of, 243.
- Estimates, changes in the form of, 90; for the year 1913-14, 67.
- Exhibit, of State hospitals, 88; of National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 243.
- Expenditures, 64.
- Expenses, of purchasing committee, table showing, 160; of State Hospital Commission, 5.
- FAMILY, definition of, 101.
- Family history of first admissions, table 19, 393; analysis of, 327.
- Federal legislation, 188.

Ferris, Dr. Albert Warren, retirement of, 44.

Financial operations, 5.

Financial statement and budget, 59.

Financial statement, table of receipts, 28, 29.

Fire protection in State hospitals, 57.

First admissions, ages of foreign born, of certain nationalities, table showing, 125; constitutional make-up of, 330, family history of, 1912 and 1911, 327, table 39, 393; analysis of, 327; literacy of, tables showing, 124, 372; analysis of, 318; marital condition of, 331, 332; nationality of foreign born, 123; nationality of, admitted before having been in the United States five years, 316; nationality of illiterates among, table showing, 124; of various nationalities, 1912 and 1911, 312; comparison of age, distribution of, with that of general population, 317; literacy of native and foreign born, 319; nativity and parentage of, 1912 and 1911, 311; nativity of and rate of insanity, 313; per cent distribution of certain psychoses among, 1912, 1911, 320; psychoses of, table 15, 373; analysis of, 319; sex and nativity of, table giving, 122; time in United States before commitment of foreign born, 1912 and 1911, 316; time in United States before commitment of foreign born, table giving, 123; use of alcohol by, table 20, 394; analysis of, 328; with residence in the various cities, villages and rural districts, table 17, 381; analysis of, 323.

First admission and deaths, 335.

First admissions and readmissions, table 7, 363; analysis of, 310.

First assistant physicians, salary of, 102.

Flatbush property, title to, 79.

Flour, specifications for, 152.

Fuel and light, 41.

GENERAL operations, 3.

General rules in schedule of officers' salaries, 101.

General statement of the State hospitals, table giving, 40.

General statistics, of the civil State hospitals, table 1, 349; analysis of, 302; of the licensed private institutions, table 3, 354; analysis of, 308; of the State hospitals for the criminal insane, table 2, 353; analysis of, 307.

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, disbursements, 20; receipts, 19; report of visitors to, 265; requests for appropriations, 52; summary of report of, 285.

HEATING plants, improvements in, 93. Hospital districts, 90.

Hospital residence of foreign born patients, table giving, 121.

Hudson River State Hospital, disbursements, 12; receipts, 12; requests for appropriations, 47; summary of the report of, 272.

IMMIGRATION and the alien insane, 117.

Immigration, restriction of, 200.

Immigration law, deportations under, 183; proposed amendments to, 131-132.

Immigration to the United States by decades, table giving, 120.

Improvements, in heating plants, 93; in office of Bureau of Deportation, 207.

Incipient cases, treatment of, in dispensaries for nervous and mental diseases, 140.

Increase in cost of supplies in 1912, 62.

Increase of insane in institutions, 3.

Increase of insane patients in State hospitals compared with increase in general population, 309.

Increase of salaries, 101.

Insanity, prevalence of, among the alien and foreign born, 203.

Inspection and observation of methods and facilities of examining immigrants, 202.

Inspection of the State hospitals, 67.

Inspector of buildings, report of, 147.

Inspector of supplies, report of, 144.

International congress of hygiene and demography, exhibit at, 88.

KINGS PARK STATE HOSPITAL, disbursements, 22; receipts, 22; requests for appropriations, 53; summary of report of, 288.

Laboratory of the purchasing committee, report of, 160.

Lease of Ward's Island, 80.

Leather, specifications for, 151.

Legislation, federal, 188.

Legislation, securing remedial, 245.

Licensed private institutions, 91, 179; statistics of, 354; analysis of, 308.

- Literacy of first admissions, table 14, 372; analysis of, 318, table showing, 124.
- Literacy of native and foreign born first admissions, 319.
- Literature, distribution of, 242.
- Long Island State Hospital, disbursements, 24; institution at Creedmoor, 75; receipts, 23; requests for appropriations, 54; report of visitors to, 263; summary of report of, 291; title to Flatbush property, 75.
- MAINTENANCE**, of officers' families, 101; of deportable aliens, payment for, 186; comparative cost of, 34.
- Manhattan State Hospital, disbursements, 25; receipts, 24; requests for appropriations, 55; summary of report of, 293.
- Manic-depressive cases recovered, table 24, 400; analysis of, 334.
- Marital condition of first admissions, table 22, 397; analysis of, 331.
- Marcy site, 77.
- Matrons, salary of, 105.
- May, Dr. James V., appointment of, 44.
- McGarr, T. E., secretary, letter to Governor Dix, 98; 127.
- McKelway, Dr. John I., appointed second deputy medical examiner, 117.
- Meat thefts at Manhattan State Hospital, 85.
- Medal of honor of the State Hospital Commission, 89.
- Medical inspector, report of Dr. Ryon, 165-181; report of Dr. Somers, 164-165.
- Medical internes, salary of, 104.
- Medical officers, new schedule of salaries for, 98.
- Medical service of the State hospitals, 133.
- Medical service, table *re.* 42.
- Medical staff, classified, 102.
- Medical superintendents, salary of, 102.
- Medical treatment and social service, assisting individuals to obtain, 244.
- Medical work, 176.
- Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital, disbursements, 14; receipts, 13; requests for appropriations, 49; report of visitors to, 253; summary of annual report of, 274.
- Mohansic State Hospital, disbursements, 21; progress of work at, 74; requests for appropriations, 57; receipts, 21; summary of report of, 286.
- NATIONALITY**, of foreign born first admissions, table showing, 123; of illiterates among first admissions, table showing, 124.
- Nativity and citizenship of patients, September 30, 1912, table 30, 410; analysis of, 344.
- Nativity and parentage of all admissions, 1912 and 1911, 315; table 10, 366; analysis of, 314.
- Nativity and parentage of first admissions, table 8, 364; analysis of, 311.
- Nativity and parentage of readmissions, table 9, 365; analysis of, 313.
- Nativity, of aliens deported, 215; of first admissions and rate of insanity, 313; of foreign born patients in the State hospitals, table giving, 120; of patient population in State hospitals, 1903, 1909, 1912, table showing, 119; of patient population in the hospitals for the criminal insane, table 32, 416, analysis of, 347; of the patient population of the civil State hospitals, February 10, -1912, table 31, 412; analysis of, 345.
- New schedule of salaries of medical officers, 98.
- Nonresidents returned and aliens deported, 1905-1912, 219.
- Nonresident insane, removal of, 204.
- Nurses and attendants in State hospitals, 43.
- OCCUPATION and recreation**, 238.
- Occupation of aliens deported, 222.
- Officers and employees, retirement fund for, 109.
- Officers' families, maintenance of, 101.
- Officers, resident, classified, 102; retirement of, 105; salaries, schedule of, 101.
- Operations, financial, 5; general, 3.
- Overcrowding in State hospitals, 71; table showing, 72.
- PARENTAGE**, and nativity of all admissions, 315; of readmissions, 1912 and 1911, 314.
- Paroles, 306.
- Pathologists, salary of, 103.
- Patients in institutions for the insane, 1889-1912, table 4, 360; analysis of, 308.
- Pollock, Horatio M., appointed statistician, 68.
- Prevalence of insanity among the alien and foreign born, 203.
- Prevention and after-care, 174.

- Prevention of insanity, 138; work for, 241.
- Prices of staple provisions, table giving comparison of, 156.
- Prison-made goods in State hospitals, 86.
- Private and reimbursing patients, 306.
- Private houses, licensed, 179; unlicensed, 180.
- Proposed amendments to immigration law, 131.
- Provisions, staple, table giving comparison of prices of, 156.
- Psychiatric Institute, accommodations inadequate, 224; maintenance, 5; report of director of, 225.
- Psychoses, certain, among first admissions, 320; among readmissions, 323.
- Psychoses of first admissions, table 15, 373; analysis of, 319; of readmissions, table 16, 379; analysis of, 322.
- Psychoses, per cent distribution of, in cities, and villages and rural districts, 326; types of principal, 321; with a high percentage of cases with family history of insanity or nervous diseases, 327; with a low percentage of cases with family history of insanity or nervous diseases, 328.
- Publicity, 243.
- Purchases and expenses of purchasing committee, 153.
- Purchasing committee, report of, 149; work of, during year, 96.
- RACE of aliens deported, 215.
- Rate of insanity and of principal psychoses in the cities, villages and rural districts of the State, table 18, 391; analysis of, 324.
- Rate of insanity in various age groups, 318.
- Recapitulation of requests for appropriations, 58.
- Readmissions, nativity and parentage of, 1912 and 1911, 314; per cent distribution of certain psychoses among, 323; psychoses of, table 16, 379; analysis of, 322.
- Receipts of State hospitals, table of, 28, 29.
- Reception hospital in New York city, 83.
- Recommendations of purchasing committee, 154.
- Recovery rates and death rates, 1897-1912, table 6, 362, analysis of, 310.
- Reimbursing patients, 305, 306.
- Removal of nonresident insane, 204.
- Repatriation of aliens, 200.
- Report, of Bureau of Deportation, 182; of collection attorney, 141; of Hudson River committee on mental hygiene, 248; of inspector of buildings, 147; of inspector of supplies, 144; of medical inspector, Dr. Ryon's, 165; Dr. Somers', 164; of Middletown committee on mental hygiene, 249; of State hospital district committees on mental hygiene, 246; of the laboratory of the purchasing committee, 160; of the purchasing committee, 149; of special committee on mental hygiene, 241; of special committee on the advisability of establishing a psychopathic hospital in New York city, 84; of the director of the Psychiatric Institute, 225; of the Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission, 232; of treasurer, State hospitals, 5; of visitors to Willard State Hospital, 250; of visitors to State hospitals, 250; of Willard committee on mental hygiene, 246.
- Requests of State hospitals for appropriations in 1913, 46.
- Residence by counties of patients admitted and remaining under treatment, table 29, 409; analysis of, 341.
- Resident officers, classification, 102; number of, 102.
- Restraint and seclusion, 160.
- Restriction of immigration, 200.
- Retirement fund for officers and employees, 109.
- Retirement of Commissioner Ferris, 44; of resident officers, 105; of State hospital employees, amendment to insanity law *re*, 119.
- Reviews of reports of State hospitals, 268-299.
- Revisions of commitment papers, 135.
- Rochester State Hospital, disbursements, 19; receipts, 18; requests for appropriations, 51; summary of report of, 283.
- Rules and regulations governing the hospitals, 87.
- Rules, general, in schedule of officers' salaries, 101.
- Ryon, Dr. Walter G., appointed medical inspector, 69.
- ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL, disbursements, 17; receipts, 17; report of visitors to, 260; requests for appropriations, 51; summary of the report of, 280.

- Salaries, increase of, 101; new schedule of, for medical officers, 98; officers', schedule of, 101; State Hospital Commission, 5.
- Salary of medical superintendents, 102.
- Salmon, Dr. Thomas W., appearance before House Committee on Immigration, 131; resignation as medical examiner, 117.
- Schedule, of officers' salaries, 101; new, of employees' wages, 106.
- Senior assistant physicians, salary of, 103.
- Sex and nativity, of first admissions, table giving, 122; of the patient population of the State hospitals, table giving, 121.
- Sex of aliens deported, 212.
- Somers, Dr. Elbert M., appointed superintendent at Long Island State Hospital, 69.
- Special agents, services and expenses, 5; summary of work of, 143.
- Staple articles, average purchase price and annual per capita cost of, 37.
- State Commission in Lunacy, letter to Governor Dix *re* officers' salaries, 98; *re* alien insane, 127.
- State Fire Marshal, fire protection recommended by, 57.
- State Hospitals Bulletin, 87.
- State hospitals, capacity of, 71, 72; civil, statistics of, 349; analysis of, 302; cost of fuel and light in, 41; disbursements, 7; employees, 43; exhibit, 88; expenditures for maintenance, 8; for criminal insane, statistics of, 353; analysis of, 307; fire protection, 57; legislative appropriations, 7; medical service in, 42, 133; nativity of patients in, 1903, 1909, 1912, table giving, 119; nurses and attendants in, 43; overcrowding in, 71; table showing, 72; receipts, 6; receipts and refunds, 8; receipts for maintenance, 7; requests of, for appropriations in, 1913, 46; time of residence in, of foreign born patients, 121; use of prison-made goods in, 86; value of property of, 126.
- State Hospital Commission, appropriations and expenses, 5.
- States to which nonresidents were returned, 218.
- Statistical inquiries, 300.
- Statistical tables, 349; analysis of, 302; in report of Bureau of Deportation, 209.
- Statistics of the insane, 301.
- Steamship lines on which deported aliens arrived, 216.
- Stewards, salary of, 104.
- Summaries of reports of State hospitals, 268.
- "THE Parting of the Ways," 239.
- Time in United States before commitment of foreign born first admissions, 123; table 12, 368; analysis of, 315.
- Time in United States, of aliens deported, 221; of aliens repatriated, 220.
- Title to Flatbush property, 79.
- Training schools, 173.
- Treasurer, State hospitals, report of, 5.
- Trust fund of Bertha Fahr, 27.
- Types of principal psychoses, 321.
- UNEXPENDED balances, special fund, 9.
- Unlicensed private houses, 180.
- Use of alcohol by first admissions, table 20, 394; analysis of, 328.
- Utica State Hospital, disbursements, 10; Marcy site, 77; receipts, 9; requests for appropriations, 46; summary of report of, 268.
- VALUE of property of State hospitals, 126.
- Voluntary admissions, 4.
- Voluntary cases, psychoses of, 305.
- Voluntary commitment, 137.
- Voluntary patients admitted, 1912, 1911, 304.
- WAGES, employees', new schedule of, 106.
- Ward's Island, lease of, 80.
- Willard State Hospital, disbursements, 11; receipts, 11; report of visitors to, 250; requests for appropriations, 47; summary of report of, 270.
- Women physicians, salary of, 104.
- Work of purchasing committee during year, 96.

25
REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER

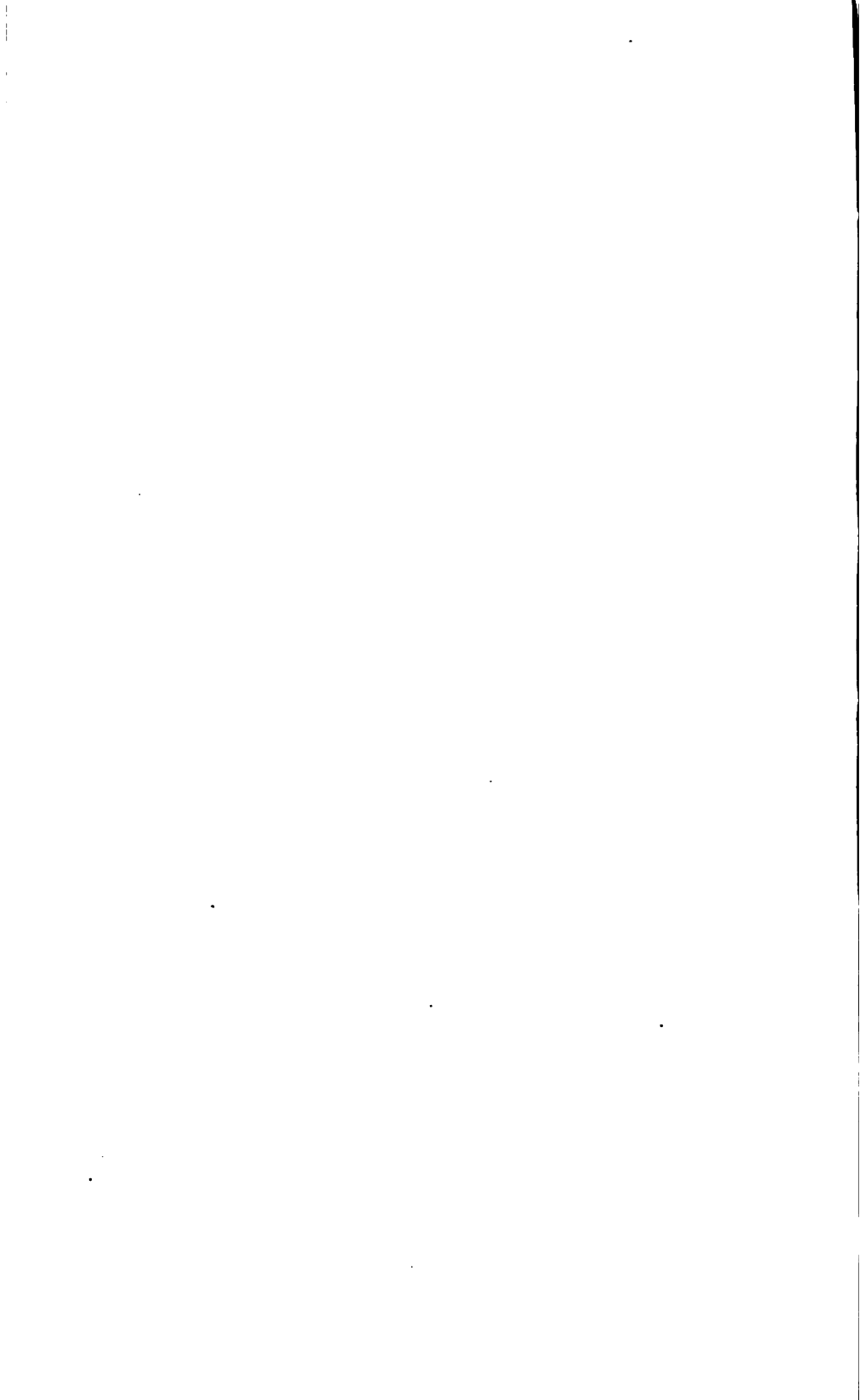
ON THE

Expenditures of the Canals

FOR THE YEAR 1912

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1913



STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 28.

IN ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Comptroller Relating to the Canals.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 31, 1912.*

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

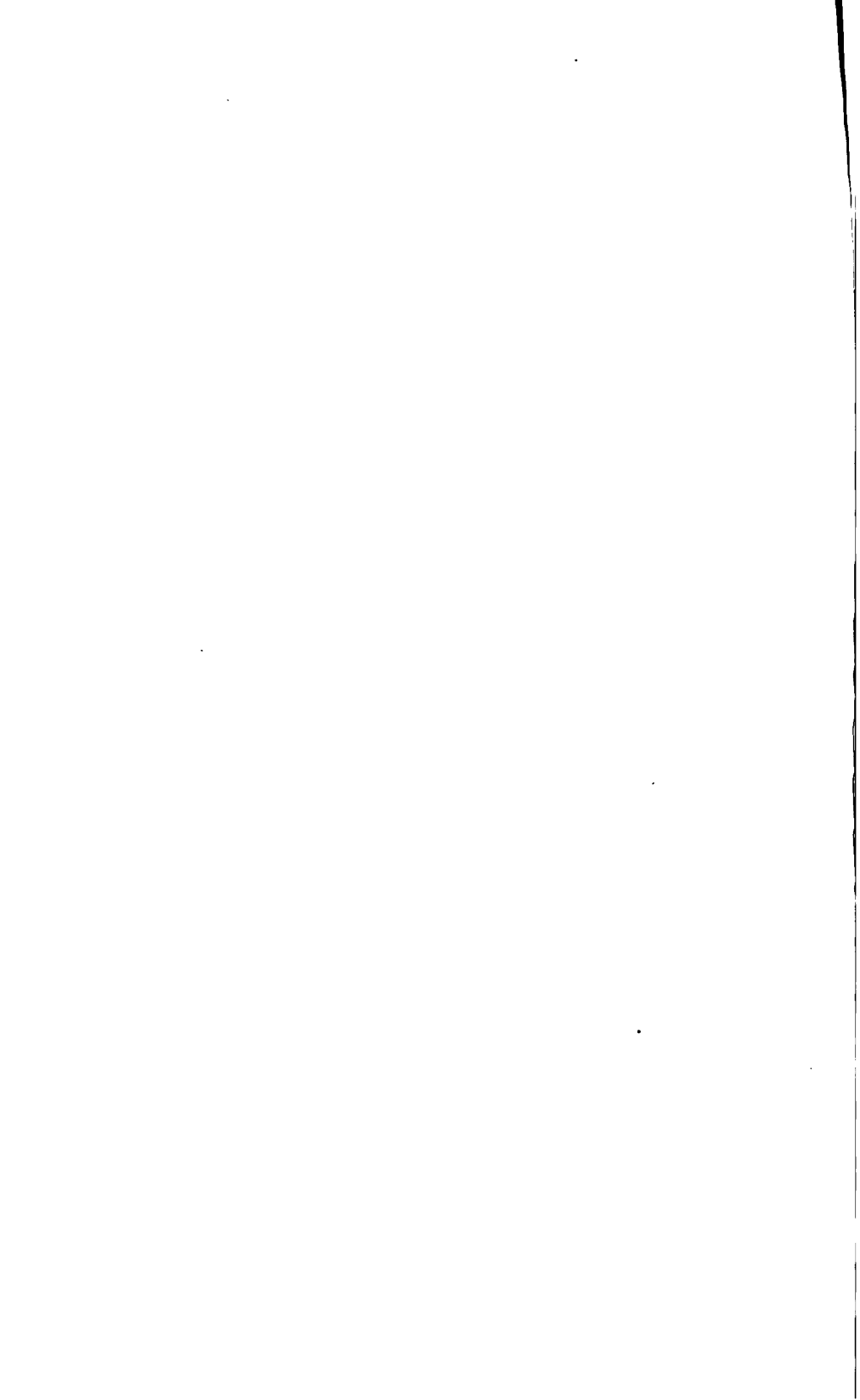
Sir.— I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report of the Comptroller exhibiting the financial transactions and the condition of the finances of the State relating to canals for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1912.

I am, sir,

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM SOHMER,

Comptroller.



REPORT.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,

ALBANY, N. Y., December 31, 1912.

To the Legislature:

The Comptroller herewith submits the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of the canals, and the canal debt, the balance of funds on hand in the treasury, the depositories and investments of the same and the condition thereof at the close of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1912.

	Securities.	Cash.	Total.
Balance October 1, 1911.....	\$18,646,712 50	\$3,354,818 38	\$27,001,530 88
Less unexpended balances in hands of Superintendent of Public Works and division engineers, October 1, 1911.....		56,430 73	56,430 73
	\$18,646,712 50	\$3,298,387 65	\$26,945,100 15
<i>Receipts:</i>			
Par value of securities sold or redeemed.....	Deduct 6,035,488 11	Add 6,035,488 11	
Other receipts.....		33,991,726 06	33,991,726 06
	\$12,611,224 39	\$48,325,601 82	\$60,936,826 21
<i>Expenditures.</i>			
Par value of securities purchased.....	Add 5,465,991 55	Deduct 5,465,991 55	
Other expenditures.....		27,111,535 34	27,111,535 34
	\$18,077,215 94	\$15,748,074 93	\$33,825,290 87
Add unexpended balances in hands of Superintendent of Public Works and division engineers, September 30, 1912.....		49,558 16	49,558 16
	\$18,077,215 94	\$15,797,633 09	\$33,874,849 03

The foregoing balances of securities and cash are applicable to the following funds:

FUNDS.	Securities.	CASH.		Total.
		In bank.	Unexpended balances.	
Sinking Funds for the Redemption of the Canal Debt:				
Under Article 7, Section 1 of the Constitution.....		\$100 00		\$100 00
Under Article 7, Section 3 of the Constitution.....		500 00		500 00
Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895.....	\$2,843,000 00	770,782 75		3,613,782 75
Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903.....	1,052,064 56	285,275 94		1,337,340 50
Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapters 147 and 302 of the Laws of 1903 and 1906.....	13,935,131 38	904,730 73		14,839,862 11
Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapters 147 and 66 of the Laws of 1903 and 1910.....	230,500 00	663,935 20		894,435 20
Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapters 391 and 139 of the Laws of 1909 and 1910.....	16,500 00	163,683 65		180,183 65
Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1911.....		24,262 94		24,262 94
Total Sinking Funds.....	\$18,077,215 94	\$2,812,351 21		\$20,889,567 15
Fund for ordinary repairs.....		1,336,340 41	\$3,795 59	1,340,136 00
Fund for extraordinary repairs.....		291,396 72	1,194 57	292,591 29
Fund for the construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....		5,902,311 48	45,051 51	5,947,362 99
Fund for the construction of the Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.....		2,119,163 43	16 49	2,119,179 92
Fund for the construction of Barge Canal Terminals.....		3,285,500 68		3,285,500 68
Total all funds.....	\$18,077,215 94	\$15,748,074 93	\$49,558 16	\$33,874,849 03

The relations of the Canal Debt Sinking Funds to the Canal Debt are shown in the following:

Comparative Statement as of the close of the Fiscal Year,
September 30, 1912.

CHARACTER OF DEBT.	SINKING FUNDS.			Amount of deb
	Securities.	Cash.	Total.	
Non-interest bearing Canal Debt:				
Erie and Champlain 6 per cent. canal stock, redeemable July 1, 1937.....		\$160 00	\$160 00	\$160 00
Stock for payment of 6 per cent. canal revenue certificates, - redeemable July 1, 1873.....		500 00	500 00	500 00
				<u>\$660 00</u>
Interest bearing Canal Debt:				
Loan at 3 per cent. for improving the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals pursuant to Chapter 79, Laws of 1885:				
Redeemable January 1, 1913.....	\$2,843,000 00	770,782 75	3,613,782 75	\$3,230,000 00
Loan at 3 per cent. for construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals pursuant to Chapter 147, Laws of 1903, and amendments:				
Redeemable January 1, 1923.....	1,062,084 56	285,275 94	1,337,360 50	\$2,000,000 00
Redeemable January 1, 1956.....				\$1,000,000 00
Redeemable January 1, 1967.....				5,000,000 00
Redeemable July 1, 1958.....				5,000,000 00
Redeemable January 1, 1969.....				10,000,000 00
	13,935,131 38	904,730 73	14,839,862 11	<u>\$21,000,000 00</u>
Loan at 4 per cent. for construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals pursuant to Chapter 147, Laws of 1903, and amendments:				
Redeemable July 1, 1960.....				\$10,000,000 00
Redeemable January 1, 1961.....				10,000,000 00
Redeemable July 1, 1961.....				10,000,000 00
Redeemable January 1, 1962.....				10,000,000 00
	230,500 00	663,935 20	894,435 20	<u>\$40,000,000 00</u>
Loan at 4 per cent. for construction of the Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal pursuant to Chapter 391, Laws of 1909, and amendments:				
Redeemable July 1, 1960.....				\$1,000,000 00
Redeemable January 1, 1962.....				2,000,000 00
	16,500 00	163,683 65	180,183 65	<u>\$3,000,000 00</u>
Loan at 4 per cent. for construction of Barge Canal Terminals pursuant to Chapter 746, Laws of 1911:				
Redeemable January 1, 1942.....		24,282 94	24,282 94	\$3,407,000 00
Total Canal Debt Sinking Funds and Canal Debt.....	\$18,077,215 94	\$2,813,351 21	\$20,890,567 15	\$70,637,660 00

The details of the foregoing statements are submitted in the subjoined pages.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM SOHMER,
Comptroller.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

STATEMENT SHOWING SECURITIES AND CASH IN THE CANAL FUNDS, OCTOBER 1, 1911, THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, AND THE SECURITIES AND CASH IN THE CANAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

	Canal debt sinking funds.	Construction funds.	Maintenance and repair funds.	Total.
Balance in funds October 1, 1911.....	\$23,514,786 64	\$1,917,648 17	\$1,569,116 07	\$27,001,550 88
Less securities in funds.....	18,646,712 50			18,646,712 50
Less unexpended cash in hands of Superin- tendent of Public Works and division engi- neers.....		34,977 10	21,453 63	56,430 73
Cash in bank October 1, 1911.....	\$4,868,054 14	\$1,882,671 07	\$1,547,662 44	\$8,298,387 65
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR:				
Into the Canal Debt Sinking Funds from Gen- eral Fund annual contribution to said funds, being an amount equal to the proceeds of a State tax on the real and personal property in the State subject to taxation.....	\$2,257,044 88			\$2,257,044 88
Into Canal Fund from General Fund on ac- count of appropriations payable from the Canal Fund.....			\$1,267,480 55	1,267,480 55
Par value of bonds and certificates issued:				
Bonds.....		\$25,407,000 00		25,407,000 00
Certificates.....	3,000 00	3,375,000 00		3,378,000 00
Premium on bonds sold.....	151,398 45			151,398 45
Accrued interest on bonds sold.....	458,157 40			458,157 40
Par value of securities sold or redeemed.....	6,035,488 11			6,035,488 11
Interest on investments.....	723,740 70			723,740 70
Interest on deposits.....	206,189 41		51,160 65	257,350 06
Refund of balances unexpended.....		14,481 49	69,366 90	83,848 39
Miscellaneous receipts.....		4,424 77	3,300 86	7,725 63
Total receipts during the year.....	\$9,835,018 95	\$28,800,906 26	\$1,391,288 96	\$40,027,214 17
EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR:				
<i>Superintendent of Public Works.</i>				
Maintenance and ordinary repairs.....			\$1,022,591 04	\$1,022,591 04
Extraordinary repairs.....			55,565 48	55,565 48
Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....		\$12,969,997 08		12,969,997 08
Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.....		391,933 04		391,933 04
Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.....		1,496 60		1,496 60
Salaries and office expenses.....			37,000 84	37,000 84
Administrative expenses.....			49,829 35	49,829 35
Collection of statistics.....			14,439 20	14,439 20
<i>State Engineer and Surveyor.</i>				
Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.....		101,725 34		101,725 34
Carried forward.....		\$13,465,152 09	\$1,179,425 91	\$14,644,577 97

STATEMENT SHOWING SECURITIES, ETC.— (Concluded).

	Canal debt sinking funds.	Construction funds.	Maintenance and repair funds.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$13,465,152 06	\$1,179,425 91	\$14,644,577 97
<i>Division Engineers.</i>				
Ordinary repairs.....			30,142 52	30,142 52
Extraordinary repairs.....			16,641 60	16,641 60
Surveys for Court of Claims.....			6,445 00	6,445 00
Mapping canal lands.....			10,053 95	10,053 95
Field notes, surveys and manuscript maps.....			8,540 00	8,540 00
Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....		1,193,566 74		1,193,566 74
Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.....		52,700 00		52,700 00
<i>Comptroller's Office— Bureau of Canal Affairs.</i>				
Salaries of clerks, stenographers and watchmen.....		6,103 51	8,781 64	14,885 15
Preparing Barge Canal bonds:				
Erie, Champlain and Oswego.....		15,228 34		15,228 34
Cayuga and Seneca.....		2,939 83		2,939 83
Barge Canal Terminals.....		9,329 00		9,329 00
Advertising sale of bonds:				
Erie, Champlain and Oswego.....		17,550 59		17,550 59
Cayuga and Seneca.....		1,562 15		1,562 15
Barge Canal Terminals.....		3,905 68		3,905 68
Transfer officers— services and expenses.....			4,200 00	4,200 00
Recording deeds of land taken for canal pur- poses.....		44 40		44 40
Miscellaneous expenses.....		1,000 00	2,000 00	3,000 00
<i>Special Examiner and Appraiser.</i>				
Salaries and expenses.....		20,230 13		20,230 13
<i>Canal Terminal Commission.</i>				
Expenses.....			4 90	4 90
<i>Commission on Barge Canal Operation.</i>				
Salaries and expenses.....			3,814 75	3,814 75
<i>Damages on Account of Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.</i>				
For lands and damages, including interest.....		1,185,309 57		1,185,309 57
<i>Damages on Account of Existing Canals.</i>				
Judgments of the Board of Claims and interest.....			24,877 46	24,877 46
<i>Investigation of Claims.</i>				
Services and expenses of agents.....		26,970 74	16,284 54	43,255 28
<i>Temporary Loans.</i>				
Certificates redeemed.....		3,375,000 00		3,375,000 00
<i>Canal Debt Sinking Funds.</i>				
Par value of securities purchased.....	\$5,465,991 55			5,465,991 55
Accrued interest on securities purchased.....	14,507 02			14,507 02
Principal of bonds retired.....	4,000,000 00			4,000,000 00
Interest on outstanding debt.....	2,395,040 00			2,395,040 00
Interest on temporary certificates.....	14,183 31			14,183 31
Total expenditures during the year.....	\$11,890,721 88	\$19,376,592 74	\$1,311,212 27	\$32,577,526 89
Cash in bank September 30, 1912.....	\$2,813,351 21	\$11,306,984 59	\$1,627,739 13	\$15,748,074 93
Add securities in funds.....	18,077,215 94			18,077,215 94
Add unexpended balances in hands of Superin- tendent of Public Works and division engi- neers.....		45,068 00	4,490 16	49,558 16
Balance in funds September 30, 1912....	\$20,890,567 15	\$11,352,062 59	\$1,632,229 29	\$33,874,849 03

THE CASH IN THE TREASURY ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, WAS ON
DEPOSIT IN THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS IN THE AMOUNTS
NAMED:

Albany:

Albany County Bank	\$32,000 00
Albany Trust Company	87,000 00
First National Bank	140,000 00
Mechanics and Farmers Bank	66,000 00
New York State National Bank.....	1,186,457 93
Union Trust Company	99,000 00

New York City (Manhattan and Bronx):

Aetna National Bank	55,000 00
American Exchange National Bank	45,000 00
Astor Trust Company	55,000 00
Bankers Trust Company	352,000 00
Bank of Manhattan Company	88,000 00
Bank of Washington Heights	70,000 00
Bronx Borough Bank	35,000 00
Bronx National Bank	16,000 00
Bryant Park Bank	13,000 00
Carnegie Trust Company	73,117 00
Central Trust Company	25,000 00
Century Bank	122,000 00
Chase National Bank	55,000 00
Chelsea Exchange Bank	50,000 00
Coal and Iron National Bank	98,000 00
Columbia Bank	72,000 00
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company..	385,000 00
Commercial Trust Company	70,000 00
Empire Trust Company	122,000 00
Equitable Trust Company	190,000 00
Fidelity Trust Company	30,000 00
Fulton Trust Company	39,000 00
Greenwich Bank	80,000 00

Carried forward \$3,750,574 93

New York City — (Continued).

Brought forward	\$3,750,574 93
Guaranty Trust Company	1,110,000 00
Guardian Trust Company	180,000 00
Harriman National Bank	103,000 00
Hudson Trust Company	132,000 00
Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company	285,000 00
Lincoln Trust Company	30,000 00
Mechanics & Metals National Bank	20,000 00
Merchants Exchange National Bank	186,000 00
Metropolitan Trust Company	266,000 00
National Nassau Bank	151,000 00
National Reserve Bank	35,000 00
New Netherlands Bank	52,000 00
New York Produce Exchange Bank	70,000 00
Public Bank of New York	5,000 00
Security Bank	45,000 00
Sherman National Bank	50,000 00
State Bank	200,000 00
Union Trust Company	440,000 00
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company	250,000 00
Washington Trust Company	44,000 00
Windsor Trust Company	383,000 00

New York City (Borough of Brooklyn):

Citizens Trust Company	70,000 00
First National Bank	60,000 00
Franklin Trust Company	70,000 00
Greenpoint National Bank	25,000 00
Hamilton Trust Company	135,000 00
Home Trust Company of New York	100,000 00
Kings County Trust Company	220,000 00
Long Island Loan and Trust Company	200,000 00
Mechanics Bank	70,000 00
Montauk Bank	40,000 00

Carried forward \$8,777,574 93

New York City — (Continued).

Brought forward	\$8,777,574 93
Nassau Trust Company	35,000 00
National City Bank	18,000 00
People's National Bank	5,000 00
Peoples Trust Company	200,000 00

New York City (Borough of Queens, Jamaica):

First National Bank	25,000 00
Queens County Trust Company	35,000 00

Auburn:

Auburn Trust Company	57,000 00
Cayuga County National Bank	37,000 00
National Bank	50,000 00

Binghamton:

Broome County Trust Company	30,000 00
First National Bank	27,000 00
Peoples Bank	16,000 00

Buffalo:

Bank of Buffalo	180,000 00
Central National Bank	370,000 00
Citizens Bank	13,000 00
Columbia National Bank	525,000 00
Commonwealth Trust Company	150,000 00
Fidelity Trust Company	126,000 00
German-American Bank	100,000 00
Manufacturers & Traders National Bank..	320,000 00
Marine National Bank	335,000 00
Peoples Bank	174,000 00
Third National Bank	78,000 00
Union Stock Yards Bank	32,000 00

Cohoes:

Manufacturers Bank	12,000 00
National Bank	41,000 00

Carried forward \$11,768,574 93

BANK BALANCES.

13

Brought forward	\$11,768,574 93
<i>Corning:</i>	
First National Bank	9,000 00
<i>Dunkirk:</i>	
Lake Shore National Bank	19,000 00
Merchants National Bank	15,000 00
<i>Elmira:</i>	
Merchants' National Bank	7,000 00
<i>Fulton:</i>	
Citizens National Bank	50,000 00
First National Bank	26,000 00
<i>Geneva:</i>	
First National Bank	19,000 00
Geneva National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Glens Falls:</i>	
First National Bank	31,000 00
Glens Falls Trust Company	25,000 00
<i>Gloversville:</i>	
City National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Hornell:</i>	
Bank of Steuben	33,000 00
Citizens National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Hudson:</i>	
First National Bank	50,000 00
<i>Ithaca:</i>	
Tompkins County National Bank.....	4,000 00
<i>Jamestown:</i>	
Bank of Jamestown	6,000 00
First National Bank	8,000 00
National Chautauqua County Bank.....	21,000 00
Union Trust Company	6,000 00
Farmers & Mechanics Bank	12,000 00
Carried forward	\$12,124,574 93

Brought forward	\$12,124,574 93
<i>Kingston:</i>	
National Ulster County Bank	32,000 00
Rondout National Bank	13,000 00
State of New York National Bank.....	10,000 00
<i>Lackawanna:</i>	
Lackawanna National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Little Falls:</i>	
National Herkimer County Bank	15,000 00
<i>Mount Vernon:</i>	
Mount Vernon Trust Company.....	11,000 00
<i>Newburgh:</i>	
Highland National Bank	38,000 00
<i>New Rochelle:</i>	
National City Bank	7,000 00
<i>Niagara Falls:</i>	
Bank of Niagara	13,000 00
Bank of Suspension Bridge	7,000 00
Niagara Falls Trust Company	9,000 00
<i>North Tonawanda:</i>	
State National Bank	64,000 00
<i>Ogdensburg:</i>	
National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Olean:</i>	
Exchange National Bank	40,000 00
First National Bank	31,000 00
<i>Oneonta:</i>	
Wilber National Bank	15,000 00
Carried forward	<hr/> \$12,444,574 93

Brought forward	\$12,444,574 93
<i>Oswego:</i>	
First National Bank	20,000 00
Second National Bank	23,000 00
<i>Plattsburg:</i>	
City National Bank	15,000 00
<i>Poughkeepsie:</i>	
First National Bank	12,000 00
<i>Rensselaer:</i>	
Rensselaer County Bank	9,000 00
<i>Rochester:</i>	
Fidelity Trust Company	45,000 00
Genesee Valley Trust Company	8,000 00
Lincoln National Bank	45,000 00
National Bank of Commerce	45,000 00
Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company..	35,000 00
Security Trust Company	15,000 00
Traders National Bank	6,000 00
Union Trust Company	30,000 00
<i>Rome:</i>	
Farmers National Bank	8,000 00
<i>Schenectady:</i>	
Citizens Trust Company	18,000 00
Mohawk National Bank	10,000 00
Schenectady Trust Company	15,000 00
<i>Syracuse:</i>	
City Bank	5,000 00
Commercial National Bank	14,000 00
Merchants National Bank	10,000 00
National Bank	19,000 00
Salt Springs National Bank	11,000 00
Syracuse Trust Company	15,000 00
Third National Bank	25,000 00
Carried forward	\$12,902,574 93

Brought forward \$12,902,574 93

Tonawanda:

First National Bank 30,000 00

Troy:

Manufacturers National Bank 139,000 00

National City Bank 15,000 00

Peoples Bank 15,000 00

Security Trust Company 10,000 00

Troy Trust Company 15,000 00

Union National Bank 10,000 00

Utica:

Citizens Trust Company 25,000 00

First National Bank 20,000 00

Second National Bank 15,000 00

Utica City National Bank 15,000 00

Utica Trust and Deposit Company 25,000 00

Watertown:

Northern New York Trust Company..... 25,000 00

Watertown National Bank 18,000 00

Yonkers:

Yonkers National Bank 14,000 00

DEPOSITS OUTSIDE OF CITIES.

Albion:

Citizens National Bank 25,000 00

Orleans County National Bank 11,000 00

Allegany:

First National Bank 13,000 00

Altamont:

First National Bank 6,000 00

Carried forward \$13,348,574 93

BANK BALANCES.

17

Brought forward	\$13,348,574 93
<i>Amityville:</i>	
Bank of Amityville	15,000 00
<i>Andover:</i>	
Burrows National Bank	9,500 00
<i>Argyle:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Attica:</i>	
Citizens Bank	10,000 00
<i>Au Sable Forks:</i>	
Bank of Au Sable Forks	11,000 00
<i>Baldwinsville:</i>	
First National Bank	20,000 00
<i>Batavia:</i>	
Bank of Genesee	10,000 00
<i>Bay Shore:</i>	
First National Bank	13,000 00
<i>Belfast:</i>	
First National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Berlin:</i>	
Taconic Valley Bank	8,000 00
<i>Boonville:</i>	
First National Bank	5,000 00
National Exchange Bank	10,000 00
<i>Brockport:</i>	
State Bank of Commerce	10,000 00
<i>Bronxville:</i>	
Gramatan National Bank	11,000 00
Carried forward	<hr/> \$13,496,074 93

Brought forward	\$13,496,074 93
<i>Callicoon:</i>	
Callicoon National Bank	8,000 00
<i>Canandaigua:</i>	
Canandaigua National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Canisteo:</i>	
First State Bank	5,000 00
<i>Carthage:</i>	
National Exchange Bank	30,000 00
<i>Chatham:</i>	
State Bank	10,000 00
<i>Clayton:</i>	
National Exchange Bank	10,000 00
<i>Cobleskill:</i>	
Farmers & Merchants Bank	5,000 00
<i>Cooperstown:</i>	
First National Bank	20,000 00
Second National Bank	30,000 00
<i>Corfu:</i>	
Bank of Corfu	8,000 00
<i>Corinth:</i>	
Corinth National Bank	8,000 00
<i>Cuba:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Delhi:</i>	
Delaware National Bank	15,000 00
<i>Dolgeville:</i>	
First National Bank	6,000 00
Carried forward	<u>\$13,666,074 93</u>

BANK BALANCES.

19

Brought forward	\$13,666,074 93
<i>Earlville:</i>	
First National Bank	15,000 00
<i>East Aurora:</i>	
First National Bank	15,000 00
<i>Farmingdale:</i>	
Bank of Farmingdale	2,000 00
<i>Franklinville:</i>	
Union National Bank	25,000 00
<i>Fredonia:</i>	
Citizens Trust Company	15,000 00
<i>Gainesville:</i>	
Gainesville National Bank	9,000 00
<i>Glen Cove:</i>	
Nassau Union Bank	50,000 00
<i>Grand Gorge:</i>	
First National Bank	9,000 00
<i>Granville:</i>	
Farmers National Bank	18,000 00
Granville National Bank	18,000 00
Washington County National Bank	15,000 00
<i>Greenwich:</i>	
First National Bank	4,500 00
<i>Griffin Corners:</i>	
Citizens Bank	3,000 00
First National Bank	7,000 00
<i>Hamburgh:</i>	
Bank of Hamburgh	25,000 00
Peoples Bank	16,000 00
Carried forward	\$13,912,574 93

Brought forward	\$13,912,574 93
<i>Herkimer:</i>	
Herkimer National Bank	67,000 00
<i>Highland Falls:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Hobart:</i>	
National Bank	25,000 00
<i>Holcomb:</i>	
Hamlin National Bank	12,000 00
<i>Holland:</i>	
Bank of Holland	11,000 00
<i>Holland Patent:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Holley:</i>	
State Exchange Bank	15,000 00
<i>Hoosick Falls:</i>	
First National Bank	11,000 00
Peoples National Bank	11,000 00
<i>Hudson Falls:</i>	
Hudson Falls National Bank	15,000 00
Peoples National Bank	37,000 00
Sandy Hill National Bank	16,000 00
<i>Huntington:</i>	
Bank of Huntington	12,000 00
<i>Lake George:</i>	
First National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Lancaster:</i>	
Bank of Lancaster	10,000 00
Carried forward	<hr/> \$14,179,574 93

BANK BALANCES.

21

Brought forward	\$14,179,574 93
<i>Lestershire:</i>	
First National Bank	18,000 00
<i>Liberty:</i>	
National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Lindenhurst:</i>	
First National Bank	8,000 00
<i>Little Valley:</i>	
Cattaraugus County Bank	4,500 00
<i>Lyndonville:</i>	
Citizens State Bank	8,000 00
<i>Lyons:</i>	
Gavitt National Bank	25,000 00
<i>Mayville:</i>	
State Bank of Mayville	8,000 00
<i>Medina:</i>	
Union Bank	10,000 00
<i>Milford:</i>	
Milford National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Morris:</i>	
First National Bank	15,000 00
<i>Mt. Morris:</i>	
Genesee River National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Newark:</i>	
Arcadia National Bank	45,000 00
<i>North Creek:</i>	
North Creek National Bank	9,000 00
Carried forward	<hr/> \$14,350,074 93

Brought forward	\$14,350,074 93
<i>Northport:</i>	
Bank of Northport	6,000 00
First National Bank	12,000 00
<i>Norwich:</i>	
Chenango National Bank	50,000 00
National Bank	100,000 00
<i>Nyack:</i>	
Rockland County Trust Company.....	31,000 00
<i>Oriskany Falls:</i>	
First National Bank	15,000 00
<i>Ossining:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Owego:</i>	
Owego National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Patchogue:</i>	
Citizens National Bank	6,000 00
<i>Peekskill:</i>	
Peekskill National Bank	25,000 00
Westchester County National Bank	400,000 00
<i>Penn Yan:</i>	
Baldwin Bank	25,000 00
Citizens Bank	16,000 00
<i>Philmont:</i>	
First National Bank	17,000 00
<i>Poland:</i>	
Citizens National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Port Chester:</i>	
Mutual Trust Company of Westchester Co.	110,000 00
Carried forward	\$15,193,074 93

BANK BALANCES.

23

Brought forward	\$15,193,074 93
<i>Port Jefferson:</i>	
Bank of Port Jefferson	15,000 00
<i>Potsdam:</i>	
Citizens National Bank	27,000 00
<i>Prattsburgh:</i>	
Prattsburgh State Bank	10,000 00
<i>Pulaski:</i>	
Pulaski National Bank	5,000 00
<i>Randolph:</i>	
State Bank	10,000 00
<i>Riverhead:</i>	
Suffolk County National Bank	18,000 00
Suffolk County Trust Company	20,000 00
<i>Rockville Center:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Rye:</i>	
Rye National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Salamanca:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Salem:</i>	
Peoples National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Saratoga Springs:</i>	
Citizens National Bank	30,000 00
First National Bank	40,000 00
<i>Schenevus:</i>	
Schenevus National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Schoharie:</i>	
Schoharie County Bank	10,000 00
Carried forward	\$15,428,074 93

Brought forward	\$15,428,074 93
<i>Sharon Springs:</i>	
First National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Sherman:</i>	
State Bank	9,000 00
<i>Sidney:</i>	
Sidney National Bank	30,000 00
<i>Silver Creek:</i>	
First National Bank	20,000 00
<i>Smithtown Branch:</i>	
National Bank	7,000 00
<i>South Glens Falls:</i>	
First National Bank	9,000 00
<i>Springville:</i>	
Citizens National Bank	8,000 00
<i>Stony Brook:</i>	
Bank of Suffolk County	10,000 00
<i>Warrensburg:</i>	
Emerson National Bank	12,000 00
<i>Warsaw:</i>	
Wyoming County National Bank	19,000 00
<i>Watkins:</i>	
Glen National Bank	13,000 00
<i>Waverly:</i>	
Citizens Bank	20,000 00
First National Bank	12,000 00
<i>Wellsville:</i>	
First National Bank	47,000 00
Carried forward	\$15,654,074 93

BANK BALANCES.

25

Brought forward	\$15,654,074 93
<i>Westfield:</i>	
National Bank	10,000 00
<i>Westport:</i>	
Lake Champlain National Bank	9,000 00
<i>Whitehall:</i>	
National Bank	15,000 00
<i>White Plains:</i>	
Central Bank of Westchester County.....	50,000 00
<i>Worcester:</i>	
Bank of Worcester	10,000 00
<hr/>	
Total cash in the treasury Sept. 30, 1912..	\$15,748,074 93
<hr/>	

STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCES, OBLIGATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS
LEADING INTO SURPLUS ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Cash in the treasury at end of year..... \$15,748,074 93

Which is subject to the following obligations:

Uninvested moneys of Canal

Debt Sinking Fund:

Under article 7, section 1 of the Constitution	\$160 00
Under article 7, section 3 of the Constitution	500 00
Under article 7, section 4 of the Constitution, and chapter 79, Laws of 1895	770,782 75
Under article 7, section 4 of the Constitution, and chapter 147, Laws of 1903	285,275 94
Under article 7, section 4 of the Constitution, and chapters 147 and 302, Laws of 1903 and 1906	904,730 73
Under article 7, section 4 of the Constitution, and chapters 147 and 66, Laws of 1903 and 1910	663,935 20
Under article 7, section 4 of the Constitution, and chapters 391 and 139, Laws of 1909 and 1910	163,683 65
Under article 7, section 4 of the Constitution, and chapter 746, Laws of 1911	24,282 94
	<hr/>
	\$2,813,351 21

Carried forward \$15,748,074 93

BALANCES.

27

Brought forward	\$2,813,351 21	\$15,748,074 93
Unexpended moneys, for		
Barge canal construction:		
Erie, Champlain and Oswego..	5,902,311 48	
Cayuga and Seneca	2,119,163 43	
Terminals	3,285,509 68	
	<hr/>	14,120,335 80
Available cash surplus		\$1,627,739 13
Which is subject to adjustments for the purpose of keeping within fiscal years the appropriations derivable from the receipts of those years, as follows:		
Deduct as liability for total amount of those appropriations created by law in 1911, which are unexpended at this date		149,147 59
		<hr/>
		\$1,478,591 54
Add, as a charge against future receipts the total amount of those immediately available appropriations which were expended in the fiscal year		51,179 08
		<hr/>
Balance — surplus after adjustments		\$1,529,770 62
		<hr/> <hr/>

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION OF APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER
30, 1912.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.		Chapter.	Laws.	Available Oct. 1, 1911.	Appropri- ations of 1912.	Refunded during year.	Payments during year.	Issued during year.	Appropri- ations prior to 1912.	Appropri- ations of 1912.
ORDINARY REPAIRS.										
Maintenance and ordinary repairs.....				\$800,000 00	\$849,000 00	\$67,546 88	\$879,210 88			\$837,330 00
Salaries and expenses of Superintendent of Public Works, deputy and assistants				24,500 00	25,000 00		23,829 35	\$870 05		25,000 00
Clerk hire and office expenses of Superin- tendent and assistants and collectors and inspectors.				38,644 00	41,644 00		37,839 79	804 21		41,041 00
Salaries and expenses in the collection of statistics.....				17,663 00	14,653 00		13,000 26	4,002 75		14,053 00
Salaries of Superintendents of Repairs.....				26,000 00	26,000 00		26,000 00			26,000 00
Clerk hire and office expenses of Bureau of Canal Affairs and Transfer Office.				15,105 00	15,765 00		14,981 04	183 30		15,765 00
Salaries of gatetenders for the State Dams upon the Beaver and Moose Rivers.....				1,100 00			1,100 00			
Repairs and improvements.....				157,833 88	125,000 00		140,449 41		17,384 47	125,000 00
Surveys and maps for use of Attorney Gen- eral in Court or Board of Claims.....				8,050 00	5,000 00	548 02	6,445 00	548 02	1,005 00	6,000 00
Salary and expenses of Agent, witness fees, etc., in defense of claims.....				12,534 67	15,000 00		16,284 64			11,200 13
Judgments of the Court or Board of Claims				7,003 22	25,000 00		24,877 40			7,125 76
Salaries and expenses of Engineers.....				30,000 00	30,000 00	142 62	30,142 62			30,000 00

Mapping canal lands.....	199 1910	9,350 00	703 95	10,053 95			1,460 00
Surveys, field notes and manuscript maps	513 1912			8,540 00	42 88		
Wall, Steele Creek, Ilion, rebuilding, etc.	513 1910						
F. W. Stevens, Superintendent of Public							
works, inspection boat.....	513 1910	315 04			315 04		
Bridges over Eighteen Mile Creek, main-							
tenance.....	513 1910	257 93			257 93		
Bridge, Fort Plain, repairs to.....	513 1910	397 99			397 99		
Lyons, paving assessment.....	513 1910	257 06			257 06		
Prosecution of canal cases by Attorney							
General.....	513 1910	587 71			587 71		
	700 1905						
Restoring roadway on west shore of	556 1907	2,523 77				2,528 77	
Owasco Lake, town of Fleming.....	187 1909						
	480 1911						
Waterford, paving assessment.....	811 1911	224 72				224 72	
Removing obstructions from bed of Wood							
Creek, etc.....	9 1912	3,000 00		1,824 75		1,175 25	
Commission on Barge Canal operation.....	513 1910		10,000 00	3,814 75			6,185 25
Moyer Creek improvement.....	497 1912	455 43				455 43	
Improvement of Oriskany Creek feeder.....	518 1910						
	497 1912	411 54				411 54	
State Ditch, Tonawanda, cleaning, etc.....	513 1910	2,332 41				2,332 41	
	497 1912						
Total.....		\$1,158,655 25	\$1,192,062 00	\$68,941 37	\$1,239,000 29	\$8,127 60	\$26,117 59
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.							
Bridge over Erie Canal, Franklin street,	453 1909						
Syracuse.....	527 1910	11,148 00		\$1,923 50		\$9,224 50	
	497 1912						
Bridge over Erie Canal, Seneca street,	454 1909	936 01				936 01	
Utica.....	458 1911						
Canal Terminal Commission.....	458 1909	1,851 71		4 90	1,846 81		
	513 1910						
Bridge over outlet of Cazenovia Lake.....	251 1908	911 79			911 79		
	356 1910						
Repairs of sea wall foot of Owasco Lake	282 1908	2,381 73			2,381 73		
Bridge over Cayuga and Seneca Canal at	356 1910						
Ovid street, Seneca Falls.....	273 1908	11,700 03			11,700 03		
Bridge over Erie Canal, Allen street,	356 1910						
Rochester.....	291 1908	19,607 27			19,607 27		
Bridge over State Feeder, Oneida.....	356 1910	709 75			709 75		
Bridge over Erie Canal, South Washington							
street, Rome.....	519 1910						
Improvement of Weighlock Building,	522 1910	4,629 00		1,697 32	2,931 68		
Syracuse.....	524 1910	15,000 00		11,239 00		3,761 00	
	497 1912						

STATEMENT SHOWING CONDITION OF APPROPRIATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912. — (Concluded).

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Chap- ter.	Laws.	Available Oct. 1, 1911.	Appropriations of 1912.	Refunded during year.	Payments during year.	Lapsed during year.	UNEXPENDED BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.	
								Appropriations to 1912.	Appropriations of 1912.
Improvement of Mohawk River and West Canada Creek.	132	1911	73,000 00		425 53	19,306 53		54,119 00	
Surveys of Black River in Jefferson County	190	1911	12,500 00			8,455 00		4,045 00	
Repairs to State Dam over Black River at Carthage.	287	1911	5,000 00			1,070 83		3,929 17	
Improvement of Black River Canal, north of Boonville.	806	1911	50,000 00			21,734 68		28,265 32	
Bridge over Black River Canal, East of Boonville.	877	1911	20,000 00			1,250 00		18,750 00	
Bridge over Black River Canal, Main street, Boonville.	53	1912		15,000 00					15,000 00
Drain, Chapel street, Lockport.	397	1912		4,000 00		100 00			3,900 00
Bridge over Erie Canal, Vliet street, Cohoes.	488	1912		7,000 00		4,819 15			2,180 85
Bridge over Black River Canal, Lyons Falls.	510	1912		45,000 00					45,000 00
Repairs to dam and gates, Tonawanda Creek and widening and deepening Oak Orchard Creek.	547	1912				611 07			22,888 93
Total.			\$229,375 29	\$94,500 00	\$425 53	\$73,211 98	\$40,089 06	\$123,030 00	\$88,909 78
Construction Barge Canal Terminals.	{	{ 746 1911 } 322 1912 }	\$1,000,000 00	\$12,000,000 00		\$121,490 32		\$878,509 68	\$12,000,000 00
Construction Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.	{	{ 391 1909 } 339 1911 214 1911 320 1912 }	\$2,567,873 95	\$4,000,000 00		\$449,165 59		\$2,118,708 36	\$4,000,000 00

Construction Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals	1471903	\$8,279,043 46	\$30,000,000 00	\$14,481 49	\$15,430,936 83						\$22,862,588 12
	1431905										
	1721907										
	1951909										
	671911										
	2151911										
	821912										
SUMMARY.											
Ordinary repairs		\$1,158,655 25	\$1,192,062 00	\$68,941 37	\$1,229,000 29	\$8,127 60	\$26,117 59	\$1,146,413 14			
Extraordinary repairs		229,375 29	94,500 00	425 53	72,211 98	40,089 06	123,030 00	88,869 78			
Construction Barge Canal Terminals		1,000,000 00	12,000,000 00		121,490 32		878,509 68	12,000,000 00			
Construction Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal		2,567,873 95	4,000,000 00		449,165 59		2,118,708 36	4,000,000 00			
Construction Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals		8,279,043 46	30,000,000 00	14,481 49	15,430,936 83			22,862,588 12			
Reimbursement of Comptroller's temporary certificates		\$13,224,947 95	\$47,286,562 00	\$33,848 39	\$17,312,805 01	\$48,216 66	\$3,146,365 63	\$40,097 971 04			
Canal debt sinking fund					3,375,000 00						
					11,889,721 88						
					\$32,577,526 89						

STATEMENT SHOWING BALANCES UNEXPENDED OCTOBER 1, 1911, EXPENDITURES AND VOUCHERS RENDERED
AND REFUNDS DURING THE YEAR, AND BALANCES UNEXPENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Balance October 1, 1911.	Expenditures during year.	Vouchers rendered during year.	Refunds during year.	Balance September 30, 1912.
<i>Superintendent of Public Works.</i>					
Maintenance and ordinary repairs.....	\$18,590 10	\$1,022,591 04	\$972,729 70	\$67,546 88	\$904 56
Extraordinary repairs.....		55,565 48	55,565 48		
Construction, Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....		12,969,997 08	12,969,997 08		
Construction, Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.....		391,933 04	391,933 04		
Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.....		1,496 60	1,496 60		
Administrative expenses.....		49,829 35	49,829 35		
Salaries and office expenses.....		37,000 84	37,000 84		
Collection of statistics.....		14,439 20	14,439 20		
<i>Slate Engineer and Surveyor.</i>					
Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.....		101,725 34	101,725 34		
<i>Division Engineers.</i>					
Ordinary repairs.....	267 34	30,142 52	30,177 59	142 52	89 75
Extraordinary repairs.....	1,075 22	16,641 60	16,096 72	425 83	1,194 57
Surveys for Court of Claims.....	799 85	6,445 00	5,410 01	548 02	1,286 82
Mapping canal lands.....	721 12	10,053 95	10,071 12	703 95	
Field notes, surveys and manuscript maps.....		8,540 00	7,525 54		1,014 46
Construction, Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....	33,118 67	1,193,566 74	1,167,152 41	14,481 49	45,061 51
Construction, Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.....	1,858 43	52,700 00	54,541 64		16 49
<i>Comptroller's Office—Bureau of Canal Affairs.</i>					
Salaries of clerks, stenographers and watchmen.....		14,885 15	14,885 15		
Preparing Barge Canal bonds.....		27,497 17	27,497 17		
Advertising sale of Barge Canal bonds.....		23,018 42	23,018 42		
Transfer officers—services and expenses.....		4,200 00	4,200 00		
Recording deeds.....		44 40	44 40		
Miscellaneous expenses, maintenance.....		2,000 00	2,000 00		
Miscellaneous expense, construction.....		1,000 00	1,000 00		
<i>Special Examiner and Appraiser.</i>					
Salaries and expenses.....		20,230 13	20,230 13		

<i>Canal Terminal Commission.</i>					
Expenses.....	.....	4 90	.....	.....	.....
<i>Commission on Barge Canal Operation.</i>					
Salaries and expenses.....	.....	3,814 75	.....	.....	.....
<i>Damages on Account of the Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.</i>					
For lands and damages, including interest.....	.....	1,185,309 57	.....	.....	.....
<i>Damages on Account of Existing Canals.</i>					
No judgments of the Board of Claims and interest.....	.....	24,877 46	.....	.....	.....
<i>Investigation of Claims.</i>					
Services and expenses of agents.....	.....	43,255 28	.....	.....	.....
<i>Canal Debt Sinking Funds.</i>					
Par value of securities purchased.....	.....	5,465,991 55	.....	.....	.....
Accrued interest on securities purchased.....	.....	14,507 02	.....	.....	.....
Principal of bonds retired.....	.....	4,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Interest on bonds.....	.....	2,395,040 00	.....	.....	.....
Interest on temporary certificates.....	.....	14,183 31	.....	.....	.....
Payment of temporary loans from bond proceeds.....	\$56,430 73	\$29,202,526 89	\$83,848 89	\$49,558 16	
	.....	3,375,000 00	.....	.....
Total.....	\$56,430 73	\$32,577,526 89	\$83,848 89	\$49,558 16	

SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS FUNDS CHARGEABLE WITH THE VOUCHERS RENDERED BY THE DIVISION ENGINEERS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, AND THE CANALS APPLICABLE THERETO.

	Ordinary repairs.	Court of Claims surveys.	Mapping canal lands.	Field notes, surveys and manuscript maps.	Extraordinary repairs.	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Canals.	Total.
Erie Canal—								
Eastern Division.....	\$7,280 81	\$209 28		\$3,802 58	\$3,301 35	\$459,081 62	.....	\$480,504 57
Middle Division.....	9,012 16	3,620 86		.....	2,452 61	189,252 95	.....	184,288 57
Western Division.....	8,927 59	1,679 88		2,452 43	666 07	286,860 35	.....	279,086 32
Total.....	\$25,220 56	\$5,410 01	\$6,819 93	\$6,255 01	\$6,420 03	\$833,894 92	.....	\$943,890 46
Champlain Canal.....	4,710 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,845 96	.....	172,556 17
Oswego Canal.....	.....	.....	3,251 19	1,270 53	.....	106,611 51	.....	110,863 23
Cayuga and Seneca Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$54,541 94	54,541 94
Black River Canal.....	237 84	.....	.....	.....	9,676 69	.....	.....	9,914 53
Total, all canals.....	\$30,177 59	\$5,410 01	\$10,071 12	\$7,525 54	\$16,096 72	\$1,167,152 41	\$54,541 94	\$1,290,975 33

SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY CHARLES E. TREMAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 17, 1912, ON ACCOUNT OF ORDINARY REPAIRS, EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS, CONSTRUCTION OF ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, AND CONSTRUCTION OF CAYUGA AND SENECA BARGE CANAL.

SUBDIVISION OF CANALS.		Ordinary repairs.	Extraordinary repairs.	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.	Total.
ERIE CANAL.						
General.	\$2,149 97					\$2,149 97
Eastern Division.	16,664 88					16,664 88
Middle Division.	11,573 36					11,573 36
Western Division.	12,253 12		\$42 00			12,253 12
Section 1.	20,910 28			\$73,213 77		94,124 05
Section 2.	14,772 76			72,250 14		87,022 90
Section 3.	12,066 22			322,710 27		334,776 49
Section 4.	10,122 40		1,823 00	300,799 23		312,744 63
Section 5.	8,674 32		1,697 32	482,744 30		493,115 94
Section 6.	17,051 20		56 00	87,227 43		104,334 63
Section 7.	9,266 52			405,553 53		414,820 05
Section 8.	14,902 87			755,804 55		770,707 42
Section 9.	20,297 74			704,709 18		725,006 92
Section 10.	15,511 23			538,871 15		554,382 38
Section 11.	22,208 53			12,647 29		34,855 82
Total.	\$208,425 40		\$3,618 32	\$3,756,530 84		\$3,968,574 56
CHAMPLAIN CANAL.						
Section 1.	\$9,549 83			\$555,522 09		\$575,071 92
Section 2.	12,139 44			58,523 18		70,662 62
Section 3.	6,699 22			145,536 32		152,235 54
Total.	\$28,388 49			\$769,581 59		\$797,970 08

SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — (Concluded).

SUBDIVISION OF CANALS.	Ordinary repairs.	Extraordinary repairs.	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.	Total.
OSWEGO CANAL.....	\$5,035 94	.....	\$527,145 24	.....	\$532,181 18
CATUGA AND SENECA CANAL.....	\$3,790 63	.....	.....	\$114,292 04	\$118,082 67
BLACK RIVER CANAL.....	\$15,633 43	\$12,159 70	.....	.....	\$27,793 13
Total of all canals.....	\$261,273 89	\$15,778 02	\$5,053,257 67	\$114,292 04	\$5,444,801 62

SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY DUNCAN W. PECK, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FROM JANUARY 17, 1912, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, ON ACCOUNT OF ORDINARY REPAIRS, EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS, CONSTRUCTION OF ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, CONSTRUCTION OF CAYUGA AND SENECA BARGE CANAL, AND CONSTRUCTION OF BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.

SUBDIVISION OF CANALS.		Ordinary repairs.	Extraordinary repairs.	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.	Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.	Total.
ERIE.							
General		\$7,554 17					\$7,554 17
Eastern Division		45,014 49					45,014 49
Middle Division		34,910 24	\$10,197 00				45,107 24
Western Division		37,916 10					37,916 10
Section 1		55,845 18	4,119 15	\$95,435 09			155,399 42
Section 2		30,357 16		136,612 81			166,969 97
Section 3		27,201 71		523,233 46			550,435 17
Section 4		33,522 10	14,058 00	633,364 01			680,944 11
Section 5		26,992 47		504,527 48			531,519 95
Section 6		50,805 88	767 50	159,525 21			211,098 59
Section 7		13,738 90		241,498 21			255,237 11
Section 8		27,794 67		1,393,705 90			1,621,500 57
Section 9		53,160 02		1,322,479 56			1,375,639 58
Section 10		43,420 36		1,565,963 57			1,609,383 93
Section 11		50,890 93		1,38,946 30			89,837 23
Total		\$839,124 38	\$29,141 65	\$6,615,191 60			\$7,183,457 63
CHAMPLAIN.							
Section 1		\$32,993 98		\$167,382 16			\$210,376 14
Section 2		46,118 70		218,204 00			259,322 70
Section 3		20,945 60		292,385 89			313,331 49
Total		\$100,058 28		\$672,972 05			\$773,030 33

SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. — (Concluded).

SUBDIVISION OF CANALS.						Total.
	Ordinary repairs.	Extraordinary repairs.	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.	Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.	
OSWEGO.....	\$12,971 23		\$628,575 76			\$641,546 99
CAYUGA AND SENECA.....	\$12,532 00			\$277,641 00		\$290,173 00
BLACK RIVER.....	\$46,769 92	\$10,645 81				\$57,415 73
BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.....					\$1,496 60	\$1,496 60
Total of all canals.....	\$711,455 81	\$30,787 46	\$7,916,739 41	\$277,641 00	\$1,496 60	\$8,947,120 28

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, ON ACCOUNT OF ORDINARY REPAIRS, EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS, CONSTRUCTION OF ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, CONSTRUCTION OF CAYUGA AND SENECA BARGE CANAL AND CONSTRUCTION OF BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.

SUBDIVISION OF CANALS.		Ordinary repairs.	Extraordinary repairs.	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canals.	Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.	Total.
Erie.							
General.		\$9,704 14					\$9,704 14
Eastern.		61,679 37					61,679 37
Middle.		46,483 60	\$10,239 00				56,722 60
Western.		50,199 23					50,199 23
Section 1.		76,755 46	4,119 15	\$168,648 86			249,523 47
Section 2.		45,129 46		208,762 95			253,892 41
Section 3.		39,237 93		845,943 73			885,181 66
Section 4.		43,644 50	15,881 00	934,163 24			993,688 74
Section 5.		35,666 79	1,697 32	987,271 78			1,024,635 89
Section 6.		67,827 08	1,823 50	246,753 64			315,403 22
Section 7.		23,005 42		647,081 74			870,087 16
Section 8.		42,697 54		2,149,510 45			2,192,207 99
Section 9.		73,457 76		2,027,188 74			2,100,646 50
Section 10.		58,931 59		2,104,834 72			2,163,766 31
Section 11.		73,099 46		51,593 59			124,693 05
Total.		\$747,549 78	\$32,769 97	\$10,371,722 44			\$11,152,082 19
Champlain.							
Section 1.		\$42,543 81		\$732,904 25			\$775,448 06
Section 2.		58,268 14		271,727 18			329,995 32
Section 3.		27,644 82		437,922 21			465,567 03
Total.		\$128,446 77		\$1,442,553 64			\$1,571,000 41

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS.—(Concluded).

SUBDIVISION OF CANALS.	Ordinary repairs.	Extraordinary repairs.	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.	Construction of Barge Canal Terminals.	Total.
OSWEGO.....	\$18,007 17	.....	\$1,155,721 00	.....	.....	\$1,173,728 17
CATUGA AND SENECA.....	\$16,322 63	.....	.....	\$391,933 04	.....	\$408,255 67
BLACK RIVER.....	\$62,403 35	\$22,805 51	.....	.....	.....	\$85,208 86
BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,496 60	\$1,496 60
Total of all canals.....	\$972,729 70	\$55,565 48	\$12,969,997 08	\$391,933 04	\$1,496 60	\$14,391,721 90

STATEMENT OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY CHARLES E. TREMAN,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR ORDINARY REPAIRS,
FROM OCTOBER 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 17, 1912.

CANAIS.	General: C. 810, L. 1911.	Repairs and improvements: C. 533, L. 1910, C. 435, L. 1911.	Removing obstructions from Wood Creek: C. 836, L. 1911.	Total.
ERIE.				
General.....	\$2,149 97	.....	.....	\$2,149 97
Eastern.....	16,664 88	.....	.....	16,664 88
Middle.....	11,278 55	\$294 81	.....	11,573 36
Western.....	12,253 12	.....	.....	12,253 12
Section 1.....	18,863 93	2,046 35	.....	20,910 28
Section 2.....	9,792 51	4,980 25	.....	14,772 76
Section 3.....	6,684 96	5,381 26	.....	12,066 22
Section 4.....	8,227 47	1,894 93	.....	10,122 40
Section 5.....	5,745 53	2,928 79	.....	8,674 32
Section 6.....	12,926 59	4,124 61	.....	17,051 20
Section 7.....	7,626 25	1,640 27	.....	9,266 52
Section 8.....	13,053 86	1,849 01	.....	14,902 87
Section 9.....	13,082 25	7,215 49	.....	20,297 74
Section 10.....	13,254 74	2,256 49	.....	15,511 23
Section 11.....	15,957 30	6,251 23	.....	22,208 53
Total.....	\$167,561 91	\$40,863 49	.....	\$208,425 40
CHAMPLAIN.				
Section 1.....	\$5,956 93	\$3,592 90	.....	\$9,549 83
Section 2.....	7,880 13	4,259 31	.....	12,139 44
Section 3.....	4,874 47	.....	\$1,824 75	6,699 22
Total.....	\$18,711 53	\$7,852 21	\$1,824 75	\$28,388 40
OWEGO.....	\$4,610 25	\$425 69	.....	\$5,035 94
CATUGA AND SENECA.....	\$3,632 13	\$158 50	.....	\$3,790 63
BLACK RIVER.....	\$10,813 62	\$4,819 81	.....	\$15,633 43
Total of all canals.....	\$205,329 44	\$54,119 70	\$1,824 75	\$261,273 89

STATEMENT OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY DUNCAN W. PECK,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR ORDINARY REPAIRS,
FROM JANUARY 17, 1912, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

CANALS.	General: C. 810, L. 1911, C. 506, L. 1912.	Repairs and improvements: C. 485, L. 1911.	Total.
ERIE.			
General.....	\$7,554 17		\$7,554 17
Eastern.....	45,014 49		45,014 49
Middle.....	30,861 61	\$4,048 63	34,910 24
Western.....	37,916 10		37,916 10
Section 1.....	51,318 92	4,526 26	55,845 18
Section 2.....	27,129 70	3,227 46	30,357 16
Section 3.....	24,976 85	2,224 86	27,201 71
Section 4.....	30,467 25	3,054 85	33,522 10
Section 5.....	21,384 98	5,617 49	26,992 47
Section 6.....	43,886 43	6,919 45	50,805 88
Section 7.....	13,423 37	315 53	13,738 90
Section 8.....	26,333 70	1,460 97	27,794 67
Section 9.....	46,015 34	7,144 68	53,160 02
Section 10.....	39,235 09	4,185 27	43,420 36
Section 11.....	46,574 91	4,316 02	50,890 93
Total.....	\$492,092 91	\$47,031 47	\$539,124 38
CHAMPLAIN.			
Section 1.....	\$30,591 13	\$2,402 85	\$32,993 98
Section 2.....	26,963 58	19,155 12	46,118 70
Section 3.....	18,193 74	2,751 86	20,945 60
Total.....	\$75,748 45	\$24,309 83	\$100,058 28
OSWEGO.....	\$12,395 76	\$575 47	\$12,971 23
CATUGA AND SENECA.....	\$11,494 35	\$1,037 65	\$12,532 00
BLACK RIVER.....	\$33,394 63	\$13,375 29	\$46,769 92
Total of all canals.....	\$625,126 10	\$86,329 71	\$711,455 81

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY THE
SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR ORDINARY REPAIRS
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.**

CANALS.	General: C. 810, L. 1911. C. 506, L. 1912.	Repairs and improvements: C. 533, L. 1910. C. 485, L. 1911.	Removing obstructions from Wood Creek: C. 836 L. 1911.	Total.
ERIE.				
General.....	\$9,704 14			\$9,704 14
Eastern.....	61,679 37			61,679 37
Middle.....	42,140 16	\$4,343 44		46,483 60
Western.....	50,169 22			50,169 22
Section 1.....	70,182 85	6,572 61		76,755 46
Section 2.....	36,922 21	8,207 71		45,129 92
Section 3.....	31,661 81	7,606 12		39,267 93
Section 4.....	38,694 72	4,949 78		43,644 50
Section 5.....	27,130 51	8,536 28		35,666 79
Section 6.....	56,813 02	11,044 06		67,857 08
Section 7.....	21,049 62	1,955 80		23,005 42
Section 8.....	39,387 56	3,309 98		42,697 54
Section 9.....	59,097 59	14,360 17		73,457 76
Section 10.....	52,489 83	6,441 76		58,931 59
Section 11.....	62,532 21	10,567 25		73,099 46
Total.....	\$659,654 82	\$87,894 96		\$747,549 78
CHAMPLAIN.				
Section 1.....	\$36,548 06	\$5,995 75		\$42,543 81
Section 2.....	34,843 71	23,414 43		58,258 14
Section 3.....	23,668 21	2,751 86	\$1,824 75	27,644 82
Total.....	\$94,459 98	\$32,162 04	\$1,824 75	\$128,446 77
OSWEGO.....	\$17,006 01	\$1,001 16		\$18,007 17
CATUGA AND SENECA.....	\$15,126 48	\$1,196 15		\$16,322 63
BLACK RIVER.....	\$44,208 25	\$18,195 10		\$62,403 35
Total of all canals.....	\$830,455 54	\$140,449 41	\$1,824 75	\$972,729 70

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF REPAIRS, SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, TOGETHER WITH DISTRIBUTION THEREOF.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF REPAIRS.	Sec- tion.	Canal.	Expenditures.	DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES.			
				General repairs.	Inspectors, patrolmen, harbor masters, feeder tenders, etc.	Lock tenders.	Disbursement clerks.
Owen Kearney.....	1	Erie.....	\$52,136 02	\$8,026 68	\$3,866 59	\$39,322 75	\$900 00
James T. Wesson.....	2	Erie.....	28,722 66	8,856 87	3,580 45	15,685 54	600 00
Robert A. Probst.....	3	Erie.....	23,850 14	8,411 93	2,668 11	12,173 10	600 00
John McGraw.....	4	Erie.....	27,966 24	6,763 56	1,715 37	18,887 31	600 00
Joseph F. Burke.....	5	Erie.....	18,172 06	10,652 76	5,052 78	1,820 04	637 50
John Davin, Jr.....	6	Erie.....	18,544 01	8,022 27	2,728 37	7,277 42	515 95
Chas. E. Whitman.....	7	Erie.....	13,218 96	6,815 50	2,119 67	3,563 03	637 50
Harry M. Little.....	8	Erie.....	30,677 07	10,911 43	3,119 67	16,046 59	637 50
Thomas J. Leedy.....	9	Erie.....	35,579 82	16,327 05	9,553 18	8,949 47	750 00
D. Gurney Spalding.....	10	Erie.....	38,705 65	17,167 14	12,541 51	8,247 00	750 00
Edward H. Rogers.....	11	Erie.....	31,060 00	20,216 67	4,665 35	5,367 98	750 00
William H. Hickey.....	1	Champlain.....	23,337 27	7,519 97	5,913 63	9,333 67	570 00
John Cook.....	2	Champlain.....	26,886 67	9,135 06	3,231 34	13,980 47	570 00
Evander M. Finch.....	3	Champlain.....	19,354 35	8,420 88	2,562 50	7,860 10	375 00
William J. Hartnett.....	.....	Oswego.....	7,533 82	3,211 22	887 60	3,080 10	150 00
John O'Brien.....	.....	Oswego.....	3,628 08	1,138 08	240 00	2,100 00	525 00
John Van Riper.....	.....	Cayuga and Seneca.....	11,444 78	4,813 68	926 69	5,179 51	562 50
Charles Dorritt.....	.....	Black River.....	29,666 88	11,810 72	2,807 87	14,465 79	\$10,700 95
			\$440,484 70	\$168,221 47	\$68,210 54	\$193,361 74	

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISION ENGINEERS SHOWING BALANCES UNEXPENDED OCTOBER 1, 1911, EXPENDITURES, VOUCHERS RENDERED, AMOUNTS REFUNDED DURING THE YEAR AND BALANCES UNEXPENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Chap- ter.	Laws.	Balance October 1, 1911.	Expenditures during the year.	Vouchers rendered during the year.	Refunded during the year.	Balance September 30, 1912.
JOHN A. O'CONNOR, DIVISION ENGINEER, EASTERN DIVISION.						
<i>Ordinary Repairs — General.</i>						
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.	810	1911	\$3,500 00	{ \$2,245 87 1,111 61 }	{ \$142 52 }	.....
Champlain Canal.						
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Board of Claims Surveys.</i>						
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.	{ 513 811 }	{ 1910 1911 }	.....	42 93	548 02	.....
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Mapping Canal Lands.</i>						
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.	199	1910	3,000 00	3,015 98	703 95	.....
<i>Extraordinary Repairs.</i>						
Improvement of Mohawk River and West Canada Creek.	132	1911	1,000 00	884 01	425 53	.....
Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	{ 147 1903 82 }	{ 1911 1903 1912 }	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head Office						
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.				{ 20,721 69 13,521 09 25,362 85 10,380 86 4,440 38 59,000 68 37,657 50 }	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 8,814 57 5,666 92	...................................
Erie Canal, Middle Division.						
Erie Canal, Western Division.						
Champlain Canal.						
Oswego Canal.						
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.						
Champlain Canal.						
D. B. LA DR, DIVISION ENGINEER, EASTERN DIVISION.						
<i>Ordinary Repairs — General.</i>						
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.	810	1911	8,642 52	{ 5,043 94 3,598 58 }	.....	.....
Champlain Canal.						
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Board of Claims Surveys.</i>						
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.	{ 513 811 }	{ 1910 1911 }	1,048 02	166 35	.....	881 67

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE VARIOUS DIVISION ENGINEERS SHOWING BALANCES—(Concluded).

	Chap- ter.	Laws.	Balance October 1, 1911.	Expenditures during the year.	Vouchers rendered during the year.	Refunded during the year.	Balance September 30, 1912.
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Mapping Canal Lands.</i>							
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	199	1910	.....	3,803 95	3,803 95	.....	.....
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Field Notes, Surveys and Manuscript Maps.</i>							
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	511	1912	.....	4,000 00	3,802 58	.....	197 42
<i>Extraordinary Repairs.</i>							
Improvement of Mohawk River and West Canada Creek.....	132	1911	.....	2,425 53	1,906 67	.....	518 86
Construction of bridge over Erie Canal at Vliet street, Cohoes.....	488	1912	.....	700 00	510 67	.....	189 33
Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....	{ 147 1903 82	{ 1912 1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Head Office:</i>							
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	{	.....	.....	234,132 18	{ 65,020 67 41,799 00 78,953 67 32,510 34	}	1,915 50
Erie Canal, Middle Division.....		.....	.....	.....	13,983 00		
Erie Canal, Western Division.....		.....	.....	170,314 57	158,102 77		
Oswego Canal.....		.....	.....	93,866 92	87,417 29		
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,211 80
Champlain Canal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,949 63
			\$17,413 06	\$692,186 76	\$671,434 10	\$16,301 51	\$21,864 21
<i>EDWIN STYRING, DIVISION ENGINEER, MIDDLE DIVISION.</i>							
<i>Ordinary Repairs — General.</i>							
Erie Canal, Middle Division.....	} 810	1911	.....	\$9,250 00	{ \$9,012 16 237 84	}	.....
Black River Canal.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Board of Claims Surveys.</i>							
Erie Canal, Middle Division.....	{ 513 811	{ 1910 1911	208 90	3,545 00	3,520 85	.....	\$233 05
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Mapping Canal Lands.</i>							
Oswego Canal.....	199	1910	1 19	3,250 00	3,251 19	.....	.....
<i>Ordinary Repairs — Field Notes, Surveys and Manuscript Maps.</i>							
Oswego Canal.....	511	1912	.....	1,540 00	1,270 53	.....	269 47

STATEMENT SHOWING VOUCHERS RENDERED BY THE DIVISION ENGINEERS OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, THE NATURE OF THE WORK AND THE CANALS TO
WHICH SUCH WORK IS CHARGEABLE.

	John A. O'Connor, Division Engineer, Eastern Division.	D. B. La Du, Division Engineer, Eastern Division.	Edwin Styring, Division Engineer, Middle Division.	Edward J. Govern, Division Engineer, Western Division.	Total.
ORDINARY REPAIRS.					
Erie.....	\$2,245 87	\$5,043 94	\$9,012 16	\$8,927 59	\$25,229 56
Champlain.....	1,111 61	3,568 58	237 84	.....	4,710 19
Black River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237 84
	\$3,357 48	\$8,642 52	\$9,250 00	\$8,927 59	\$30,177 59
State Board of Claims Surveys.	\$42 93	\$166 35	\$3,630 85	\$1,679 88	\$5,410 01
Mapping Canal Lands.					
Erie.....	\$3,015 98	\$3,803 95	\$3,251 19	.....	\$6,819 93
Owego.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,251 19
	\$3,015 98	\$3,803 95	\$3,251 19	.....	\$10,071 12
FIELD NOTES, SURVEYS AND MANUSCRIPT MAPS.					
Erie.....	.....	\$3,802 58	.....	\$2,453 43	\$6,255 01
Owego.....	.....	.....	\$1,270 53	.....	1,270 53
	.....	\$3,802 58	\$1,270 53	\$2,453 43	\$7,525 54
EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.					
Erie.....	\$894 01	\$2,417 34	\$2,453 61	\$666 07	\$6,430 03
Black River.....	.....	.....	9,676 69	.....	9,676 69
	\$894 01	\$2,417 34	\$12,129 30	\$666 07	\$16,096 72

CONSTRUCTION OF ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS.					
Erie.....	\$115,205 51	\$343,876 11	\$169,252 95	\$265,360 35	\$993,694 92
Champlain.....	47,918 85	119,927 63	..... 87,238 15	.....	167,845 98
Oswego.....	4,440 86	13,933 00	.....	.....	106,611 51
	\$167,564 22	\$477,736 74	\$256,491 10	\$265,360 35	\$1,167,153 41

	.....	.....	\$54,541 94	.....	\$54,541 94
CONSTRUCTION OF CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.					
Total, all canals.....	\$174,864 62	\$496,569 45	\$340,454 91	\$279,086 32	\$1,290,975 33

SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS FUNDS CHARGEABLE WITH THE VOUCHERS RENDERED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, AND THE CANALS APPLICABLE THERETO.

CANALS.	Fund for ordinary repairs.	Fund for extraordinary repairs.	Fund for construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.	Fund for construction of Cayuga and Seneca Barge Canal.	Fund for construction of Barge Canal Terminals.	Total.
Erie and Champlain.....	\$1,074,403 16	\$39,184 90	\$14,122,419 69	.....	.....	\$15,236,007 75
Oswego.....	26,398 28	.....	1,282,102 81	.....	.....	1,308,501 09
Cayuga and Seneca.....	19,118 81	.....	.....	\$451,007 53	.....	470,118 84
Black River.....	65,378 59	32,482 20	.....	.....	.....	97,860 79
Chemung.....	1,850 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850 40
Barge Canal Terminals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$121,490 32	121,490 32
Amount chargeable to canal debt sinking fund	\$1,187,141 74	\$71,667 10	\$15,404,522 50	\$451,007 53	\$121,490 32	\$17,235,829 19
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,889,721 88
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$29,125,551 07

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY DIVISION ENGINEERS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, EXCLUSIVE OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS AND CONSTRUCTION OF CAYUGA AND SENECA BARGE CANAL, AND BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.

DIVISION ENGINEERS.	On what account.	Salaries of division and resident engineers, etc.	All travel.	Assistant engineers.	Levelers.	Draughtsmen.	Rodmen.	Chainmen.	Clerk hire.
John A. O'Connor.....	Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	\$1,549 50	\$258 47	\$582 00	\$377 00	\$468 00	\$1,023 50	\$549 00	\$250 00
D. B. La Du.....	Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	3,830 17	691 78	1,736 00	587 50	788 00	2,635 00	1,322 50	518 00
Edwin Styling.....	Erie Canal, Middle Division.....	2,292 50	195 86	3,390 00	.....	1,690 69	.....	234 00	1,575 00
Edward T. Govern.....	Erie Canal, Western Division.....	4,333 00	249 66	1,168 00	46 00	306 81	245 00	525 00	4,934 59
	Total Erie Canal.....	\$12,005 17	\$1,395 77	\$6,876 00	\$1,010 50	\$3,251 50	\$3,903 50	\$2,630 50	\$7,274 59
John A. O'Connor.....	Champlain Canal.....	.....	\$5 79	.....	.....	.....	\$104 00	.....	\$338 71
D. B. La Du.....	Champlain Canal.....	\$350 00	17 60	.....	\$90 00	.....	.....	\$29 50	\$1,700 00
	Total Champlain Canal.....	\$350 00	\$23 39	.....	\$90 00	.....	\$104 00	\$29 50	\$2,038 71
Edwin Styling.....	Oswego Canal.....	\$634 50	\$357 37	\$1,878 00	.....	\$116 00	.....	\$666 00	.....
Edwin Styling.....	Black River Canal.....	\$1,764 19	\$629 89	\$1,194 00	\$1,119 50	\$850 53	\$1,494 00	\$860 00	.....
	Total for all canals.....	\$14,763 86	\$2,406 42	\$9,948 00	\$2,220 00	\$4,218 03	\$5,592 50	\$4,186 00	\$9,313 30

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY DIVISION ENGINEERS. — (Concluded).

DIVISION ENGINEERS.	On what account.	Labor.	Stationery and printing.	Livery.	Fuel and light.	Postage.	Office rent.	Telephone and telegraph.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
John A. O'Connor.....	Erie Canal, Eastern Division.	\$356 00	\$10 35	.....	\$33 70	\$2 60	.....	\$621 06	\$107 61	\$6,188 79
D. B. La Du.....	Erie Canal, Eastern Division.	1,250 00	11 86	.....	79 00	164 47	\$66 50	1,568 33	490 05	15,234 16
Edwin Styring.....	Erie Canal, Middle Division.	1,273 00	144 13	\$10 00	564 20	277 86	.....	971 06	2,368 32	14,985 62
Edward T. Govern.....	Erie Canal, Western Division	1,554 00	.....	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 91	13,725 97
	Total Erie Canal.....	\$3,932 00	\$166 34	\$95 00	\$676 90	\$444 93	\$66 50	\$3,180 45	\$3,244 89	\$50,134 54
John A. O'Connor.....	Champlain Canal.....	.....	\$22 00	.....	\$119 50	\$65 00	.....	\$228 01	\$228 60	\$1,111 61
D. B. La Du.....	Champlain Canal.....	\$22 00	57 30	.....	342 90	61 00	.....	852 50	95 78	3,598 58
	Total Champlain Canal.....	\$22 00	\$59 30	.....	\$462 40	\$126 00	.....	\$1,080 51	\$324 38	\$4,710 19
Edwin Styring.....	Oswego Canal.....	\$680 00	\$0 60	.....	.....	.....	\$10 00	\$0 25	\$86 76	\$4,521 72
Edwin Styring.....	Black River Canal.....	\$1,160 00	\$56 22	\$173 25	\$3 25	\$10 75	\$118 83	\$13 34	\$466 88	\$9,914 53
	Total for all canals.....	\$5,704 00	\$282 46	\$208 25	\$1,142 55	\$582 92	\$195 33	\$4,254 45	\$4,122 91	\$69,280 98

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, CHAPTER 147, LAWS OF 1903, AND THE CAYUGA AND SENECA BARGE CANAL, CHAPTER 391, LAWS OF 1909.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	Amount of vouchers.	STATE ENGINEER AND DEPUTIES.		DIVISION ENGINEER.		RESIDENT ENGINEER.	
		Services.	Travel.	Services.	Travel.	Services.	Travel.
Erie Canal, Eastern Division (head office).....	\$85,742 36	\$1,080 00	\$170 40	.....	.....	\$4,911 84	\$217 70
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	214,103 45	.....	.....	\$175 00	\$675 79	\$14,980 80	1,219 36
Total.....	\$299,845 81	\$1,080 00	\$170 40	\$175 00	\$675 79	\$19,892 64	\$1,437 06
Erie Canal, Middle Division (head office).....	\$45,120 09	\$1,080 00	\$109 55	.....	.....	\$3,157 61	\$139 95
Erie Canal, Middle Division.....	199,252 95	.....	.....	\$1,240 00	\$205 62	13,331 45	1,673 37
Total.....	\$224,373 04	\$1,080 00	\$109 55	\$1,240 00	\$205 62	\$16,489 06	\$1,813 32
Erie Canal, Western Division (head office).....	\$104,115 72	\$2,040 00	\$206 93	.....	.....	\$5,964 37	\$264 34
Erie Canal, Western Division.....	265,360 35	.....	.....	.....	\$700 77	11,752 70	1,263 60
Total.....	\$369,476 07	\$2,040 00	\$206 93	.....	\$700 77	\$17,717 07	\$1,527 94
Total Erie Canal.....	\$893,694 92	\$4,800 00	\$486 88	\$1,415 00	\$1,582 18	\$54,098 77	\$4,778 34
Champlain Canal (head office).....	\$42,871 19	\$840 00	\$85 20	.....	.....	\$2,455 92	\$108 85
Champlain Canal.....	134,974 79	.....	.....	\$175 00	\$330 70	\$6,850 00	508 36
Total Champlain Canal.....	\$167,845 98	\$840 00	\$85 20	\$175 00	\$330 70	\$9,105 92	\$617 20
Oswego Canal (head office).....	\$18,373 36	\$360 00	\$36 52	.....	.....	\$1,052 54	\$46 06
Oswego Canal.....	57,258 15	.....	.....	\$1,170 00	\$101 36	\$8,057 25	511 56
Total Oswego Canal.....	\$105,631 51	\$360 00	\$36 52	\$1,170 00	\$101 36	\$9,109 79	\$568 21
Total Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....	\$1,167,152 41	\$6,000 00	\$608 60	\$2,760 00	\$2,014 23	\$72,314 48	\$5,953 75
Cayuga and Seneca Canal.....	\$54,541 94	.....	.....	\$1,300 00	\$90 44	\$6,209 92	\$299 06
Total, all canals.....	\$1,221,694 35	\$6,000 00	\$608 60	\$4,060 00	\$2,104 67	\$78,514 40	\$6,252 83

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY DIVISION ENGINEERS.—(Continued).

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	BRIDGE DESIGNER.		EXPERTS.		Clerical services	Draftsman.	Assistant engineer.
	Services.	Travel.	Services.	Travel.			
Erie Canal, Eastern Division (head office)	\$14,304 60	\$63 53	\$8,801 07	\$895 17	\$8,974 78	\$5,788 89	\$10,782 66
Erie Canal, Eastern Division	775 83	101 88			6,428 31	6,319 00	28,351 00
Total	\$15,080 43	\$165 41	\$8,801 07	\$895 17	\$15,103 09	\$12,107 89	\$39,133 66
Erie Canal, Middle Division (head office)	\$9,195 81	\$40 84	\$5,657 83	\$575 47	\$5,576 65	\$3,721 43	\$6,831 71
Erie Canal, Middle Division					3,775 00	4,250 03	31,768 00
Total	\$9,195 81	\$40 84	\$5,657 83	\$575 47	\$9,351 65	\$7,971 46	\$38,689 71
Erie Canal, Western Division (head office)	\$17,369 84	\$77 15	\$10,687 02	\$1,086 99	\$10,523 67	\$7,029 37	\$13,093 23
Erie Canal, Western Division					4,777 00	13,104 19	52,643 00
Total	\$17,369 84	\$77 15	\$10,687 02	\$1,086 99	\$15,310 67	\$20,133 56	\$65,736 23
Total Erie Canal	\$41,646 08	\$283 40	\$25,145 92	\$2,557 63	\$39,765 41	\$40,212 91	\$143,559 60
Champlain Canal (head office)	\$7,152 31	\$31 77	\$4,400 54	\$447 59	\$4,337 39	\$2,894 44	\$5,381 33
Champlain Canal	447 78	34 16			4,716 68	6,909 43	23,089 00
Total Champlain Canal	\$7,600 09	\$65 93	\$4,400 54	\$447 59	\$9,054 07	\$9,803 87	\$28,480 33
Oswego Canal (head office)	\$3,085 25	\$13 62	\$1,885 94	\$191 82	\$1,868 88	\$1,240 47	\$2,310 57
Oswego Canal	175 00	4 71			3,490 81	4,259 52	8,993 00
Total Oswego Canal	\$3,240 25	\$18 33	\$1,885 94	\$191 82	\$5,349 69	\$5,499 99	\$11,303 57
Total Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals	\$52,486 42	\$367 66	\$31,432 40	\$3,187 04	\$54,169 17	\$55,516 77	\$183,343 50
Cayuga and Seneca Canals	\$930 00		\$5,161 78	\$276 90	\$525 00	\$951 00	\$8,835 00
Total, all canals	\$53,416 42	\$367 66	\$36,594 18	\$3,473 94	\$54,694 17	\$56,467 77	\$192,178 50

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY DIVISION ENGINEERS.—(Continued).

	Leveler.	Rodman.	Chainman.	Inspector.	Labor.	Other services.	Other travel.
Erie Canal, Eastern Division (head office).....	\$3,477 18	\$1,617 28	\$547 54	\$1,651 16	\$6,204 96	\$3,375 50	\$2,161 87
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	33,449 00	23,281 00	22,747 50	11,893 00	17,986 00	25,593 50	7,442 36
Total.....	\$36,926 18	\$24,898 28	\$23,295 04	\$13,544 16	\$24,290 96	\$28,969 00	\$9,604 23
Erie Canal, Middle Division (head office).....	\$2,235 33	\$1,039 68	\$351 99	\$1,061 46	4,046 76	\$2,169 96	\$1,389 77
Erie Canal, Middle Division.....	16,416 50	26,593 00	17,283 00	4,963 50	15,330 00	13,137 50	7,768 59
Total.....	\$18,651 83	\$27,632 68	\$17,634 99	\$6,024 96	\$19,376 76	\$15,307 46	\$9,158 36
Erie Canal, Western Division (head office).....	\$4,222 29	\$1,963 84	\$664 87	\$2,004 98	\$7,643 88	\$4,068 82	\$2,625 13
Erie Canal, Western Division.....	18,176 00	27,381 00	30,278 50	13,901 50	37,746 00	18,186 67	7,266 27
Total.....	\$22,398 29	\$29,344 84	\$30,943 37	\$15,906 48	\$45,389 88	\$22,255 49	\$9,891 40
Total Erie Canal.....	\$77,976 30	\$81,875 80	\$71,873 40	\$35,475 60	\$89,067 60	\$66,561 95	\$28,653 99
Champlain Canal (head office).....	\$1,738 59	\$908 64	\$273 77	\$325 58	\$3,147 48	\$1,687 75	\$1,080 94
Champlain Canal.....	13,778 00	6,299 50	8,186 00	5,148 00	17,252 00	18,330 50	7,030 27
Total Champlain Canal.....	\$15,514 59	\$7,108 14	\$8,459 77	\$5,971 58	\$20,399 48	\$20,018 25	\$8,111 21
Oswego Canal (head office).....	\$745 11	\$346 56	\$117 33	\$353 82	\$1,348 92	\$723 32	\$483 26
Oswego Canal.....	14,098 00	6,474 00	9,419 00	5,788 50	10,690 00	5,800 50	1,997 40
Total Oswego Canal.....	\$14,843 11	\$6,820 56	\$9,536 33	\$6,140 32	\$12,038 92	\$65,523 82	\$2,480 66
Total Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....	\$108,334 00	\$95,804 50	\$89,869 50	\$47,587 50	\$121,496 00	\$93,104 02	\$39,225 86
Cayuga and Seneca Canals.....	\$7,170 50	\$4,956 00	\$1,656 00	\$283 50	\$7,850 00	\$4,252 58	\$1,142 28
Total all canals.....	\$115,504 50	\$100,760 50	\$91,525 50	\$47,871 00	\$129,346 00	\$97,356 60	\$40,368 14

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOUCHERS RENDERED BY DIVISION ENGINEERS—(Concluded).

	Instruments, tools and appliances.	Office rent.	Fuel and light.	Stationery and printing.	Postage.	Telephone and telegraph.	Miscellaneous.
Erie Canal, Eastern Division (head office).....	\$56 19	\$1,238 46	\$55 04	\$1,860 82	\$352 30	\$657 37	\$6,106 15
Erie Canal, Eastern Division.....	297 75	1,951 25	609 47	113 28	197 78	1,169 80	8,334 77
Total.....	\$353 94	\$3,189 71	\$665 41	\$1,974 10	\$550 08	\$1,827 17	\$14,439 92
Erie Canal, Middle Division (head office).....	\$36 12	\$796 15	\$35 97	\$1,196 24	\$226 47	\$422 60	\$3,924 74
Erie Canal, Middle Division.....	189 15	1,597 00	525 92	133 62	331 14	708 09	8,042 47
Total.....	\$225 27	\$2,393 15	\$561 89	\$1,329 86	\$557 61	\$1,130 69	\$11,967 21
Erie Canal, Western Division (head office).....	\$68 23	\$1,503 85	\$67 93	\$2,259 57	\$427 79	\$798 23	\$7,413 40
Erie Canal, Western Division.....	301 39	4,356 18	562 19	440 23	457 08	1,809 58	20,256 50
Total.....	\$369 62	\$5,860 03	\$630 12	\$2,699 80	\$884 87	\$2,607 81	\$27,669 90
Total Erie Canal.....	\$948 83	\$11,442 89	\$1,857 42	\$6,003 76	\$1,992 56	\$5,565 67	\$54,077 03
Champlain Canal (head office).....	\$28 10	\$619 23	\$27 97	\$930 40	\$176 15	\$328 68	\$3,052 57
Champlain Canal.....	59 36	1,156 14	434 35	39 58	167 87	618 21	3,617 91
Total Champlain Canal.....	\$87 46	\$1,775 37	\$462 32	\$969 98	\$344 02	\$946 89	\$6,670 48
Oswego Canal (head office).....	\$12 04	\$265 39	\$11 99	\$398 75	\$75 49	\$140 87	\$1,308 25
Oswego Canal.....	258 93	1,163 96	281 29	74 07	181 21	434 84	3,815 25
Total Oswego Canal.....	\$270 97	\$1,429 35	\$293 28	\$472 82	\$256 70	\$575 71	\$5,123 50
Total Erie' Champlain and Oswego Canals.....	\$1,307 26	\$14,947 61	\$2,613 02	\$7,446 56	\$2,593 28	\$7,088 27	\$65,871 01
Cayuga and Seneca Canals.....	\$65 52	\$471 25	\$70 95	\$12 68	\$34 24	\$135 52	\$1,771 80
Total all canals.....	\$1,372 78	\$15,118 86	\$2,683 97	\$7,459 24	\$2,627 52	\$7,223 79	\$67,642 81

CANAL DEBT SINKING FUNDS.
DETAIL OF CASH TRANSACTIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

	Under Article 7, Section 1 of the Constitution.	Under Article 7, Section 3 of the Constitution.	Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapter 79 Laws of 1895.	Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapter 147 Laws of 1903.	Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapters 147 and 302, Laws of 1903 and 1906.
Balance in funds October 1, 1911.....	\$160 00	\$500 00	\$7,578,137 54	\$1,117,841 94	\$14,100,570 60
Less securities in funds.....			5,397,264 69	682,000 00	12,667,447 81
Cash on hand October 1, 1911.....	\$160 00	\$500 00	\$2,180,872 85	\$435,841 94	\$1,533,122 79
RECEIVED DURING YEAR.					
Transfer from General Fund per Chapter 888, Laws of 1911.....				\$242,910 66	\$850,187 31
Proceeds of Comptroller's temporary certificate for Canal Debt Sinking Fund, Chapter 746, Laws of 1911.....					
Premium on sale of New York State Canal Improvement bonds.....					
Accrued interest on sale of New York State Canal Improvement bonds.....			\$5,929,264 69	28,254 32	55,219 10
Par value of securities sold or redeemed.....			33,871 21		
Accrued interest on securities sold or redeemed.....			133,834 98	36,437 24	510,566 64
Interest on investments.....			24,739 02	4,413 97	16,310 91
Interest on deposits.....					
Receipts during year.....			\$6,121,809 90	\$312,016 19	\$1,432,373 96
EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR.					
Principal of debt paid.....			\$4,000,000 00		\$630,000 00
Interest on debt.....			156,900 00	\$60,000 00	
Interest on Comptroller's temporary certificates.....					1,422,902 67
Par value of securities purchased.....			3,375,000 00	398,338 88	7,863 35
Accrued interest on securities purchased.....				4,243 31	
Expenditures during year.....			\$7,531,900 00	\$462,582 19	\$2,060,766 02
Cash on hand September 30, 1912.....	\$160 00	\$500 00	\$770,782 75		\$904,730 73
Add securities in funds.....			\$2,843,000 00	1,062,084 56	13,935,131 38
Balance in funds September 30, 1912.....	\$160 00	\$500 00	\$3,613,782 75	\$1,337,360 50	\$14,839,862 11

CANAL DEBT SINKING FUNDS — DETAIL OF CASH TRANSACTIONS. — (Concluded).

	Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapters 147 and 66, Laws of 1903 and 1910.	Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapters 391 and 138, Laws of 1909 and 1910.	Under Article 7, Section 4 of the Constitution and Chapter 746, Laws of 1911.	Total.
Balance in funds October 1, 1911.....	\$672,889 44	\$44,667 12	.....	\$23,514,766 64
Less securities in funds.....	.....	.....	.....	18,646,712 50
Cash on hand, October 1, 1911.....	\$672,889 44	\$44,667 12	.....	\$4,868,054 14
RECEIPTS DURING YEAR.				
Transfer from General Fund per Chapter 868, Laws of 1911.....	\$1,012,127 75	\$151,819 16	.....	\$2,257,044 88
Proceeds of Comptroller's temporary certificate for Canal Debt Sinking Fund, Chapter 746, Laws of 1911.....	.....	.....	\$3,000 00	3,000 00
Premium on sale of New York State Canal Improvement bonds.....	141,638 63	3,331 75	6,428 07	151,398 45
Accrued interest on sale of New York State Canal Improvement bonds.....	362,659 69	35,341 11	60,156 60	458,157 40
Par value of securities sold or redeemed.....	20,000 00	2,750 00	.....	6,035,488 11
Accrued interest on securities sold or redeemed.....	.....	.....	.....	33,871 21
Interest on investments.....	8,215 00	625 63	.....	689,869 49
Interest on deposits.....	112,439 51	24,642 18	23,643 82	206,189 41
Receipts during year.....	\$1,657,080 58	\$218,509 83	\$93,228 49	\$9,835,018 95
EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR.				
Principal of debt paid.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,000,000 00
Interest on debt.....	\$1,400,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$68,140 00	2,395,040 00
Interest on Comptroller's temporary certificates.....	13,377 76	.....	805 55	14,183 31
Par value of securities purchased.....	240,500 00	19,250 00	.....	5,465,991 55
Accrued interest on securities purchased.....	2,157 06	243 30	.....	14,507 02
Expenditures during year.....	\$1,666,034 82	\$99,493 30	\$68,945 55	\$11,889,721 85
Cash on hand September 30, 1912.....	\$663,935 20	\$163,683 65	\$24,282 94	\$2,813,351 21
Add securities in funds.....	.....	16,500 00	.....	18,077,215 94
Balance in funds September 30, 1912.....	\$664,435 20	\$180,183 65	\$24,282 94	\$20,890,567 15

DETAIL OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND UNDER ARTICLE 7,
SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND CHAPTER 79 OF THE LAWS OF 1895, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

BONDS.	Rate.	Regis- tered or con- pon.	Due.	Par of holdings Oct. 1, 1911.	Purchased during year.	Sold or redeemed during year.	Par of holdings Sept. 30, 1912.	Interest collected during year.
<i>State:</i>								
Comptroller's temporary cer- tificates for the construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals.....	4%	R	Dec. 15, 1911.....	.....	\$3,300,000 00	\$3,300,000 00	.....	\$13,377 76
Comptroller's temporary cer- tificates for the construction of Barge Canal Terminals..	4%	R	July Jan. 1, 1912.....	.....	75,000 00	75,000 00	.....	805 55
Canal improvement.....	3%	C	Jan. 1, 1912.....	\$250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	.....	2,083 33
<i>Counties:</i>								
New York.....	3 3.10%	R	July 1, 1918.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	458 33
Rensselaer.....	3 3.10%	R	April 1, 1937-1939.....	21,000 00	.....	21,000 00	.....	387 92
Westchester.....	4%	R	June 1, 1912-1913.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	216 67
Westchester.....	4%	R	June 1, 1915.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	288 89
<i>Cities:</i>								
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	Dec. 1, 1911-1917.....	19,250 00	.....	19,250 00	.....	243 30
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	Nov. 1, 1911-1918.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	155 56
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	May 2, 1912-1918.....	17,500 00	.....	17,500 00	.....	270 52
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	April 1, 1918.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	.....	1,108 33
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	Mar. 1, 1912-1919.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	623 22
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	June 1, 1919.....	85,187 18	.....	85,187 18	.....	1,078 67
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	July 1, 1919.....	47,715 96	.....	47,715 96	.....	443 90
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	Oct. 1, 1919.....	35,455 35	.....	35,455 35	.....	67 48
Buffalo.....	3 3.10%	R	April 1, 1921.....	111,544 18	.....	111,544 18	.....	2,060 46
Geneva.....	3 3.10%	R	April 1, 1912-1919.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	369 45
Hornellsville.....	3 3.10%	R	April 1, 1912-1921.....	66,500 00	.....	66,500 00	.....	452 57
Little Falls.....	3 3.10%	C	Feb. 1, 1912-1935.....	47,000 00	.....	47,000 00	.....	456 95
New York.....	4%	R	July 1, 1914.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	400 00
New York.....	3%	R	May 1, 1915.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	\$10,000 00	133 33

DETAIL OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND — (Concluded).

BONDS.	Rate.	Registered or coupon.	Due.	Par of holdings Oct. 1, 1911.	Purchased during year.	Sold or redeemed during year.	Par of holdings, Sept. 30, 1912.	Interest collected during year.
<i>Cities—(Continued).</i>								
New York.	3%	R	Jan. 1, 1918.	20,000 00		20,000 00		166 86
New York.	3%	R	Nov. 1, 1920.	10,000 00		10,000 00		133 33
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Oct. 1, 1921.	18,000 00		18,000 00		332 50
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1921.	15,000 00		15,000 00		200 00
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1922.	35,000 00		35,000 00		544 45
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1923.	20,000 00		20,000 00		266 87
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Jan. 1, 1925.	200,000 00			200,000 00	7,000 00
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1925.	6,000 00		6,000 00		80 00
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1928.	50,000 00			50,000 00	1,750 00
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1929.	73,000 00			73,000 00	2,555 00
New York.	4%	R	Nov. 1, 1936.	500,000 00			500,000 00	20,000 00
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Oct. 1, 1952.	500,000 00		500,000 00		12,152 77
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1952.	500,000 00		500,000 00		10,694 44
New York.	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 1, 1954.	200,000 00			200,000 00	7,400 00
New York.	4%	R	Nov. 1, 1955.	810,000 00			810,000 00	32,400 00
New York.	4%	R	Nov. 1, 1956.	1,000,000 00			1,000,000 00	40,000 00
Niagara Falls.	4%	R	May 1, 1959.	15,000 00		15,000 00		266 87
Rome.	4%	R	May 1, 1919.	15,000 00		22,750 00		176 95
Syracuse.	3 1/2%	R	Feb. 1, 1912-1918.	22,750 00		50,000 00		923 81
Syracuse.	3 1/2%	R	April 1, 1912-1921.	50,000 00		50,000 00		47 84
Syracuse.	3 1/2%	R	Aug. 1, 1912-1921.	7,000 00		7,000 00		421 95
Troy.	3 1/2%	R	July 1, 1912-1918.	43,400 00		43,400 00		16 33
Utica.	3 1/2%	R	Aug. 15, 1912.	3,000 00		3,000 00		746 66
Watervliet.	4%	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1919.	24,000 00		24,000 00		156 53
	3 1/2%	R	Aug. 1, 1912-1934.	23,000 00		23,000 00		
<i>Towns:</i>								
Bainbridge.	3 1/2%	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1923.	12,000 00		12,000 00		116 07
Solo.	4 1/2%	C	Dec. 1, 1911-1914.	4,000 00		4,000 00		155 00
Wayne.	3 1/2%	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1920.	19,000 00		19,000 00		184 72
West Seneca.	4%	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1920.	9,000 00		9,000 00		100 00
<i>Villages:</i>								
Alten.	3 1/2%	C	Sept. 1, 1912-1922.	9,000 00		9,000 00		34 50
Brookport.	3 1/2%	R	Aug. 1, 1912-1921.	60,000 00		60,000 00		425 83
Cornwall.	3 1/2%	C	Aug. 1, 1912-1927.	32,000 00		32,000 00		217 74

Hamilton.....	4%	C	Oct. 15, 1904-1924*	25,000 00	\$3,375,000 00	\$5,929,264 69	\$2,843,000 00	\$167,806 19
Hamilton.....	4%	C	April 15, 1925.....	10,000 00				
Lansingburgh.....	4%	C	Aug. 1, 1949.....	60,000 00				
Nassau.....	3 1/2%	R	Nov. 10, 1911-1922..	9,000 00				
Oreco.....	3 1/2%	R	June 11, 1912-1930..	11,400 00				
Salamanca.....	3 1/2%	R	July 1, 1912-1920..	5,400 00				
Salamanca.....	3 1/2%	R	July 1, 1912-1920..	10,388 88				
Judgments of the Court of Claims.....	6%	R	Various, 1912.....	8,873 14				
Total.....				\$5,397,264 69				

* Optional.

DETAIL OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND UNDER ARTICLE 7,
SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND CHAPTER 147 OF THE LAWS OF 1903, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

BONDS.	Rate.	Regis- tered or cou- pon.	Due.	Par of holdings Oct. 1, 1911.	Purchased during year.	Sold or redeemed during year.	Par of holdings Sept. 30, 1912.	Interest collected during year.	Accrued interest on purchases of securities during year.
<i>Cities:</i>									
New York.....	3 %	R	May 1, 1915.....	.....	\$10,000 00	.....	\$10,000 00	\$300 00	\$133 33
New York.....	3 %	R	Jan. 1, 1918.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	600 00	166 66
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1920.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	300 00	133 33
New York.....	3 %	R	Oct. 1, 1921.....	.....	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	315 00	17 50
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1921.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	450 00	200 00
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1922.....	.....	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00	1,225 00	544 45
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1923.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	600 00	266 67
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1925.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	180 00	80 00
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1928.....	\$115,000 00	.....	.....	115,000 00	4,025 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1940.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	30,000 00	1,050 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1951.....	48,000 00	.....	.....	48,000 00	1,680 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	Oct. 1, 1952.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	700 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1952.....	145,000 00	.....	.....	145,000 00	5,075 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1953.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	875 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1954.....	128,000 00	.....	.....	128,000 00	4,480 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	May 1, 1954.....	136,000 00	.....	.....	136,000 00	4,760 00	.....
New York.....	3 %	R	Nov. 1, 1955.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	1,225 00	.....
Niagara Falls.....	4 %	R	May 1, 1919.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	600 00	266 67
Rome.....	4 %	R	Feb. 1, 1912-1918.....	.....	22,750 00	\$3,250 00	19,500 00	845 00	176 95
Syracuse.....	3 %	R	April 1, 1912-1921.....	.....	50,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00	875 00	48 61
Syracuse.....	3 %	R	Aug. 1, 1912-1921.....	.....	7,000 00	700 00	6,300 00	245 00	47 64
Syracuse.....	3 %	R	July 1, 1912-1918.....	.....	43,400 00	6,200 00	37,200 00	1,519 00	421 95
Troy.....	3 %	R	Aug. 15, 1912.....	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	1,105 00	16 33
Union.....	4 %	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1919.....	.....	24,000 00	3,000 00	21,000 00	960 00	746 66
Watervliet.....	3 %	R	Aug. 1, 1912-1934.....	.....	23,000 00	1,000 00	22,000 00	804 75	156 53
<i>Towns:</i>									
Bainbridge.....	3 %	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1913.....	.....	12,000 00	1,000 00	11,000 00	402 50	116 67
Wayne.....	3 %	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1920.....	.....	16,000 00	1,000 00	15,000 00	647 50	184 72
West Seneca.....	4 %	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1920.....	.....	6,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00	340 00	100 00

<i>Villages:</i>	R	Nov. 1, 1911-1922.	9,000 00	750 00	8,250 00	301 88	132 13
Oreagan.....	3½%	June 1, 1912-1930..	11,400 00	600 00	10,800 00	399 00	133 00
Salamanca.....	3½%	July 1, 1913-1920..	5,400 00	600 00	4,800 00	189 00	52 50
Salamanca.....	3½%	July 1, 1915-1920..	10,388 88	1,154 32	9,234 56	363 61	101 01
Total.....			\$398,338 88	\$28,254 32	\$1,052,084 56	\$36,437 24	\$4,243 31

DETAIL OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND UNDER ARTICLE 7,
SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND CHAPTERS 147 AND 302 OF THE LAWS OF 1903 AND 1906, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

BONDS.	Rate.	Regis- tered or cou- pon.	Due.	Par of holdings Oct. 1, 1911.	Purchased during year.	Sold or redeemed during year.	Par of holdings Sept. 30, 1912.	Interest collected during year.	Accrued interest on purchases of securities during year.
<i>State:</i> Comptroller's tempo- rary certificate for Barge Canal Termi- nal Sinking Fund...	4 %	R	Oct. 1, 1912.....	.....	\$3,000 00	.....	\$3,000 00	.....	.....
<i>Counties:</i> Chemung.....	4½ %	C	Feb. 1, 1914-1919..	\$38,000 00	.....	.....	38,000 00	\$1,710 00	.....
Onondaga.....	4 %	R	Jan. 1, 1924.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	1,400 00	.....
<i>Cities:</i> Albany.....	4 %	R	Mar. 1, 1912-1929..	91,000 00	.....	\$5,500 00	85,500 00	3,430 00	\$623 22
Buffalo.....	3½ %	R	Nov. 1, 1911-1918..	.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	35,000 00	1,312 50	58 33
Buffalo.....	3½ %	R	Apr. 1, 1918.....	.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	1,040 00	.....
Buffalo.....	3½ %	R	Mar. 1, 1912-1919..	.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	35,000 00	1,312 50	155 54
Buffalo.....	3½ %	R	June 1, 1919.....	.....	85,187 18	.....	85,187 18	2,941 55	1,076 67
Buffalo.....	3½ %	R	July 1, 1919.....	.....	47,715 96	.....	47,715 96	1,870 05	463 90
Buffalo.....	3½ %	R	Oct. 2, 1919.....	.....	35,455 35	.....	35,455 35	820 47	31 02
Buffalo.....	3½ %	R	Oct. 1, 1921.....	.....	111,544 18	.....	111,544 18	1,952 03	108 44
Buffalo.....	4 %	R	Oct. 1, 1911-1928..	71,443 80	.....	3,969 10	67,474 70	2,778 36	.....
Buffalo.....	4 %	R	Oct. 1, 1911-1913..	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Buffalo.....	4 %	R	Oct. 10, 1928-1948½	350,000 00	.....	.....	350,000 00	14,000 00	.....
New York.....	2 %	R	Oct. 1, 1903-1933½	25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	780 00	.....
New York.....	2½ %	R	Oct. 1, 1920.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	6,000 00	210 00	.....
New York.....	2½ %	R	Nov. 1, 1920.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	140 00	.....
New York.....	2½ %	R	Jan. 1, 1923.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	35 00	.....
New York.....	2½ %	R	Jan. 1, 1925.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	490 00	.....
New York.....	2½ %	R	Nov. 1, 1927.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	490 00	.....
New York.....	2½ %	R	Nov. 1, 1928.....	810,600 00	.....	.....	810,600 00	28,371 00	.....
New York.....	3½ %	R	Nov. 1, 1928.....	2,211,000 00	.....	.....	2,211,000 00	77,885	.....

New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Jan. 1, 1935.....	58,000 00	500,000 00	.....	58,000 00	2,030 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Jan. 1, 1937.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	5,000 00	175 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1940.....	418,000 00	.....	.....	418,000 00	14,630 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1941.....	152,000 00	.....	.....	152,000 00	6,320 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1942.....	28,000 00	.....	.....	28,000 00	910 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1950.....	7,000 00	.....	.....	7,000 00	245 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Oct. 1, 1952.....	67,000 00	500,000 00	.....	567,000 00	11,095 00	3,402 77
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1952.....	691,000 00	500,000 00	.....	1,191,000 00	32,935 00	1,944 44
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1953.....	301,000 00	.....	.....	1,191,000 00	10,535 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1954.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	55,000 00	1,925 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	April 1, 1954.....	170,000 00	.....	.....	170,000 00	5,950 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	May 1, 1954.....	364,000 00	.....	.....	364,000 00	12,740 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1954.....	107,000 00	.....	.....	107,000 00	3,745 00	.....
New York.....	3 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1955.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00	800 00	.....
New York.....	4 %	R	Nov. 1, 1955.....	150,000 00	.....	.....	150,000 00	6,000 00	.....
New York.....	4 %	R	Nov. 1, 1956.....	128,000 00	.....	.....	128,000 00	5,120 00	.....
New York.....	4 %	R	May 1, 1957.....	94,000 00	.....	.....	94,000 00	4,230 00	.....
New York.....	4 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1957.....	859,000 00	.....	.....	859,000 00	38,655 00	.....
New York.....	4 1/2 %	R	Nov. 1, 1958.....	3,075,000 00	.....	.....	3,075,000 00	123,000 00	.....
New York.....	4 %	R	Nov. 1, 1959.....	1,253,000 00	.....	.....	1,253,000 00	50,120 00	.....
Oswego.....	4 1/2 %	R	May 1, 1912.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	90 00	.....
Rochester.....	4 %	R	Sept. 1, 1918, 1933 1/2	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Schenectady.....	4 1/2 %	R	June 15, 1912-1928.....	296,000 00	.....	.....	278,000 00	13,320 00	.....
Utica.....	4 1/2 %	R	June 15, 1912-1928.....	42,500 00	.....	.....	40,000 00	1,912 50	.....
Utica.....	4 1/2 %	R	Aug. 7, 1912-1913.....	10,654 01	.....	.....	5,654 01	1,479 44	.....
Watertown.....	4 %	R	May 1, 1938.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Yonkers.....	4 1/2 %	R	Sept. 1, 1912-1928.....	106,250 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	4,781 24	.....
Towns:									
Boonville.....	4 %	R	Nov. 1, 1911-1939.....	39,000 00	.....	.....	38,000 00	1,540 00	.....
Pomfret.....	4 %	R	Jan. 1, 1912-1935.....	24,000 00	.....	.....	23,000 00	960 00	.....
Villages:									
Briarcliff Manor.....	4 1/2 %	C	July 1, 1913-1927.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	45,000 00	1,912 50	.....
Peekskill.....	4.15 %	R	Oct. 1, 1938.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00	1,452 50	.....
Total.....				\$12,567,447 81	\$1,422,902 67	\$55,219 10	\$13,935,131 38	\$510,656 64	\$7,863 35

Optional.

DETAIL OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND UNDER ARTICLE 7,
SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND CHAPTERS 147 AND 66 OF THE LAWS OF 1903 AND 1910, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

BONDS.	Rate.	Regis- tered or cou- pon.	Due.	Par of holdings Oct. 1, 1911.	Purchased during year.	Sold or redeemed during year.	Par of holdings Sept. 30, 1912.	Interest collected during year.	Accrued interest on purchases of securities during year.
<i>Countries:</i>									
New York.....	3.3%	R	July 1, 1918.....	.....	\$50,000 00	.....	\$50,000 00	\$1,650 00	\$458 33
Rensselaer.....	3 1/2%	R	April 1, 1927-1939..	.....	21,000 00	.....	21,000 00	367 50	20 42
Westchester.....	4 %	R	June 1, 1912-1913..	.....	15,000 00	\$10,000 00	5,000 00	600 00	216 67
Westchester.....	4 %	R	June 1, 1915.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	800 00	288 89
<i>Cities:</i>									
Buffalo.....	3 1/2%	R	May 2, 1912-1918..	.....	17,500 00	2,500 00	15,000 00	612 50	270 52
Geneva.....	3 1/2%	R	April 1, 1912-1919..	.....	20,000 00	2,500 00	17,500 00	350 00	19 45
Little Falls.....	3 1/2%	R	July 1, 1912-1935..	.....	47,000 00	2,000 00	45,000 00	1,645 00	456 95
<i>Village:</i>									
Brookport.....	3.65%	R	Aug. 1, 1912-1931..	.....	60,000 00	3,000 00	57,000 00	2,190 00	425 83
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$250,500 00	\$20,000 00	\$230,500 00	\$8,215 00	\$2,157 06

DETAIL OF INVESTMENT TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND UNDER ARTICLE 7,
SECTION 4 OF THE CONSTITUTION AND CHAPTERS 391 AND 139 OF THE LAWS OF 1909 AND 1910, FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

BONDS.	Rate.	Regis- tered or cou- pon.	Due.	Par of holdings Oct. 1, 1911.	Purchased during year.	Sold or redeemed during year.	Par of holdings Sept. 30, 1912.	Interest collected during year.	Accrued interest on purchases of securities during year.
City: Buffalo.....	3½%	R	Dec. 1, 1911-1917..	.....	\$19,250 00	\$2,750 00	\$16,500 00	\$625 63	\$243 30

CANAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS.

Transactions During Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1912.

	Construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego, Chapter 147, Laws of 1903.	Construction of Cayuga and Seneca, Chapter 391, Laws of 1909.	Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, Chapter —, Laws of —.	Total.
Cash in bank October 1, 1911	\$1,314,342 05	\$568,329 02		\$1,882,671 07
Cash in hands of division engineers, unexpended October 1, 1911	33,118 67	1,858 43		34,977 10
Balance in funds October 1, 1911	\$1,347,460 72	\$570,187 45		\$1,917,648 17
<i>Received During the Year.</i>				
Par value of bonds sold	\$20,000,000 00	\$2,000,000 00	\$3,407,000 00	\$25,407,000 00
Miscellaneous receipts:				
Erie	2,720 52			2,720 52
Champlain	674 25			674 25
Oswego	1,030 00			1,030 00
	\$20,004,424 77	\$2,000,000 00	\$3,407,000 00	\$25,411,424 77
<i>Vouchers Rendered During the Year.</i>				
On account of construction of:				
Erie	\$12,366,212 21			\$12,366,212 21
Champlain	1,756,207 48			1,756,207 48
Oswego	1,282,102 81			1,282,102 81
Cayuga and Seneca		\$451,008 53		\$451,008 53
Terminals			\$121,490 32	\$121,490 32
	\$15,404,522 50	\$451,007 53	\$121,490 32	\$15,977,020 35
Cash in bank September 30, 1912	\$5,902,311 48	\$2,119,163 43	\$3,285,509 68	\$11,306,984 59
Cash in hands of division engineers, unexpended September 30, 1912	45,051 51	16 49		45,068 00
Balance in funds September 30, 1912	\$5,947,362 99	\$2,119,179 92	\$3,285,509 68	\$11,352,052 59

CANAL REPAIR FUNDS.

Transactions During Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 1912.

	Fund for ordinary repairs.	Fund for extraordinary repairs.	Total.
Cash in banks October 1, 1911.....	\$1,358,006 69	\$189,655 75	\$1,547,662 44
Cash in hands of Superintendent of Public Works and division engi- neers, unexpended October 1, 1911.....	20,378 41	1,075 22	21,453 63
Balance in funds October 1, 1911.....	\$1,378,385 10	\$190,730 97	\$1,569,116 07
<i>Received During Year.</i>			
Transferred from general fund on account of appropriations.....	\$1,101,296 72	\$166,163 83	\$1,267,460 55
Interest on deposits.....	43,795 06	7,365 59	51,160 65
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>			
Erie.....	3,007 86		3,007 86
Champlain.....	210 00		210 00
Oswego.....	83 00		83 00
	\$1,148,392 64	\$173,529 42	\$1,321,922 06
<i>Vouchers Rendered During Year.</i>			
Erie.....	\$928,995 64	\$39,184 90	\$968,180 54
Champlain.....	145,407 52		145,407 52
Oswego.....	26,398 28		26,398 28
Cayuga and Seneca.....	19,111 31		19,111 31
Black River.....	65,378 59	32,482 20	97,860 79
Chemung.....	1,850 40		1,850 40
	\$1,187,141 74	\$71,667 10	\$1,258,808 84
Cash in banks September 30, 1912.....	\$1,336,340 41	\$291,398 72	\$1,627,739 13
Cash in hands of Superintendent of Public Works and division engi- neers, unexpended September 30, 1912.....	3,295 59	1,194 57	4,490 16
Balance in funds September 30, 1912.....	\$1,339,636 00	\$292,593 29	\$1,632,229 29

FUND OF THE ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

Received, viz.:

On account of ordinary repairs:

Erie canal:

Sale of ice	\$1,374 50	
Sale of boiler	100 00	
Sale of buildings	20 00	
Sale of barrels	1 10	
Sale of lumber	10 00	
Sale of horse	50 00	
Sale of old boat	10 00	
Sale of sand and gravel.....	24 00	
Fees, Bureau of Canal Affairs....	57 00	
Fees, Superintendent of Public Works, filing mortgages and liens on canal boats and making searches thereon	47 55	
Rental of State lands.....	150 00	
Interest on deposit of Superintend- ent of Public Works	419 12	
Unloading lumber	25 60	
Raising and removing dredge....	437 93	
Use of dredge	240 00	
Erecting fence at Franklin street bridge, Syracuse	7 64	
Rebate on adding machine.....	33 42	
		<hr/>
		\$3,007 86

Champlain canal:

Rent of surplus water	210 00	
		<hr/>
Carried forward.		\$3,217 86

Brought forward. \$3,217 86

On account of the construction
of the Erie, Champlain and
Oswego canals:

Erie canal:

Sale of structures on barge canal

route. \$475 00

Miscellaneous receipts 2,245 52

2,720 52

Champlain canal:

Sale of structures on barge canal

route. \$335 00

Miscellaneous receipts 339 25

674 25

Transferred from sundry accounts:

Fund for ordinary repairs 1,074,403 16

Fund for extraordinary repairs 39,184 90

Fund for the construction of the Erie, Champlain
and Oswego canals 14,122,419 69

\$15,242,620 38

Paid, viz.:

General (chargeable as ordinary repairs):

Salary and travel of Superintendent of Public Works and
assistants:

Charles E. Treman, Superintend-
ent:

Salary. \$1,750 00

Travel. 276 83

Duncan W. Peck, Superintendent:

Salary. 4,250 00

Travel. 1,271 61

Carried forward. \$7,558 44

Brought forward.	\$7,558 44	
Winslow M. Mead, Deputy Superintendent:		
Salary.	\$2,446 19	
Travel.	669 60	
Wm. J. Morrissey, Deputy Superintendent:		
Salary.	2,553 81	
Travel.	292 35	
Walter G. Robinson, Assistant Superintendent:		
Salary.	3,000 00	
Travel.	472 68	
Duncan W. Peck, Assistant Superintendent:		
Salary.	875 00	
Travel.	231 94	
Wm. H. O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent:		
Salary.	1,943 96	
Travel.	163 02	
Charles McDonough, Assistant Superintendent:		
Salary.	3,000 00	
Travel.	632 36	
		\$23,829 35
For clerk hire and office expenses, etc., Superintendent's office, Albany:		
Financial clerks:		
Patrick J. McWeeney	\$2,932 25	
M. DeForest Yates	667 75	
Carried forward	\$3,600 00	\$23,829 35

Brought forward	\$3,600 00	\$23,829 35
Assistant financial clerk:		
Edward L. Walsh	1,912 50	
Private secretary:		
Peter J. Manwiller	1,500 00	
Chief clerk:		
Alfred M. O'Neill	2,500 00	
Clerks:		
Frank S. Harder	1,500 00	
John C. Leslie	300 00	
Stenographers:		
J. Wilbur Barnes	1,095 79	
Jessie E. Holmes	1,100 00	
Mary E. Kirker	900 00	
Special agent:		
D. D. N. Marvin	1,300 00	
Messenger:		
Frank Langwig	1,300 00	
Typewriter copyist:		
Edith Holland	668 55	
Stationery and printing.....	1,476 46	
Telephone, telegraph and messenger service	2,021 65	
Postage and box rent	799 35	
Furniture and fixtures	513 94	
Express and freight	153 77	
Newspapers and clippings	196 25	
Travel.	283 76	
Legislative index	50 00	
Other expenses	100 06	
		<hr/> 23,272 08
Carried forward		<hr/> \$47,101 43

Brought forward		\$47,101 43
Assistant Superintendent's Office, Eastern Division:		
Clerk:		
William H. Bradt	\$1,600 00	
Stenographer:		
Elbert L. Kemp	1,000 00	
Telephone, telegraph and messenger service	256 30	
Postage and box rent	74 00	
Other expenses	878 55	
		3,808 85
Assistant Superintendent's office, Middle Division:		
Clerk:		
Frank J. Kniskern	\$1,887 50	
Secretary:		
J. H. Packard	1,100 00	
Stenographer:		
Katherine B. Allis	900 00	
Telephone, telegraph and messenger service	943 47	
Postage	226 00	
Other expenses	296 51	
		5,353 48
Assistant Superintendent's office, Western Division:		
Clerk:		
Michael Claffey	\$1,500 00	
Stenographers:		
Howard G. Nobles	900 00	
Mabel C. Keehn	1,300 00	
Carried forward	\$3,700 00	\$56,263 76

Brought forward	\$3,700 00	\$56,263 76
Janitress:		
Elina Ferguson	144 00	
Telephone, telegraph and messenger service	467 98	
Postage and box rent.....	89 60	
Other expenses	164 85	
		<hr/> 4,566 43
Comptroller's office, Bureau of Canal Affairs:		
Chief clerk:		
William G. Shaible	\$3,000 00	
Clerks:		
Thomas Cantwell	2,100 00	
Edward B. Jones	1,816 64	
Stenographer:		
Louis J. Flanigan	1,500 00	
Watchman:		
Patrick H. White	365 00	
Transfer agent:		
Charles L. Kelly	1,200 00	
Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York, keeping transfer office.....	3,000 00	
Printing.....	1,140 11	
Advertising proceedings of Canal Board.....	233 75	
Travel.....	457 48	
Office furniture	43 00	
Postage.....	46 23	
Other expenses	79 43	
		<hr/> 14,981 64
Carried forward		<hr/> \$75,811 83

Brought forward.		\$75,811 83
--------------------------	--	-------------

ERIE CANAL:

On account of maintenance and
ordinary repairs:

Superintendents of Public Works:

Charles E. Treman	\$208,425 40
-----------------------------	--------------

Duncan W. Peck	539,124 38
--------------------------	------------

Salaries of Section Superintendents:

Owen Kearney, Section 1 . . .	\$1,500 00
-------------------------------	------------

James T. Wasson, Section 2 .	1,500 00
------------------------------	----------

Robert A. Probst, Section 3 . .	1,500 00
---------------------------------	----------

John McGraw, Section 4 . . .	1,500 00
------------------------------	----------

Joseph F. Burke, Section 5 . .	1,500 00
--------------------------------	----------

William H. O'Brien, Section 6	530 17
---	--------

John Davin, Jr., Section 6 . . .	969 83
----------------------------------	--------

Chas. E. Whitman, Section 7	1,500 00
---------------------------------------	----------

Henry M. Littel, Section 8 . .	1,500 00
--------------------------------	----------

Thos. J. Leddy, Section 9 . . .	1,500 00
---------------------------------	----------

D. Gurney Spalding, Section 10	1,500 00
--	----------

Edward H. Rogers, Section 11	2,000 00
--	----------

Division Engineers:

John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division	2,245 87
--	----------

Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division	5,043 94
---	----------

Edwin Styring, Middle Division	9,012 16
--	----------

Edward J. Govern, Western Division	8,927 59
--	----------

Carried forward.. . . .	\$789,779 34	\$75,811 83
-------------------------	--------------	-------------

Brought forward.	\$789,779 34	\$75,811 83
Making surveys and maps for use before the Board of Claims (chargeable as ordinary re- pairs):		
John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division.	42 93	
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division.	166 35	
Edwin Styring, Middle Divi- sion.	3,520 85	
Edward J. Govern, Western Division.	1,679 88	
Mapping canal lands (chargeable as ordinary repairs):		
John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division.	3,015 98	
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division.	3,803 95	
Field notes, surveys and manu- script maps (chargeable as ordi- nary repairs):		
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division.	3,802 58	
Edward J. Govern, Western Division.	2,452 43	
Services, expenses and witness fees in collecting evidence in defense of claims before the Board of Claims (chargeable as ordinary repairs):		
John T. Mahar, agent	16,284 54	
Carried forward	\$824,548 83	\$75,811 83

Brought forward	\$824,548 83	\$75,811 83
To sundry persons for judgments of the Board of Claims (chargeable as ordinary re- pairs):		
Amount of judgments.....	12,141 16	
Interest on judgments	838 34	
Collecting statistics for office of Superintendent of Public Works and miscellaneous payments....	3,198 23	
Collector's offices:		
Albany.....	660 95	
West Troy	1,342 05	
Rome.	528 46	
Syracuse.....	1,479 62	
Rochester.....	1,580 18	
Tonawanda.....	1,066 86	
Buffalo.....	1,984 38	
Commission on barge canal opera- tion: Expenses of Commission.	3,814 75	
<hr/>		
Total for maintenance and ordinary repairs of Erie canal		853,183 81
On account of extraordinary re- pairs:		
To Superintendent of Public Works:		
Charles E. Treman	\$3,618 32	
Duncan W. Peck.....	29,141 65	
To Division Engineers:		
John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division.....	884 01	
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division.....	2,417 34	
<hr/>		
Carried forward	\$36,061 32	\$928,995 64

Brought forward	\$36,061 32	\$928,995 64
Edwin Styring, Middle Division.	2,452 61	
Edward J. Govern, Western Division.	666 07	
To Canal Terminal Commission:		
Expenses of Commission....	4 90	
<hr/>		
Total for the extraordinary repairs of Erie canal.		39,184 90
On account of the construction of the Erie canal, chapter 147, Laws of 1903:		
To Superintendent of Public Works:		
Charles E. Treman	\$3,756,530 84	
Duncan W. Peck	6,615,191 60	
To Division Engineers:		
John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division.	115,205 51	
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division.	343,876 11	
Edwin Styring, Middle Division.	169,252 95	
Edward J. Govern, Western Division.	265,360 35	
Salary and expenses of special examiner and appraiser	12,157 15	
Damages.	1,033,845 00	
Advertising sale of bonds.	14,040 47	
Preparing bonds	12,182 67	
Investigating claims, witness fees, etc.	22,845 84	
Recording deeds of lands taken...	40 91	
<hr/>		
Carried forward	\$12,360,529 40	\$968,180 54

Brought forward	\$12,360,529 40	\$968,180 54
Comptroller's office:		
Clerical services	4,882 81	
Other expenses	800 00	
	<hr/>	
Total for construction of the Erie canal....	12,366,212 21	
Champlain canal:		
On account of maintenance and ordinary repairs:		
To Superintendent of public Works:		
Charles E. Treman	\$28,388 49	
Duncan W. Peck	100,058 28	
Salaries of Section Superintend- ents:		
Wm. H. Hickey, Section 1..	1,500 00	
John Toole, Section 2.....	1,500 00	
Evander M. Finch, Section 3	1,500 00	
To Division Engineers:		
John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division	1,111 61	
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division	3,598 58	
To sundry persons for judgments of the Board of Claims (charge- able as ordinary repairs):		
Amount of judgments	5,591 92	
Interest on judgments	18 64	
Collecting statistics: Collectors' offices:		
Waterford	579 15	
Whitehall	1,560 85	
	<hr/>	
Total for maintenance and ordinary repairs of the Champlain canal	145,407 52	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	\$13,479,800 27	

Brought forward	\$13,479,800	27
On account of the construction of the Champlain canal, chapter 147, Laws of 1903.		
To Superintendent of Public Works:		
Charles E. Treman	769,581	59
Duncan W. Peck	672,972	05
To Division Engineers:		
John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division.....	47,918	35
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division.....	119,927	63
Salary and expenses of special ex- aminer and appraiser	2,127	50
Damages.....	135,139	93
Advertising sale of bonds.....	2,457	08
Preparing bonds	2,131	97
Investigating claims, witness fees, etc.	2,955	00
Clerical services	854	49
Recording deeds of lands taken..	1	89
Other expenses	140	00
<hr/>		
Total for construction of the Champlain canal.....	1,756,207	48
Transferred to sundry funds the miscellaneous receipts of the fiscal year:		
Fund for ordinary repairs	3,217	86
Fund for the construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals	3,394	77
<hr/>		
	\$15,242,620	38
<hr/>		

FUND OF THE OSWEGO CANAL.

Received, viz.:

On account of ordinary repairs:

Rental charge for transmission system right of way.	\$83 00
--	---------

On account of construction of Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals:

Sale of structures on barge canal route.	1,030 00
---	----------

Transferred from sundry accounts:

Fund for ordinary repairs.	26,398 28
---------------------------------	-----------

Fund for the construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals	1,282,102 81
--	--------------

	\$1,309,614 09
--	----------------

Paid, viz.:

On account of maintenance and ordinary repairs:

To Superintendent of Public Works:

Charles E. Treman	\$5,035 94
-------------------------	------------

Duncan W. Peck	12,971 23
----------------------	-----------

To Section Superintendents for salaries:

Wm. J. Hartnett	1,254 03
-----------------------	----------

John O'Brien	245 97
--------------------	--------

For mapping canal lands (chargeable as ordinary repairs):

Edwin Styring, Middle Division.	3,251 19
--------------------------------------	----------

For field notes, surveys and manuscript maps:

Edwin Styring, Middle Division.	1,270 53
--------------------------------------	----------

Carried forward	\$24,028 89
-----------------------	-------------

Brought forward	\$24,028 89	
To sundry persons for judgments of the Board of Claims (charge- able as ordinary repairs):		
Amount of judgments	2,361 53	
Interest on judgments	7 86	
	<hr/>	
Total for maintenance and ordinary repairs of the Oswego canal		26,398 28
On account of the construction of Oswego canal, chapter 147, Laws of 1903:		
To Superintendent of Public Works:		
Charles E. Treman	\$527,145 24	
Duncan W. Peck	628,575 76	
To Division Engineers:		
John A. O'Connor, Eastern Division.	4,440 36	
Dwight B. La Du, Eastern Division.	13,933 00	
Edwin Styring, Middle Divi- sion.	87,238 15	
Salary and expenses of special ex- aminer and appraiser	911 78	
Damages.	16,324 64	
Advertising sale of bonds.	1,053 04	
Preparing bonds	913 70	
Investigating claims, witness fees, etc.	1,139 33	
Recording deeds of lands taken ...	1 60	
Clerical services	366 21	
Other expenses	60 00	
	<hr/>	
Total for construction of Oswego canal....		1,282,102 81
Carried forward		\$1,308,501 09

Brought forward	\$1,308,501 09
Transferred to sundry funds the miscellaneous receipts for the fiscal year:	
Fund for ordinary repairs	83 00
Fund for the construction of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals	1,030 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,309,614 09
	<hr/> <hr/>

FUND OF THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Received, viz.:

Transferred from sundry accounts:

Fund for ordinary repairs	\$19,111 31
Fund for the construction of Cayuga and Seneca barge canal	451,007 53
	<hr/>
	\$470,118 84
	<hr/> <hr/>

Paid, viz.:

On account of maintenance and ordinary repairs:

To Superintendent of Public Works:

Charles E. Treman	\$3,790 63
Duncan W. Peck	12,532 00

To Section Superintendents for salaries:

John Van Riper	1,500 00
----------------------	----------

Carried forward	\$17,822 63
-----------------------	-------------

Brought forward	\$17,822 63	
To sundry persons for judgments of the Board of Claims (charge- able as ordinary repairs).....	1,288 68	
<hr/>		
Total for maintenance and ordinary repairs of the Oswego and Seneca canal.....		19,111 31
On account of the construction of the Cayuga and Seneca Barge canal, chapter 391, Laws of 1909:		
To Superintendent of Public Works:		
Charles E. Treman	\$114,292 04	
Duncan W. Peck	277,641 00	
To Division Engineers:		
Edwin Styring, Middle Divi- sion.....	54,541 94	
Investigating claims, witness fees, etc.....	30 57	
Advertising sale of bonds.....	1,562 15	
Preparing bonds	2,939 83	
<hr/>		
Total for construction of the Cayuga and Seneca Barge canal		451,007 53
		<hr/>
		\$470,118 84
		<hr/> <hr/>

FUND OF THE BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Received, viz.:

Transferred from sundry accounts:

Fund for ordinary repairs	\$65,378 59
Fund for extraordinary repairs	32,482 20
	<hr/>
	\$97,860 79
	<hr/> <hr/>

Paid, viz.:

On account of maintenance and
ordinary repairs:To Superintendent of Public
Works:

Charles E. Treman	\$15,633 43
Duncan W. Peck	46,769 92

To Section Superintendents, sala-
ries:

Charles Dorrity	1,500 00
-----------------------	----------

To Division Engineers:

Edwin Styring, Middle Divi- sion	237 84
---	--------

To sundry persons for judgments
of the Board of Claims (charge-
able as ordinary repairs):

Amount of judgments	764 50
Interest on judgments	14 43

To collecting statistics:

Collector's office, Boonville...	458 47
----------------------------------	--------

Total for maintenance and ordinary repairs of Black River canal	65,378 59
	<hr/>

Carried forward	\$65,378 59
-----------------------	-------------

FUND OF THE CHEMUNG CANAL.

87

Brought forward		\$65,378 59
On account of extraordinary repairs:		
To Superintendent of Public Works:		
Charles E. Treman	\$12,159 70	
Duncan W. Peck	10,645 81	
To Division Engineers:		
Edwin Styring, Middle Division.	9,676 69	
Total for extraordinary repairs of the Black River canal		32,482 20
		<u>\$97,860 79</u>

FUND OF THE CHEMUNG CANAL.

Received, viz.:		
Transferred from fund for ordinary repairs.		\$1,850 40
Paid, viz.:		
To sundry persons for judgments of the Board of Claims (chargeable to ordinary repairs):		
Amount of judgments	\$1,800 00	
Interest on judgments	50 40	
Total for maintenance and ordinary repairs of Chemung canal		<u>\$1,850 40</u>

FUND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BARGE CANAL TERMINALS.

Received, viz.:

Transferred from sundry accounts:

Fund for the construction of Barge canal terminals.	\$121,490 32
--	--------------

Paid, viz.:

On account of the construction
of Barge canal terminals:To Superintendent of Public
Works:

Duncan W. Peck	\$1,496 60
To State Engineer and Surveyor:	
John A. Bensel	101,725 34
Salary and expenses of special examiner and appraiser	5,033 70
Advertising sale of bonds.....	3,905 68
Preparing bonds	9,329 00

Total for construction of Barge canal terminals.	\$121,490 32
---	--------------

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS—SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.

*Detailed Statement of Vouchers Rendered During the Fiscal Year
Ended September 30, 1912.*

ERIE CANAL — GENERAL.

Barge Canal Terminal Commission.

Chapter 438, Laws of 1909.

Chapter 213, Laws of 1910.

Stationery.	\$4 90
---------------------	--------

ERIE CANAL — MIDDLE DIVISION.

Improvement of the weigh lock building at
Syracuse.

Chapter 524, Laws of 1910.

Chapter 497, Laws of 1912.

Engineering.	\$932 24	
Advertising for bids	42 00	
O. M. Edwards & Co., contractors.	10,197 00	
	<hr/>	11,171 24

ERIE CANAL — SECTION 1.

Construction of a bridge over the Erie canal at
Vliet street, Cohoes.

Chapter 488, Laws of 1912.

Engineering.	\$510 67	
Superintendent of Public Works:		
Miscellaneous expenses.	438 15	
Aldrich & Hall, Inc., contractors.. . . .	3,681 00	
	<hr/>	4,629 82
Carried forward		<hr/> \$15,805 96

Brought forward	\$15,805 96
-----------------------	-------------

ERIE CANAL — SECTION 4.

Improvement of Mohawk river and West Canada creek.

Chapter 132, Laws of 1911.

Engineering.....	\$2,790 68
Advertising for bids	68 00
Lathrop, Shea and Henwood Co..	15,813 00

18,671 68

ERIE CANAL — SECTION 5.

Constructing a new iron bridge with double driveways and sidewalks over the Erie canal at South Washington street, Rome.

Chapter 522, Laws of 1910.

Engineering.....	\$104 00
Henry Tost & Son, contractors...	1,697 32.

1,801 32

ERIE CANAL — SECTION 6.

Constructing a lift or hoist bridge over the Erie canal at Franklin street, Syracuse.

Chapter 453, Laws of 1909.

Chapter 527, Laws of 1910.

Chapter 497, Laws of 1912.

Engineering.....	\$1,416 37
Inspection.....	76 00
Superintendent of Public Works:	
Miscellaneous expenses	747 50

2,239 87

ERIE CANAL — SECTION 10.

Construction of a drain from the culvert under the Erie canal at Chapel street, Lockport.

Chapter 397, Laws of 1912.

Engineering.....	55 00
------------------	-------

Carried forward	\$38,573 83
-----------------------	-------------

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

91

Brought forward	\$38,573 83
-----------------------	-------------

ERIE CANAL — SECTION 11.

Repairs to dam and gates in Tonawanda creek
and widening and deepening the channel of the
Oak Orchard creek.

Chapter 547, Laws of 1912.

Engineering.	611 07
-------------------	--------

Total Erie canal	\$39,184 90
------------------------	-------------

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Surveys of Black river in Jefferson county.

Chapter 190, Laws of 1911.

Engineering.	\$8,596 05
-------------------	------------

Repairs to State dam on Black river at Car-
thage.

Chapter 287, Laws of 1911.

Superintendent of Public Works: Labor.....	1,070 83
--	----------

Improvement of Black River canal north of
Boonville.

Chapter 806, Laws of 1911.

Superintendent of Public Works:

Labor.	\$12,369 32
-------------	-------------

Materials, supplies and other ex-

penses.	9,365 36
--------------	----------

	21,734 68
--	-----------

Bridge over Black River canal at East Domi-
nick street, Rome.

Chapter 877, Laws of 1911.

Engineering.	1,080 64
-------------------	----------

Total Black River canal	\$32,482 20
-------------------------------	-------------

Total extraordinary repairs, all canals.	\$71,667 10
---	-------------

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND
OSWEGO BARGE CANALS FOR EACH FISCAL YEAR TO AND INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Engineering expenses.....	\$168,577 98	\$315,177 53	\$443,863 52	\$506,122 94	\$742,790 19
Salaries and expenses of Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers.....	21,061 38	37,593 58	36,855 00	34,156 10	41,403 13
Salary and expenses of Advisory Engineer to Superintendent of Public Works.....				1,111 11	9,999 96
Payments to contractors on estimates.....		46,890 00	496,954 58	1,369,041 29	3,214,882 61
Payments to contractors for damages.....					
Constructing highways in lieu of existing highways.....					
Protecting existing canal structures.....					
Advertising for bids on contracts.....					
Expenses in the printing and execution of contracts, serving notices of appropriations of lands, etc.....		735 50	951 35	1,146 42	14,837 09
Recording maps of lands appropriated.....		998 91	1,229 78	1,901 52	1,729 50
Recording deeds of lands appropriated.....		149 86	37 67	332 04	193 43
Payments for lands appropriated and for damages to lands, etc.....			9 90	43 68	74 82
Salaries and expenses of Board of Special Examiners and Appraisers of lands.....	10,491 69	26,491 19	174,594 88	188,002 24	179,499 20
Salaries and expenses of Special Examiner and Appraiser of lands.....			25,849 12	23,831 28	13,955 64
Investigating claims, witness fees, etc.....			495 80	1,055 15	2,697 49
Preparing barge canal bonds.....		4,140 54		4,896 68	3,566 85
Advertising sale of barge canal bonds.....		3,033 50	3,080 50	2,585 50	4,426 89
Publishing barge canal proposition.....	129,126 25				328 50
Comptroller's office, clerical services and expenses.....			120 97	1,059 82	1,200 00
Total.....	\$529,257 30	\$436,832 85	\$1,174,042 87	\$2,136,736 27	\$4,234,562 85
Unexpended balances September 30, 1912, in hands of Division Engineers.....					

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO
BARGE CANAL — (Continued).

FOR THE PURPOSE OF	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Engineering expenses.	\$906,629 76	\$904,475 82	\$1,032,647 33	\$1,167,152 41	\$6,177,437 48
Salaries and expenses of Advisory Board of Consulting Engineers.	41,299 76	41,664 86	34,288 48		288,322 29
Salary and expenses of Advisory Engineer to Superintendent of Public Works.					
Payments to contractors on estimates.	10,833 37	916 66	1,370 62	3,178 95	27,410 67
Payments to contractors for damages.	6,804,841 18	7,549,005 67	12,123,603 01	*12,787,363 22	44,392,531 56
Constructing highways in lieu of existing highways.	108,893 30	4,403 92		86,125 68	199,482 90
Protecting existing canal structures.	1,581 33	9,599 54	81,723 41	123,895 31	216,799 59
Advertising for bids on contracts.	14,991 34	8,740 27	40,732 42	44,100 37	124,547 91
Expenses in the printing and execution of contracts, serving notices of appropriations of lands, etc.	3,984 30	4,018 35	3,211 71	2,430 40	19,768 86
Recording maps of lands appropriated.	2,263 58	3,372 23	5,071 54	8,196 57	24,763 63
Recording deeds of lands appropriated.	396 45	1,383 20	1,037 20	832 26	4,363 01
Payments for lands appropriated and for damages to lands, etc.	73 34	136 26	64 91	44 40	447 31
Salaries and expenses of Board of Special Examiners and Appraisers of lands.	343,365 88	777,289 25	2,327,547 61	1,099,183 59	5,091,105 19
Salaries and expenses of Special Examiner and Appraiser of lands.					
Investigating claims, witness fees, etc.	6,549 39	7,263 14	13,228 54	15,196 43	100,618 92
Preparing barge canal bonds.	20,116 77	40,938 91	33,968 57	26,940 17	127,080 02
Advertising sale of barge canal bonds.	6,132 99	6,489 43	7,780 00	15,228 34	49,084 77
Publishing barge canal proposition.	17,607 38	2,018 29	8,301 80	17,550 59	54,506 06
Comptroller's office, clerical services and expenses.	2,837 91	3,856 75	3,800	7,103 51	129,126 25
Total.	\$8,292,398 03	\$9,365,632 55	\$15,718,375 15	\$15,404,522 50	\$57,092,360 37
Unexpended balances September 30, 1912, in hands of Division Engineers.					45,031 51
					\$57,137,411 88

* Includes \$62,295.93 paid by Superintendent of Public Works to complete defaulted contract.

THESE EXPENDITURES ARE DISTRIBUTED TO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CANALS, AS FOLLOWS:

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Erie canal:					
Section 1.....	\$31,011 96	\$35,868 42	\$190,862 47	\$299,153 18	\$718,647 34
Section 2.....	17,254 96	29,421 73	38,232 03	129,107 10	288,247 60
Section 3.....	19,949 12	25,568 63	48,544 36	80,675 22	152,105 41
Section 4.....	16,596 26	19,567 48	38,107 81	87,516 48	276,318 54
Section 5.....	43,351 69	52,836 33	109,501 66	316,950 75	325,983 51
Section 6.....	10,891 74	25,315 38	18,421 83	14,733 10	102,877 44
Section 7.....	12,731 54	12,691 30	29,744 28	113,084 11	155,586 80
Section 8.....	18,101 39	19,740 28	23,166 65	36,859 41	60,042 07
Section 9.....	43,841 51	60,033 56	343,018 64	273,657 39	329,042 82
Section 10.....	37,866 10	34,068 19	51,212 59	47,925 83	104,836 09
Section 11.....	8,714 75	12,162 59	6,943 15	19,555 79	118,547 81
Total Erie canal.....	\$260,311 02	\$317,273 89	\$897,755 47	\$1,418,218 36	\$2,631,935 43
Champlain canal:					
Section 1.....	\$13,735 26	\$15,981 52	\$18,597 50	\$34,683 79	\$35,580 75
Section 2.....	20,299 63	47,170 80	205,731 15	484,261 06	541,104 22
Section 3.....	13,710 30	25,553 77	21,448 58	109,077 71	809,199 42
Total Champlain canal.....	\$47,675 19	\$88,706 09	\$245,777 23	\$628,022 56	\$1,385,884 39
Owego canal.....	\$21,271 06	\$30,852 87	\$30,510 17	\$90,495 35	\$216,743 03
Total all canals.....	\$329,257 30	\$436,832 85	\$1,174,042 87	\$2,136,736 27	\$4,234,562 85
Unexpended balances September 30, 1912, in hands of Division Engineers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THESE EXPENDITURES ARE DISTRIBUTED TO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE CANALS — (Concluded).

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Erie canal:					
Section 1.....	\$791,399 34	\$501,508 97	\$521,190 18	\$237,815 66	\$3,327,457 52
Section 2.....	774,917 69	711,578 70	423,577 46	426,724 10	2,839,061 37
Section 3.....	719,964 90	569,510 28	829,291 12	958,946 69	3,404,555 73
Section 4.....	443,613 10	594,634 24	1,209,968 51	1,189,412 75	3,875,735 17
Section 5.....	499,915 92	928,660 17	2,435,069 56	1,346,409 99	6,037,379 58
Section 6.....	841,276 93	332,822 15	602,520 08	315,083 52	2,283,942 17
Section 7.....	367,775 90	436,858 57	555,312 12	697,484 66	2,381,269 28
Section 8.....	121,218 53	496,337 50	1,093,966 99	2,324,461 84	4,193,624 66
Section 9.....	920,724 86	1,221,253 34	2,154,160 01	2,476,450 64	7,812,182 77
Section 10.....	765,847 85	1,377,435 78	1,921,765 54	2,308,440 29	6,649,396 26
Section 11.....	168,917 84	259,430 69	197,019 68	84,982 10	876,274 40
Total Erie canal.....	\$6,415,572 86	\$7,450,030 39	\$11,943,571 25	\$12,366,212 24	\$43,700,890 91
Champlain canal:					
Section 1.....	\$300,490 90	\$649,928 00	\$1,668,164 37	\$934,231 79	\$3,571,393 88
Section 2.....	370,722 91	161,906 53	160,745 04	403,175 15	2,395,046 49
Section 3.....	852,870 20	567,752 10	529,558 19	518,800 52	3,447,970 79
Total Champlain canal.....	\$1,524,084 01	\$1,379,586 63	\$2,358,467 60	\$1,756,207 46	\$9,414,411 16
Owego canal:					
.....	\$352,741 16	\$536,015 53	\$1,416,336 30	\$1,282,102 80	\$3,977,068 30
Total all canals.....	\$8,292,398 03	\$9,365,632 55	\$15,718,375 15	\$15,404,522 50	\$57,092,360 37
Unexpended balances September 30, 1912, in hands of Division Engineers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$45,051 51
					\$57,137,411 88

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE TO CONTRACTORS
ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE
ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, UNDER
CHAPTER 147, LAWS OF 1903, FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

ERIE CANAL.

SECTION 1.

Contract 2E, Holler and Shepard, Contractors.

Estimates.....	\$39,204 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	4,481 50	
		<hr/>
		\$43,685

*Contract 11, Fort Orange Construction Co.,
Contractor.*

Estimates.....		62,505
----------------	--	--------

*Contract 14, Acme Engineering and Contracting
Co., Contractors.*

Estimates.....	873 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	5,098 90	
		<hr/>
		5,971

Contract 14R, Thomas F. Riley, Contractor.

Estimates.....		315
----------------	--	-----

*Contract 16, The United Construction Co., Con-
tractors.*

Estimates.....		531
----------------	--	-----

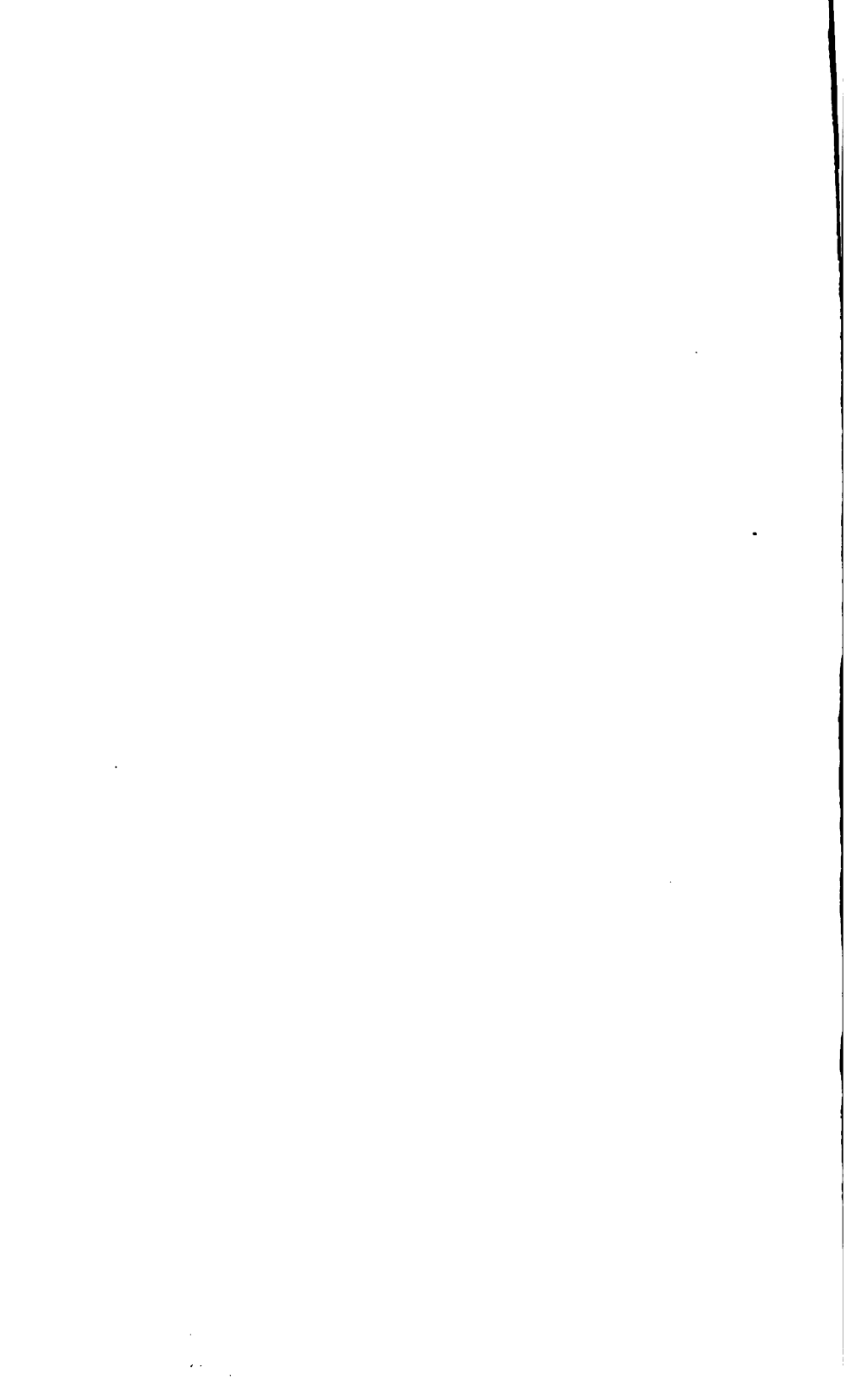
Contract 33, Penn Bridge Co., Contractors.

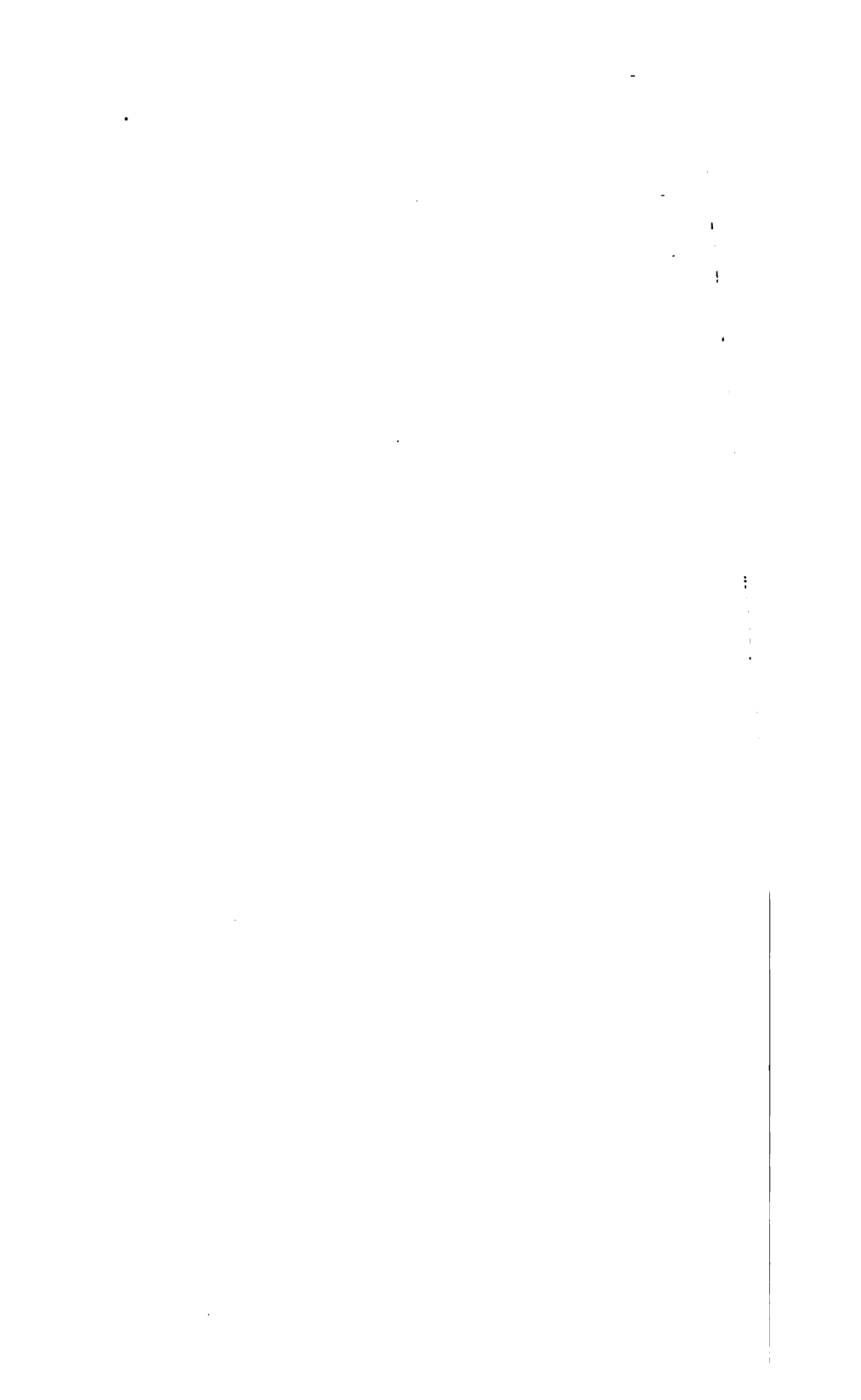
Estimates.....	\$28,417 46	
Extra and unspecified work.....	5,336 68	
		<hr/>
		33,754 14

Carried forward		\$146,762 54
-----------------------	--	--------------









PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS ON BARGE CANALS. 97

Brought forward	\$146,762 54
<i>Contract 91, The Helington Co., Assignee, Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.....	16,254 00
Total section 1	<u>\$163,016 54</u>

SECTION 2.

<i>Contract 8, Pittsburg-Eastern Co., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.....	\$16,569 00
<i>Contract 8, Whitehead and Kales Iron Works.</i> (Completing defaulted contract.)	
Estimates.....	62,295 93
<i>Contract 14, Acme Engineering and Contracting Co., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.....	\$80,262 00
Extra and unspecified work.....	14,513 10
	<u>94,775 10</u>
<i>Contract 14R, Thomas F. Riley, Contractor.</i>	
Estimates.....	108 00
<i>Contract 20D, America Pipe and Construction Co., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.....	5,805 00
<i>Contract 36, J. D. Miller, Contractor.</i>	
Estimates.....	\$22,815 00
Extra and unspecified work.....	410 00
	<u>23,225 00</u>
Total section 2	<u>\$202,778 03</u>

SECTION 3.

Contract 14, Acme Engineering and Contracting Co., Contractors.

Estimates.....	\$105,714 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	2,781 95	
	<hr/>	\$108,495 95

Contract 17, Alexander Murdock, Contractor.

Estimates.....	\$4,500 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	227 32	
	<hr/>	4,727 32

Contract 20B, S. Pearson & Son, Inc., Contractors.

Estimates.....		276,939 00
----------------	--	------------

Contract 20C, American Pipe and Construction Co., Contractors.

Estimates.....	\$319,023 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	3,828 72	
	<hr/>	322,851 72

Contract 20D, American Pipe and Construction Co., Contractors.

Estimates.....		108,765 00
----------------	--	------------

Contract 36, J. D. Miller, Contractor.

Estimates.....		18,720 00
----------------	--	-----------

Contract 86, Lathrop, Shea and Henwood Co., Contractors.

Estimates.....		4,446 00
----------------	--	----------

Total section 3		<hr/> <hr/> \$844,944 99
-----------------------	--	--------------------------

SECTION 4.

Contract 20A, Barnard Houston, Contractor.

Estimates.	\$182,934 00	
Extra and unspecified work.	200 00	
	<hr/>	183,134 00

Contract 29, Maryland Dredging and Contracting Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	\$110,277 00	
Extra and unspecified work.	5,534. 94	
	<hr/>	115,811 94

Contract 30, Acme Engineering and Contracting Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	\$559,836 00	
Extra and unspecified work.	829 63	
	<hr/>	560,665 63

Contract 31, Casey and Murray, Contractors.

Estimates.	\$70,875 00	
Extra and unspecified work.	875 90	
	<hr/>	71,750 90

Total section 4	<hr/>	\$931,362 47
---------------------------	-------	--------------

SECTION 5.

Contract 4, Empire Engineering Corporation, Contractors.

Estimates.	\$101,430 76
--------------------	--------------

Contract 4B, B. J. Doyle & Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	1,179 00
--------------------	----------

Contract 42, Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., Contractors.

Estimates.	44,163 00
--------------------	-----------

Carried forward	<hr/>	\$146,772 76
---------------------------	-------	--------------

Brought forward	\$146,772 76
<i>Contract 43, The M. A. Talbot Co., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.	195,606 00
<i>Contract 44, Scott Bros., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.	317,034 00
<i>Contract 50, Buffalo Dredging Co., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.	139,320 00
<i>Contract 51, Alto Construction Co., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.	83,646 00
<i>Contract 55, Arthur McMullen, Contractor.</i>	
Estimates.	\$70,542 00
Extra and unspecified work.....	1,532 76
	<hr/>
	72,074 76
<i>Contract 55R, Joseph Kalb and Alfred I. Brown, Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.	7,526 25
	<hr/>
Total section 5	\$961,979 77
	<hr/>

SECTION 6.

<i>Contract 12, James Stewart & Co., Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.	\$236,988 00
<i>Contractor 90, D'Olier Engineering Co., Contractor.</i>	
Estimates.	\$7,074 00
Extra and unspecified work.....	723 85
	<hr/>
	7,797 85
<i>Contract 101, Barrally and Ingersoll, Contractors.</i>	
Estimates.	1,512 00
	<hr/>
Total section 6	\$246,297 85
	<hr/>

SECTION 7.

Contract 5A, James Stewart & Co., Contractors.

Estimates. \$177,795 00

Contract 12, James Stewart & Co., Contractors.

Estimates. 334,251 00

Contract 22, M. Fitzgerald, Contractor.

Estimates. 17,055 00

Contract 46, Kinser Construction Co., Contractors.

Estimates. 110,835 00

Total section 7 \$639,936 00

SECTION 8.

Contract 47, Crowell, Sherman, Staller Co., Contractors.

Estimates. \$90,738 00

Contract 48, Crowell, Sherman, Staller Co., Contractors.

Estimates. \$592,515 00

Extra and unspecified work. 2,889 16

595,404 16

Contract 49, Bellew and Merritt Co., Contractors.

Estimates. 265,257 00

Contract 76, The T. A. Gillespie Co., Contractors.

Estimates. \$453,978 00

Extra and unspecified work. 1,650 00

455,628 00

Carried forward \$1,407,027 16

Brought forward	\$1,407,027 16	
<i>Contract 77, The T. A. Gillespie Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$721,017 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	626 80	
	<hr/>	721,643 80
Total section 8	\$2,128,670 96	<hr/> <hr/>

SECTION 9.

<i>Contract 6, F. A. Masseli, Contractor.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$110,825 04	
Extra and unspecified work.....	743 94	
	<hr/>	111,568 98
<i>Contract 21, Lane Bros. Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	224,946 00	
<i>Contract 23, Millard and Lupton Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$366,408 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	601 45	
	<hr/>	367,009 45
<i>Contract 41, Butler Bros. Construction Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	27,876 00	
<i>Contract 60, Empire Engineering Corporation, Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$104,544 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	782 89	
	<hr/>	105,326 89
Carried forward	\$836,727 32	

Brought forward	\$836,727 32	
<i>Contract 61, Cleveland and Sons Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	255,537 00	
<i>Contract 63, H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$823,446 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	36,624 27	
		860,070 27
<i>Contract 75, United Construction Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	20,241 00	
<i>Contract 82, Groton Bridge Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	19,188 00	
<i>Contract 105, Skene and Richmond, Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	18,630 00	
Total section 9	\$2,010,393 59	

SECTION 10.

<i>Contract 9, Thos. Crimmins Contracting Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$73,053 19	
Extra and unspecified work.....	104 17	
		73,157 36
<i>Contract 40, United Engineering and Contracting Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	411,282 00	
<i>Contract 62, I. M. Ludington Sons, Inc., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$971,712 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	2,312 00	
		974,024 00
Carried forward	\$1,458,463 36	

Brought forward	\$1,458,463 36	
<i>Contract 64, Empire Engineering Corporation, Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.		85,752 00
<i>Contract 66, Empire Engineering Corporation, Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.	\$146,421 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	224 37	
	<hr/>	146,645 37
<i>Contract 67, Larkin and Sangster, Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.	\$375,265 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	2,287 94	
	<hr/>	377,552 94
<i>Contract 75, United Construction Co., Con- tractors.</i>		
Estimates.		12,240 00
		<hr/>
Total section 10	\$2,080,653 67	
	<hr/>	

SECTION 11.

<i>Contract 19, Great Lakes Construction Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.	\$44,253 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	7,134 20	
	<hr/>	51,387 20
		<hr/>
Total section 11	\$51,387 20	
	<hr/>	
Total Erie canal	\$10,261,421 07	
	<hr/>	

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

SECTION 1.

Contract 68, Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., Contractors.

Estimates.	\$133,899 98	
Extra and unspecified work.	1,645 01	
	<hr/>	135,544 99

Contract 69, I. A. Hodge & Co., Inc., Contractors.

Estimates.		61,137 00
--------------------	--	-----------

Contract 70, Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., Contractors.

Estimates.		26,055 00
--------------------	--	-----------

Contract 71, Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., Contractors.

Estimates.	\$238,104 00	
Extra and unspecified work.	4,260 48	
	<hr/>	242,364 48

Contract 72, Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., Contractors.

Estimates.		118,692 00
--------------------	--	------------

Contract 73, E. M. Graves, Contractor.

Estimates.		146,511 00
--------------------	--	------------

Contract 88, Lathrop, Shea and Henwood Co., Contractors.

Estimates.		468 00
--------------------	--	--------

Total section 1		<hr/> <hr/> \$730,772 47
---------------------------	--	--------------------------

SECTION 2.

Contract 16, United Construction Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	\$19,899 00
-----------------	-------------

Contract 24, J. D. Sherrill, Contractor.

Estimates.	7,056 00
-----------------	----------

Contract 26, The Lake Erie Dredging Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	3,574 24
-----------------	----------

Contract 27A, Haller and Shepard, Contractors.

Estimates.	\$131,670 00
-----------------	--------------

Extra and unspecified work.	2,057 12
----------------------------------	----------

	133,727 12
--	------------

Contract 54, Hunker, Conkey Construction Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	106,929 00
-----------------	------------

Total section 2	\$271,185 36
-----------------------	--------------

SECTION 3.

Contract 15, Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	\$222,861 17
-----------------	--------------

Extra and unspecified work.	3,574 11
----------------------------------	----------

	\$226,435 28
--	--------------

Contract 16, United Construction Co., Contractors.

Estimates.	39,267 00
-----------------	-----------

Brought forward	\$265,702 28
-----------------------	--------------

Brought forward	\$265,702 28	
<i>Contract 25, Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$109,224 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	1,508 40	
	<hr/>	110,732 40
<i>Contract 33, Penn Bridge Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....		2,454 99
<i>Contract 90, D'Olier Engineering Co., Con- tractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$57,240 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	1,203 28	
	<hr/>	58,443 28
<hr/>		
Total section 3	\$437,332 95	
<hr/>		
Total Champlain canal	\$1,439,290 78	
<hr/>		

OSWEGO CANAL.

<i>Contract 10A, The T. A. Gillespie Co., Con- tractors.</i>		
Estimates.....		\$69,777 00
<i>Contract 10B, Oswego Construction Co., Inc., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....		47,574 00
<i>Contract 33, Penn Bridge Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.....	\$3,694 03	
Extra and unspecified work.....	302 13	
	<hr/>	3,996 16
<i>Contract 35, Gilmour-Horton-Allen Co., Con- tractors.</i>		
Estimates.....		182,358 00
<hr/>		
Carried forward	\$303,905 16	

Brought forward		\$303,705 16
<i>Contract 37, Henry P. Burgard, Contractor.</i>		
Estimates.		547,326 00
<i>Contract 39, James Stewart & Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.		97,434 00
<i>Contract 78, Cunningham, Woodard Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.	\$12,988 19	
Extra and unspecified work.....	4,119 10	
	<hr/>	17,107 29
<i>Contract 79, Lupfer and Remick, Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.	\$17,032 58	
Extra and unspecified work.....	680 68	
	<hr/>	17,713 26
<i>Contract 80, Walter Bradley, Contractor.</i>		
Estimates.	\$58,869 00	
Extra and unspecified work.....	209 15	
	<hr/>	59,078 15
<i>Contract 85, Lupfer and Remick, Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.		10,809 00
<i>Contract 90, D'Olier Engineering Co., Contractors.</i>		
Estimates.	\$32,696 22	
Extra and unspecified work.....	476 29	
	<hr/>	33,172 51
<i>Contract 104, R. B. Murdock, Contractor.</i>		
Estimates.		306 00
Total Oswego canal		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,086,651 39

SUMMARY.

Canals.	Estimates.	Extra and unspecified work.	Total.
Erie.	\$10,159,064 63	\$102,356 44	\$10,261,421 07
Champlain.	1,425,042 38	14,248 40	1,439,290 78
Oswego.	1,080,864 02	5,787 35	1,086,651 37
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,664,971 03	\$122,392 19	\$12,787,363 22
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATEMENT OF PAYMENTS MADE TO CONTRACTORS ON ACCOUNT
OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAYUGA AND SENECA BARGE
CANAL UNDER CHAPTER 391, LAWS OF 1909, FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Contract A, Scott Bros., Contractors.

Estimates. \$110,151 00

*Contract B, Crowell-Sherman-Stalter Co.,
Contractors.*

Estimates. 281,502 00

Total for Cayuga and Seneca canal. \$391,653 00

STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE SPECIAL EXAM-
INER AND APPRAISER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER
30, 1912, PAYABLE FROM FUND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF
THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, PER CHAPTER
147, LAWS OF 1903:

William B. Milleman, appraiser:

Salary.	\$5,000 00	
Expenses.	255 32	
	<hr/>	\$5,255 32

Carried forward \$5,255 32

Brought forward		\$5,255 32
Walter L. Dix, assistant appraiser:		
Salary	\$2,500 00	
Expenses	821 35	
		<hr/> 3,321 35
William Blanchfield, assistant appraiser:		
Salary	\$2,500 00	
Expenses	814 69	
		<hr/> 3,314 69
Henriette Herkenham		1,250 00
Edward T. Corcoran		950 00
Office rent		325 00
Telephone service		161 21
Typewriter		107 50
Safe		130 00
Other expenses		381 36
		<hr/>
		\$15,196 43
		<hr/> <hr/>

Distributed to the various sections of the canals as follows:

Erie canal:

Section 1	\$808 45	
Section 2	1,106 30	
Section 3	1,276 50	
Section 4	1,063 75	
Section 5	1,695 92	
Section 6	519 72	
Section 7	519 72	
Section 8	1,136 69	
Section 9	2,170 06	
Section 10	1,601 70	
Section 11	258 34	
		<hr/>
Total Erie		\$12,157 15
		<hr/>
Carried forward		\$12,157 15

Brought forward		\$12,157 15
Champlain canal:		
Section 1	\$872 28	
Section 2	468 05	
Section 3	787 17	
	<hr/>	
Total Champlain		2,127 50
Oswego canal		911 78
		<hr/>
Total all canals		\$15,196 43
		<hr/> <hr/>

STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE SPECIAL EXAMINER AND APPRAISER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, PAYABLE FROM FUND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BARGE CANAL TERMINALS, PER CHAPTER 746, LAWS OF 1911.

George B. Best, assistant appraiser:

Salary.....	\$1,625 00	
Expenses.....	40 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,665 00

William J. Delaney, assistant appraiser:

Salary.....	\$1,625 00	
Expenses.....	77 70	
	<hr/>	1,702 70

William H. Rice, assistant appraiser:

Salary.....	\$1,625 00	
Expenses.....	41 00	
	<hr/>	1,666 00

\$5,033 70

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES UNDER AGREEMENT WITH SPECIAL EXAMINER AND APPRAISER FOR LANDS APPROPRIATED, AND DAMAGES THEREO, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, UNDER CHAPTER 147, LAWS OF 1903, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Map number.	NAME.	Contract number.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
SECTION 1, ERIE					
212.....	John W. Flynn (temporary damages).....	2	\$120 00	.....	\$120 00
839.....	Alice M. Van Husen.....	14	60 00	\$15 06	75 06
			\$180 00	\$15 06	\$195 06
SECTION 2, ERIE					
2302-2539.....	James C. Pearce and Abram Pearce, ind. and as admrs.....	14	\$7,500 00	\$487 27	\$7,987 27
1972.....	Edward L. Haight.....	14	350 00	26 19	376 19
1889.....	Nicholas Steenbergh, as trustee, Hattie Sickler, et al.....	14	336 81	28 75	365 56
1982.....	Nicholas Wonderford.....	14	763 19	65 12	828 31
286.....	Anna E. Munson, ind. and as extr.....	14	900 00	71 85	971 85
2160-2168-2537-2542-2544.....	United Society of Shakers.....	8	75 00	24 00	99 00
1941.....	William Gilroy, et al.....	14	17,550 20	1,485 62	19,035 82
1977.....	Frank C. Ueber, et al.....	14	1,550 00	199 41	1,749 41
2077.....	Jane B. Onderdonk, et al.....	14	40 00	4 88	44 88
2112.....	James Onderdonk, et al.....	14	1,000 00	126 17	1,126 17
2254.....	Edward W. and Elizabeth Johns.....	14	1,100 00	116 05	1,216 05
2059.....	William H. and Mary L. Staats.....	14	700 00	66 15	766 15
2163.....	John J. Burke.....	14	150 00	18 78	168 78
2209.....	Alfonse and Aglae Rioux.....	14	250 00	27 25	277 25
2385.....	Melissa Cronk.....	14	13,750 00	867 94	14,617 94
1983.....	John Vandecar (one-half interest).....	14	2,600 00	263 03	2,863 03
1983.....	Sarah A. Vandecar (one-half interest).....	14	675 00	95 05	770 05
2155-2167.....	Frederick W. and Hattie E. Buhrmaster.....	14	800 00	112 66	912 66
2022-2037.....	Sarah A. and Frances Cregier.....	14	15,000 00	1,752 50	16,752 50
2023-2070.....	Frances Cregier.....	14	2,755 00	388 00	3,143 00
2120-3321.....	Olena L. Maynard, et al.....	14	2,610 00	367 57	2,977 57
2157.....	Mary E. Pitts, et al.....	14	10,750 00	681 38	11,431 38
1727.....	John V. V. and Sarah Green.....	14	6,000 00	734 80	6,734 80
2253.....	Frank T. Pearce, et al.....	14	100 00	15 55	115 55
		14	7,250 00	816 37	8,066 37

2116.....	Margaret H. Raleigh.....	825 00	108 76	933 76
2257.....	Jacob D. Van Vranken.....	250 00	35 92	285 92
2257.....	Rachel and Esther Fort.....	9,000 00	1,075 32	10,075 32
1824-2166.....	George M. Frelich, et al.....	4,650 00	607 35	5,257 35
2068.....	Anna E. Freeman, et al.....	12,000 00	1,615 56	13,615 56
2113.....	Thomas H. and Clara Lane.....	4,000 00	568 77	4,568 77
		\$125,280 20	\$12,856 92	\$138,137 12
Section 3, Eauz.				
652.....	Joseph Chiminatto, et al.....	600 00	\$150 00	\$750 00
3199.....	Ezra Schults, et al.....	1,875 00	84 38	1,959 38
2711.....	Josiah S. Countryman, executor, et al.....	700 00	59 50	759 50
640.....	Lydia Coddington, et al.....	150 00	40 80	190 80
1742.....	Peter P. and Anna V. Ehle.....	860 00	147 83	1,007 83
2632-2633-3220.....	Fred Minster, et al.....	5,250 00	482 82	5,732 82
		\$9,435 00	\$965 13	\$10,400 13
Section 4, Eauz.				
1620-1633.....	Addie R. Witzel.....	900 00	110 55	1,010 55
2745-2746.....	Chrisman Quackembush.....	500 00	138 58	638 58
1491.....	Harding H. Wood, et al.....	1,585 00	252 51	1,837 51
1653.....	Marvin A. Jones, et al.....	150 00	16 68	166 68
1621.....	Luther Eysman.....	40 00	265 87	305 87
1494.....	Sheldon R. Day.....	1,600 00	265 87	1,865 87
1577.....	Alvin L. Robbins.....	1,100 00	173 86	1,273 86
1685.....	Alvin L. Robbins.....	1,700 00	253 87	1,953 87
3295.....	Alvin L. Robbins.....	1,100 00	100 45	1,200 45
2102.....	Seymour S. and Mariannetta Richards.....	1,500 00	190 30	1,690 30
1617-A-1622.....	Hawley Cwyler, et al.....	2,900 00	489 35	3,389 35
1578-2244.....	Grant Sterling, et al.....	1,600 00	218 78	1,818 78
1551.....	Emalyne C. Sieber.....	2,350 00	39 72	2,389 72
3849.....	Homar L. and Nettie Kane.....	125 00	1 85	126 85
3300.....	Homar L. and Nettie Kane.....	180 00	4 80	184 80
1552.....	Ada M. Ledd.....	2,196 92	364 84	2,561 76
1571.....	Adelbert L. Sterling.....	1,700 00	272 57	1,972 57
3297.....	Homar L. Kane and Ada M. Ledd.....	1,292 75	193 81	1,486 56
1590.....	Homar L. Kane and Ada M. Ledd.....	50 00	68 25	118 25
1284.....	Thomas J. Zoller, et al.....	75 00	3 88	78 88
1281.....	Harry J. Casler, et al.....	75 00	14 44	89 44
1623.....	William C. Prall, et al.....	1,040 00	14 44	1,054 44
1573.....	Charles E. and Florence Day.....	150 00	164 33	314 33
3302.....	Maud Budlong Fitch.....	50 00	28 80	78 80
2106.....	Harding H. Wood, et al.....	58,142 73	3 09	58,145 82
	Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway Co.....			
		\$81,077 15	\$3,541 58	\$84,618 73

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES UNDER AGREEMENT WITH SPECIAL EXAMINER AND APPRAISER.—(Con.)

Map number.	NAME.	Contract number.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
SECTION 5, Erie					
3012.....	Michael and Margaret Kenny.....	50	\$800 00	\$45 47	\$845 47
2868.....	Joseph Monaco, et al.....	50	850 00	58 10	908 10
3010.....	Paul Morrisette, et al.....	50	900 00	51 15	951 15
3011.....	Phillip Pollito, et al.....	50	450 00	25 58	475 58
3017.....	Frank Zigari, et al.....	50	725 00	41 20	766 20
3018.....	Agnes Geroux.....	50	1,100 00	62 52	1,162 52
H-94.....	Patrick H. and Mary S. Grogan.....	55	35 00	1 19	36 19
2470.....	Louise S. MacPherson.....	43	8,000 00	764 87	8,764 87
2280-A.....	George E. and Mary E. Wright.....	44	2,000 00	11 80	2,011 80
2999.....	Frank P. and Lizzie Williams.....	50	4,000 00	256 00	4,256 00
2944.....	John and Stella Waghorn.....	50	1,300 00	93 16	1,393 16
1883-1886.....	George H. Daniels.....	55	3,850 00	559 53	4,409 53
2888.....	Eleanor J. Fennel.....	50	500 00	38 17	538 17
2853.....	Lillian Lafontain.....	50	400 00	30 53	430 53
2850.....	Eleanor Boyd.....	50	150 00	11 45	161 45
2855.....	Francis Pipiceski, et al.....	50	750 00	57 25	807 25
2860.....	Joseph Oliveski, et al.....	50	800 00	61 06	861 06
2870.....	Domenic Zigarelli, et al.....	50	750 00	57 25	807 25
2867.....	Daniel J. and Eva Burke.....	30	1,100 00	85 43	1,185 43
2292-A-2332-A.....	Elizabeth P. Brayton, extx., et al.....	44	3,570 00	420 07	3,990 07
1933.....	William W. Davis.....	55	7,000 00	1,026 66	8,026 66
1702.....	Cora A. Shaw.....	55	850 00	137 23	987 23
3634.....	Carrie K. Boppel.....	42	200 00	207 23	397 23
1841.....	Edward A. and Emily B. Grace.....	42	1,250 00	49 17	1,299 17
2140-A.....	Mary K. Wurz.....	42	1,800 00	294 90	2,094 90
1849.....	Earl L. Weeden, et al.....	42	2,000 00	275 33	2,275 33
2466.....	Ann Ryan, et al.....	42	1,800 00	303 99	2,103 99
2473.....	Mary Baynes.....	43	750 00	87 41	837 41
3105.....	Erma Gifford and Edwin A. Lambert.....	43	2,000 00	224 88	2,224 88
2983.....	William P. and Maria Sullivan.....	43	1,800 00	136 70	1,936 70
H-95.....	Elizabeth Abuhl.....	44	700 00	103 22	803 22
1015.....	Mary J. McIntosh.....	55	40 00	1 06	41 06
2468.....	Mary E. Ellinger, et al.....	55	1,300 00	138 45	1,438 45
2468.....	William Bauer, et al.....	43	2,600 00	149 49	2,749 49
2492.....	William Schmaltz, et al.....	43	300 00	20 15	320 15
1890.....	Hugh Evans.....	33	775 00	11 76	786 76
			1,300 00	145 60	1,445 60

1908.	Abner S. White, et al.	55	250 00	28 00	278 00
2869.	Pasquale Mocaldi, et al.	50	800 00	34 40	834 40
1606.	Ann Welsh.	42	250 00	31 67	281 67
1607.	Ann Margaret Baker.	42	183 75	24 54	218 29
1894.	Charles Brown.	55	1 300 00	145 60	1 445 60
1903.	Edward G. Rudd.	55	1 300 00	145 60	1 445 60
2696.	Lydia M. Fanning.	50	2 000 00	100 00	2 100 00
1605.	Elizabeth Baer, ind. and as special guardian.	42	755 00	98 78	853 78
2291-2903.	John Drummond, Sr., et al.	44	4 200 00	345 20	4 545 20
1889.	George V. Evans, et al.	55	8 000 00	616 77	8 616 77
1926.	Charlotte S. and Harriet S. Wager (eight-twelfths interest).	55	17 666 66	1 310 27	18 976 93
	Charlotte S. and Harriet S. Wager as trustees (two-twelfths interest).				
1926.	Catherine W. Bradford (one-twelfth interest).	55	4 416 67	373 93	4 790 60
1926.	Elizabeth S. Bradford (one-twelfth interest).	55	2 208 00	163 75	2 371 75
1931.	Mary J. Spink.	55	2 208 00	163 75	2 371 75
1844.	Frank P. Ward.	55	275 00	33 23	308 23
2469.	William T. Binks, et al.	42	1 400 00	187 56	1 587 56
2085-A.	Willard G. and Arthur D. Bissell.	43	2 500 00	169 48	2 669 48
1928.	Willard D. Waldo, et al.	44	1 600 00	180 47	1 780 47
2142.	Citizens Trust Co., Utica.	55	265 00	33 63	298 63
1791-1793-A.	Clara L. Munroe, et al.	42	2 800 00	308 47	3 108 47
3013.	Kate Cameron.	4	200 00	62 61	262 61
2673.	Minnie Bousfield.	50	1 200 00	68 20	1 268 20
3015.	John Joyce, et al.	50	1 000 00	78 50	1 078 50
3009.	Charles and Emiliana Lefevre.	50	2 000 00	113 67	2 113 67
2502.	Julia F. O'Connell.	43	5 480 00	48 31	5 528 31
			\$121,213 08	\$11,226 60	\$132,439 68
853.	Emma L. Steenberg, et al.	12	\$1 000 00	\$198 33	\$1 198 33
815.	Earl G. Heaton, et al.	45	1 050 00	216 12	1 266 12
813.	Nora Holihan, et al.	45	4 000 00	884 38	4 884 38
239.	Burton L. Southard, special guardian.	12	691 15	156 20	847 35
848.	Burton L. and Edith Southard.	12	1 534 50	348 57	1 883 07
248.	Mary A. Hazard.	12	600 00	139 00	739 00
			\$8,875 65	\$1,942 60	\$10,818 25
1382.	Catherine Casey.	46	\$1 235 50	\$197 68	\$1 433 18
91.	Freeman Hallenbeck, et al.	5	562 60	.....	562 60
200.	Delle B. Parsell.	5	200 00	72 23	272 23
2293.	James and Mary Waters.	46	200 00	24 90	224 90
			\$2,198 10	\$294 81	\$2,492 91

SECTION 6, ERIE.

SECTION 7, ERIE.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES UNDER AGREEMENT WITH SPECIAL EXAMINER AND APPRAISER.—(Con.)

Map number.	NAME.	Contract number.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
SECTION 8, ENR.					
1445.....	Stephen H. Devereaux and Bessie Devereaux.....	47	\$300 00	\$42 60	\$342 60
2144.....	Mary A. McMath.....	47	225 00	19 54	244 54
3061.....	A. F. Sheldon, et al.....	48	500 00	44 17	544 17
2199.....	Wayne Gallup, et al.....	40	980 00	109 74	1,089 74
1637.....	Patrick Dower, et al.....	47	225 00	32 95	257 95
2733.....	Patrick Dower, et al.....	47	175 00	1 61	186 61
2927.....	Lillian B. Garlock.....	77	4,000 00	232 00	4,232 00
3094-3384.....	Wayne County Agricultural Society, et al.....	48	16,500 00	721 27	17,221 27
3369.....	Ernest F. Fox.....	76	5,050 00	238 19	5,288 19
3396.....	Alice L. Wells.....	47	5,000 00	508 98	5,508 98
3397.....	George W. and Bertha Muth.....	76	2,500 00	137 50	2,637 50
2390.....	Margaret Denning.....	76	3,000 00	168 50	3,168 50
3053.....	Theodore G. Whitlock.....	49	300 00	33 00	333 00
2956.....	Theodore G. Whitlock.....	49	150 00	10 48	160 48
3401.....	Millie Lyke, et al.....	77	600 00	45 40	645 40
3348.....	Nelson C. Meyers, et al.....	76	2,525 00	151 50	2,676 50
3128.....	Lillian B. Westfall.....	47	4,565 00	275 25	4,840 25
2193.....	Rachel C. Willits.....	76	2,000 00	140 66	2,140 66
2984.....	Katherine P. Crawford.....	49	1,075 05	137 92	1,212 97
3065-3282.....	John A. Curtis.....	48	325 40	28 42	353 82
2974-3257.....	Hattie E. Elmer.....	47	5,000 00	423 54	5,423 54
2395-2790.....	Elmer Egner.....	48	5,000 00	433 01	5,433 01
3304.....	John Goosen, Jr., et al.....	40	680 00	77 32	757 32
3127.....	Mary Cory.....	76	4,000 00	291 33	4,291 33
			2,400 00	184 80	2,584 80
			\$67,020 05	\$4,500 68	\$71,520 73
SECTION 9, ENR.					
1560-1561.....	Dean G. Crippen, et al.....	61	\$225 00	30 38	\$255 38
1476.....	Robert A. King, et al.....	61	600 00	93 50	693 50
754-A.....	James L. Hotchkiss, et al. (temporary damages).....	6	100 00	.....	100 00
1563.....	A. Jackson Leder, ind., and Henry N. Johnson, trustee.....	61	400 00	59 00	459 00
1262.....	Edward L. Wallace.....	60	150 00	26 10	176 10
1226.....	Emmanuel Maurer.....	60	800 00	139 15	939 15
753-763-A.....	William C. Rupp, et al.....	6	1,000 00	226 67	1,226 67
1191.....	Margaret Chaver.....	60	40 00	10 45	50 45
1229.....	James F. Rich.....	60	225 00	30 16	255 16

2054.....	Rose S. Andrews.....	61	75 00	8 74	83 74
3177.....	Eliza Otte.....	63	600 00	28 00	628 00
1251.....	Louis J. Lawson, as trustee.....	60	150 00	177 32	177 32
1844.....	Henry C. and Harriet J. Vetter.....	61	75 00	11 02	86 02
2170.....	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.....	21	108 291 02	900 00	108 291 02
1781.....	County of Monroe.....	23	6 000 00	18 78	6 900 00
1935.....	George S. and Mary E. Semon.....	60	100 00	15 15	115 15
1645.....	Mary J. Robinson.....	61	100 00	73 61	623 61
2697.....	John S. and Mary Hill.....	61	550 00	13 60	113 60
2001.....	Ann Malley.....	61	100 00	26 77	226 77
1996.....	Albert D. Quackenbush (icehouse).....	61	200 00	325 60	1 975 60
7051-3052.....	William H. Polo, et al.....	60	1 650 00	81 83	581 83
1917.....	Dora Benson, Ind. and extra, et al.....	61	500 00	163 54	1 713 54
2364.....	William H. and Estelle M. Kesby.....	63	1 550 00	2 002 67	18 002 67
702-4224-A.....	Herbert and Martha Blow Wadsworth.....	21	16 000 00	372 30	1 671 85
3817.....	County of Monroe.....	23	1 625 00	158 67	2 158 67
3035-1035-1049-1237.....	John and Madeline Shaffer.....	60	1 800 00	28 50	278 50
2824.....	Milton W. Wilbur, et al.....	63	2 000 00	10 76	85 76
2311.....	Josephine S. Murray.....	63	250 00	112 68	1 612 68
2055.....	Francis T. and Sarah M. Spaulin.....	61	75 00	64 60	439 60
3167.....	M. Starr Northrup.....	63	375 00	47 00	347 00
1041.....	George W. and Jennie Stewart.....	61	300 00	61 92	461 92
2002.....	Charles S. Monaghan.....	61	400 00		
1995-1999.....	Frank and Elizabeth Fosbender.....	61			
			\$147,826 02	\$5,222 31	\$153,048 33

1285.....	Emeline A. Slayton.....	66	\$100 00	\$15 20	\$115 20
2659.....	Margaret A. McLaughlin.....	67	5 200 00	264 33	5 464 33
1068-1399.....	Margaret McCollum.....	66	1 200 00	175 06	1 375 06
960.....	Elroy W. Briggs, et al.....	64	1 125 00	22 43	1 147 43
1058.....	Bacon & Co.....	64	600 00	40 80	640 80
1767.....	Warren L. Christopher.....	66	50 00	6 00	56 00
958.....	Elizabeth Fuller.....	64	100 00	17 95	117 95
1045-1060-1434.....	Josephine Day Hopkins.....	64	275 00	45 42	320 42
1587.....	Andrew Hoffman, et al.....	64	1 400 00	200 43	1 600 43
2533.....	Leonora Briggs.....	64	1 800 00	135 00	1 935 00
2812.....	Chin Carlton, et al.....	62	1 900 00	109 88	2 009 88
1770.....	Jennie L. Murrell.....	66	50 00	6 75	56 75
1037.....	Rose Booth.....	64	250 00	43 75	293 75
956.....	Fred A. Dygert, et al.....	64	50 00	9 94	59 94
2658.....	Charles A. Young.....	67	1 800 00	141 00	1 941 00
2759.....	William H. and Nella Upson.....	67	5 000 00	372 50	5 372 50
916.....	Helen Wilson.....	9	75 00	15 78	90 78
H-22.....	Jane Clifford.....	40	400 00	38 67	438 67
H-23.....	Martin and Mary J. Clifford.....	40	800 00	77 34	877 34
969.....	Russell N. and Laura B. Fuller.....	64	300 00	62 45	362 45
2554.....	Mary A. Garrity, et al.....	40	350 00	33 54	383 54

SECTION 10, Extr.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES UNDER AGREEMENT WITH SPECIAL EXAMINEE AND APPRAISER.—(Con.)

Map number.	NAME.	Contract number.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
SECTION 10, ERIE — (Continued).					
910-1197.	William and Addie Webber	9	\$500 00	\$100 53	\$600 53
2555	Jacob P. Strauss	40	100 00	10 31	110 31
1107-A.	Ellen M. Tanner, guardian, etc.	66	475 00	97 29	572 29
1174	William J. Blacklock, as trustee.	64	50 00	9 65	59 65
1210 to 1216.	Thomas Crimmins Contracting Co.	9	600 00	120 70	720 70
1247	Mary E. Racine	66	25 00	5 05	30 05
2664	Charlotte A. Stebbins, ex't.	62	125 00	13 11	138 11
2660	Anna G. Eckeneberger	67	4,800 00	507 35	5,307 35
1601	Lawrence and Catherine Hoffman	64	100 00	9 58	109 58
			\$28,600 00	\$2,707 79	\$31,307 79
SECTION 11, ERIE.					
1826-1827	Adalina Simonds, Orilla Simonds and Henry S. Simonds	19	\$1,200 00	\$135 07	\$1,335 07
2150-2152	Henry Wagenbauer and Mary Wagenbauer	19	55 00	4 78	59 78
1546	John Bayer, et al.	19	235 40	30 04	265 44
1542-B-2591	Christian D. Miller	19	600 00	59 48	659 48
2095	The Good Shepherd R. C. Church Society of Pendleton.	19	100 00	10 11	110 11
591-1495	George Goetz	19	783 90	187 91	971 81
1339-1340-H-8-H-10	Ferdinand Schnell, et al.	19	500 00	77 35	577 35
1338-A-H-11-A	Daniel D. Bayer, et al.	19	225 00	34 86	259 86
H-39	Jacob P. Graff, et al.	19	75 00	10 74	85 74
H-75	Frank Garlock	19	75 00	8 23	83 23
2094	John and Annie Hirt	19	50 00	5 95	55 95
199-2340	Frederick C. Kelsch, as executor.	19	3,800 00	312 07	4,112 07
1432	Laura Babcock	19	70 00	10 26	80 26
3253	Charles A. and Sophia Feirman	19	2,200 00	156 57	2,356 57
1922	Dorothy Hosfeld	19	375 00	62 75	437 75
2091	Magdalena Roskopf	19	3,100 00	453 12	3,553 12
			\$13,444 30	\$1,559 29	\$15,003 59
SECTION 1, CHAMPLAIN.					
2175	Alice H. Smith (Manufacturers National Bank, Mechanicville, assignee; George W. McBride, Mechanicville; Schoenectady Power Co.)	71	\$11,500 00	\$1,209 86	\$12,709 86
2737	Martin Varley	73	1,137 50	79 27	1,216 77

3150.....	Edwin A. and Winifred Chubb.....	73	3,000 00	164 50	3,164 50
2784.....	John J. and Gertrude Coffin.....	73	1,000 00	92 00	1,092 00
3172.....	Abigail Davis, et al.....	73	1,000 00	65 33	1,065 33
2618.....	Alida Gay (two-sevenths interest).....	73	150 00	16 87	166 87
2618.....	George H. and Mary E. Phillips (one-seventh interest).....	73	75 00	8 43	83 43
3171.....	Catherine Nulty.....	73	600 00	43 89	643 89
2578.....	Thomas and Albina Brown.....	73	600 00	67 17	667 17
			\$19,062 50	\$1,747 32	\$20,809 82
3238.....	SECTION 2, CHAMPLAIN. Benjamin and Elizabeth Smith.....	26	\$977 60	\$41 85	\$1,019 45
352.....	SECTION 3, CHAMPLAIN. Susan D. Bonar.....	15	\$20 00	\$5 76	\$25 76
365.....	Catherine McCluskey, et al. (undivided one-half interest).....	15	3,445 20	1,034 70	4,479 90
365.....	Lucy Benjamin, et al. (undivided one-half interest).....	15	1,054 50	300 56	1,415 36
472-903.....	Alice Flannigan.....	25	6,606 89	1,025 73	8,232 62
429.....	C. R. Paris executor of Franklin Bailey.....	25	115 00	35 70	150 70
3186.....	John and Eliza Bruen.....	25	1,304 75	86 86	1,391 61
3187.....	Charles T. and Lydia A. Wright.....	25	1,220 80	81 27	1,302 07
			\$13,767 44	\$3,230 58	\$16,998 02
2374.....	ONWEGO CANAL. Clinton H. and Eva H. Hulett.....	78	\$100 00	\$9 53	\$109 53
2371.....	Mary C. Cronyn.....	78	75 00	7 75	82 75
2461.....	Ora E. Walter.....	39	2,594 40	284 94	2,879 34
			\$2,769 40	\$302 22	\$3,071 62

SUMMARY.

CANAL.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
ERIE:			
Section 1	\$180 00	\$15 06	\$195 06
Section 2	125,280 20	12,856 92	138,137 12
Section 3	9,435 00	965 13	10,400 13
Section 4	81,077 15	3,541 58	84,618 73
Section 5	121,213 08	11,226 60	132,439 68
Section 6	8,875 65	1,942 60	10,818 25
Section 7	2,198 10	294 81	2,492 91
Section 8	67,020 05	4,500 68	71,520 73
Section 9	147,826 02	5,222 31	153,048 33
Section 10	28,600 00	2,707 79	31,307 79
Section 11	13,444 30	1,559 29	15,003 59
Total Erie	\$605,149 55	\$44,832 77	\$649,982 32
CHAMPLAIN:			
Section 1	\$19,062 50	\$1,747 32	\$20,809 82
Section 2	977 60	41 85	1,019 45
Section 3	13,767 44	3,230 58	16,998 02
Total Champlain	\$33,807 54	\$5,019 75	\$38,827 29
Oswego	\$2,769 40	\$302 22	\$3,071 62
Total Erie, Champlain and Oswego	\$641,726 49	\$50,154 74	\$691,881 23

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS AND DETERMINATIONS OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS FOR LANDS APPROPRIATED AND DAMAGES THERETO, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ERIE, CHAMPLAIN AND OSWEGO CANALS, UNDER CHAPTER 147, LAWS OF 1903, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912.

Map number.	NAME.	Contract number.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
2062.....	SECTION 1, ERIE. Sarah M. Johnson Lewis, et al.....	14	\$2,687 19	\$8 96	\$2,696 15
2021-2067.....	SECTION 2, ERIE. Aaron and Emma Pearse.....	14	\$6,002 10	\$20 01	\$6,022 11
734.....	Mary C. VanDyke.....	8	1,885 75	6 28	1,892 03
734.....	(Right of way) Cornelia S. VanEpps, ind., etc.....	8	996 53	3 32	999 85
Temporary damages.....	John W. Haselo, et al.....	8	942 43	16 61	959 04
2078.....	Carrie Oliver.....	14	1,880 50	6 27	1,886 77
			\$11,707 31	\$52 49	\$11,759 80
524.....	SECTION 3, ERIE. John Brown.....	17	\$672 48	\$2 24	\$674 72
1614.....	SECTION 4, ERIE. John W. Bellinger, exec., etc.....	30	\$3,986 70	\$13 29	\$3,999 99
1628.....	Roselle Van Slyke.....	30	4,933 47	16 44	4,949 91
1869.....	Merton H. and Martha A. Wood.....	30	1,111 00	3 70	1,114 70
1488.....	Warren Wood, et al.....	29	1,488 36	4 96	1,493 32
1492.....	Marion Wood, et al.....	29	3,468 53	11 56	3,480 09
1489.....	Edgar V. Rose.....	29	1,010 05	3 37	1,013 42
1572-1574.....	William Burton, Jr., et al.....	29	4,148 73	13 83	4,162 56
1732.....	Margaret Uniz, et al.....	30	2,910 88	9 70	2,920 58
1830.....	Lester Rankin.....	30	1,567 96	5 23	1,573 19
1611.....	E. P. and Annetta A. Huntley.....	30	1,829 02	6 10	1,835 12
2105.....	Frank B. and Henrietta R. Ladd.....	30	1,369 09	4 56	1,373 65
1550.....	Arthur F. and Lena Budlong.....	29	5,497 24	18 32	5,515 56
1799-1938.....	Henrietta L. Graves, ind. and admx., etc.....	30	7,656 04	25 52	7,681 56
1616.....	John and Eurilla S. Isley.....	30	2,683 36	8 94	2,692 30
611.....	Uriah Goodbread.....	18	1,517 40	5 06	1,522 46

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS. — (Concluded).

Map number.	NAME.	Contract number.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
SECTION 4. ERIE — (Continued).					
527.	Charles R. Carter.	18	\$200 90	\$ 67	\$201 57
528.	Harry L. Crouse.	18	662 17	2 21	664 38
1013.	Fanny M. Babcock.	31	2,361 67	7 87	2,369 54
1618.	Hattie F. Almon, et al.	30	987 30	3 29	990 59
1627-2100.	Frank Decker, et al.	30	5,137 85	17 12	5,154 97
2089.	Harry L. Crouse.	18	347 27	1 16	348 43
946-951-A.	Benjamin P. Casler, et al.	31	5,073 28	16 91	5,090 19
945-950-A-2172.	John I. Zoller, et al.	31	3,964 72	13 21	3,977 93
531.	Henry I. Winne.	18	3,353 84	1 18	3,355 02
535.	Henry I. Winne.	18	3,856 50	12 85	3,869 35
530.	Henry I. Winne.	18	2,984 33	9 95	2,994 28
2714-2000.	Charles R. Carter.	18	374 02	1 25	375 27
1613-1631.	Mary Steele, et al.	30	5,112 73	17 04	5,129 77
1626-1637.	Charles Bell.	30	1,935 19	6 45	1,941 64
			\$78,529 60	\$261 74	\$78,791 34
SECTION 5. EUR.					
1843.	William W. and Jennie E. Weaver.	42	\$4,678 53	\$15 59	\$4,694 12
2136.	William B. and Carrie A. Huss.	42	4,771 23	15 90	4,787 13
2138.	Harvey and Leah Burton.	42	1,434 76	4 78	1,439 54
1836.	Margaret Hoss, admx.	42	3,204 00	10 98	3,204 98
1847.	Vitcoren Martz, exx. (building).	42	623 40	2 08	625 48
2047.	John W. and Adrian A. Smith.	42	1,636 32	6 48	1,641 77
2135.	George T. Burton.	42	1,636 96	7 19	1,639 00
2132-2134-2438.	Thomas M. and Elizabeth Burton.	42	2,156 53	2 10	2,163 72
1834.	Carrie K. Bonnell, et al.	42	3,101 04	10 34	3,111 38
1698.	Howard and Nellie Moores.	55	731 47	2 44	733 91
2040-2441.	Mary A. and Dwayne B. Smith.	42	2,275 01	7 58	2,282 59
2040-2441.	Thomas Parry, et al.	42	3,020 00	10 40	3,131 00
1845.	Lewis E. Paul, et al.	42	4,615 14	15 38	4,630 52
1723.	Susanna K. Anderssg. adm. etc.	42	2,949 61	9 83	2,959 44
999.	William H. S. Northrup, et al.	55	8,771 00	29 24	8,800 24
2438.	William H. S. Northrup.	42	167 05	66	167 61
2042.	Charles W. Jones.	42	10,770 69	35 90	10,806 59
Temporary damages.	Fremont K. and Mary A. Davis.	50	50 00	60 17	110 17
1229-2436.		42	7,575 58	25 25	7,600 83

1860.....	Andrew and Anna F. Alsheimer.....	42	4,149 77	13 83	4,103 60
2130-2435-A.....	F. W. and Sarah L. Davis.....	42	2,219 12	7 40	2,228 52
1714-2447-A-2602.....	Margaret H. Glatius.....	42	1,933 45	6 44	1,939 89
1840.....	Charles Brower.....	42	3,468 09	11 56	3,479 65
			\$75,122 25	\$250 39	\$75,372 64
SECTION 6, ERIE.					
249.....	W. W. Meredith, et al.....	12	\$1,471 40	\$4 90	\$1,476 30
267.....	Florence E. Jackson.....	12	1 71	1 71	513 79
261-1-38.....	George A. Blanchard.....	12	4,825 95	16 08	4,842 03
253.....	LaRue Sitterly.....	12	1,858 75	6 19	1,864 94
256.....	W. Ward Spencer.....	12	1,587 94	5 29	1,593 23
254.....	Clarence B. Spencer.....	12	587 08	1 96	589 04
886.....	Jacob M. Anthony.....	12	4,000 57	13 33	4,013 90
245.....	Willis P. Gregg, exfr., etc.....	12	270 02	90	270 92
259.....	Thomas A. Harrison, et al.....	12	713 13	2 38	715 51
830.....	Ella J. Fravor.....	12	832 14	2 77	834 91
845.....	Thomas M. Milton.....	45	747 00	2 49	749 49
268.....	Emma H. Bousted.....	12	311 04	1 04	312 08
			\$17,717 10	\$59 04	\$17,776 14
SECTION 8, ERIE.					
1357-1534.....	Frank L. Waldorf.....	47	\$4,187 09	\$13 96	\$4,201 05
3235.....	James B. Lally, admr.....	76	2,136 61	7 12	2,143 73
			\$6,323 70	\$21 08	\$6,344 78
SECTION 9, ERIE.					
1261.....	Julia Kinney.....	60	\$1,510 17	\$5 03	\$1,515 20
1322.....	Harry C. and Chauncey Brainard.....	60	5,781 11	19 27	5,800 38
1257.....	Julia F. Littlefield.....	38	604 08	2 01	606 09
1260.....	James E. and Mary A. Howard.....	60	134 18	4 45	134 63
1780.....	William W. Smith, et al.....	60	337 05	1 12	338 17
2409.....	Patrick Lannan.....	63	2,125 14	7 08	2,132 22
2313.....	Isabella Wadhams, et al.....	63	3,260 00	10 87	3,270 87
1779.....	Gilbert and Sarah Cromwell.....	60	2,447 76	8 16	2,455 92
1752.....	Restore C. and Lodema B. Billings.....	23	2,253 33	7 51	2,260 84
2311.....	Florence G. Beckwith, ind., and as assignee, etc.....	21	5,492 83	18 31	5,511 14
2206-2276.....	Samuel Hutchinson.....	21	6,862 59	22 87	6,885 46
2507.....	Pittsford Light and Heat Co.....	63	9,721 00	32 40	9,753 40
2507.....	David K. Bell, et al.....	63	4,553 28	15 18	4,568 46
1712-A.....	Henry Deo, et al.....	23	19,943 97	68 48	20,010 45
1998.....	Anna Stroom.....	61	223 10	223 84	223 84
2391.....	Joseph McCord.....	63	475 10	1 58	476 68
2894.....	Johanna Cahill.....	63	217 13	1 72	217 85

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES THROUGH JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS. — (Continued.)

Map number.	NAME.	Contract number.	Amount.	Interest.	Total.
SECTION 9, ERIE — (Continued).					
1756.....	Charles Schutt.....	23	\$1,604 48	\$5 35	\$1,609 83
1262.....	Burdine Earl, et al.....	60	1,756 00	2 52	1,758 45
1137-1138.....	Sarah French, et al.....	60	1,756 00	5 85	1,761 85
1185.....	Thomas F. Darby, adm., etc.....	61	87 62	5 29	92 91
1820.....	Ludwig Stoldt, et al.....	30	2,148 00	7 16	2,155 06
Temporary damages.....	Village of Pittsford.....	63	2,853 47	9 51	2,862 98
2458.....	W. Grant Wadhams, et al.....	63	5,727 44	19 09	5,746 53
1102-H-80.....	George W. Sime, et al.....	61	2,508 54	8 66	2,517 20
1755.....	Henry F. Peets.....	23	466 61	1 55	468 16
1759.....	Henry F. Peets, et al.....	23	5,580 14	18 60	5,598 74
1682.....	George B. and Jennie Sage.....	61	1,482 49	4 94	1,487 43
1023-2920.....	E. F. Blackford Co.....	60	3,123 37	10 41	3,133 78
2272-A.....	Laura C. Smith.....	21	4,728 21	15 76	4,743 97
970-A.....	John and Margaret Leonard.....	60	11,580 75	38 60	11,619 35
2874.....	Frank A. Cole.....	60	597 00	1 99	598 99
2895.....	Charles E. and Emma J. Webb.....	63	2,103 90	7 01	2,110 91
1822.....	Cornelius F. and Lena Warrant.....	23	20,929 11	69 76	20,998 87
1906.....	John E. and Susan A. Ellwanger.....	61	1,128 40	4 48	1,132 88
1523-2826-H-81.....	Mary Bronson.....	61	1,338 40	4 48	1,342 88
1468.....	George B. Bordwell, et al.....	61	2,026 20	6 75	2,032 95
1640.....	Ellen J. Ellender.....	61	119 06	6 40	125 46
1536.....	Isabella H. Chadwick.....	60	629 83	2 10	631 93
			\$138,783 86	\$462 55	\$139,246 41
SECTION 10, ERIE.					
1167.....	Lloyd A. and Margaret F. Gardner.....	64	\$278 38	\$0 93	\$279 31
1139.....	Charles and Louise Marchin.....	64	860 76	2 87	863 62
1016.....	Andrew J. and Martha A. Underhill.....	66	234 10	2 78	236 88
1248.....	Joseph and Susan M. Reef.....	66	116 77	38	154 15
1022.....	Harriet E. Mesier, ind. and as admn., etc.....	66	1,406 80	4 69	1,411 49
1020.....	Julia E. Hart.....	66	4,446 63	14 82	4,461 45
2760.....	Philip Henry.....	67	3,806 80	12 68	3,819 48
1418.....	Ruth S. Chute.....	64	685 80	2 28	688 08
1018.....	Fred E. and Edna Welsher.....	66	147 59	2 49	149 08
1194-1705.....	Emma G. Clark.....	66	872 23	2 91	875 14
1162.....	Lee Compton, et al.....	64	11,116 58	37 05	11,153 63

2762.....	Charles W. Hatch.....	67	11,028 84	38 76	11,607 60
1988.....	Sarah Brown.....	64	367 25	1 22	368 47
876.....	Mary R. Carrier.....	66	140 78	47	141 25
879.....	Elizabeth Sullivan.....	9	348 89	1 16	350 05
1647.....	Wendell P. and Ruth S. Glute.....	64	1,343 80	4 48	1,348 28
761-767-931.....	Frank W. Tilden et al (amount of determination \$4,562.68, from which \$100 was deducted for building).....	9	4,462 68	15 21	4,477 89
			\$42,262 67	\$141 18	\$42,403 85
SECTION 11, ERIE.					
1746.....	Adam Art, exec.....	19	\$1,538 97	\$5 13	\$1,544 10
H-40.....	Adam Art, exec.....	19	107 75	36	108 11
			\$1,646 72	\$5 49	\$1,652 21
SECTION 2, CHAMPLAIN.					
514-1656.....	Walter I. Mean, et al.....	26	\$288 98	\$0 96	\$289 94
1388.....	Lote V. Countrymann.....	27	470 08	1 57	471 65
1387.....	Harvey T. Lincendoll, et al.....	27	235 33	79	236 12
Temporary damages.	Albert McMurray, et al.....	1	675 00	2 25	677 25
51-968.....	George A. Strong, et al.....	1	886 44	2 95	889 39
2650-A.....	Beecher and Minnie Wells.....	1	2,967 00	9 89	2,976 89
Temporary damages.	Henry Baldwin.....	27	240 00	80	240 80
			\$5,762 83	\$19 21	\$5,782 04
SECTION 3, CHAMPLAIN.					
444-446-451-454.....	Michael Guerin, et al.....	25	\$2,370 36	\$7 91	\$2,378 27
111-442-1275.....	George M. and Mary L. Blacell.....	25	4,383 60	14 61	4,398 21
336.....	George A. and Eliza A. Kingsley.....	15	1,594 77	5 31	1,600 08
431.....	Anna S. Bailey, et al.....	25	3,162 46	10 54	3,173 00
			\$11,511 19	\$38 37	\$11,549 56
OSWEGO CANAL.					
567.....	Mary Stevens, et al.....	10	\$3,180 68	\$10 60	\$3,191 28
307.....	Joseph E. Mosso, et al.....	10	1,205 67	4 02	1,209 69
566.....	Hattie F. Nelson, et al.....	10	4,570 85	15 23	4,586 08
295.....	Hattie F. Nelson.....	10	703 10	2 34	705 44
558.....	Hattie F. Nelson.....	10	931 20	3 11	934 31
2906.....	Leonard Grulich.....	37	2,617 40	8 72	2,626 12
			\$13,209 00	\$44 02	\$13,253 02

SUMMARY.

CANAL.	Amount.	Interest	Total.
ERIE:			
Section 1.....	\$2,687 19	\$8 96	\$2,696 15
Section 2.....	11,707 31	52 49	11,759 80
Section 3.....	672 48	2 24	674 72
Section 4.....	78,529 60	261 74	78,791 34
Section 5.....	75,122 25	250 39	75,372 64
Section 6.....	17,717 10	59 04	17,776 14
Section 7.....			
Section 8.....	6,323 70	21 08	6,344 78
Section 9.....	138,783 86	462 55	139,246 41
Section 10.....	42,262 67	141 18	42,403 85
Section 11.....	1,646 72	5 49	1,652 21
Total Erie.....	<u>\$375,452 88</u>	<u>\$1,265 16</u>	<u>\$376,718 04</u>
CHAMPLAIN:			
Section 1.....			
Section 2.....	\$5,762 83	\$19 21	\$5,782 04
Section 3.....	11,511 19	38 37	11,549 56
Total Champlain.....	<u>\$17,274 02</u>	<u>\$57 58</u>	<u>\$17,331 60</u>
Oswego.....	<u>\$13,209 00</u>	<u>\$4 402</u>	<u>\$13,253 02</u>
Total Erie, Champlain and Oswego....	<u>\$405,935 90</u>	<u>\$1,366 76</u>	<u>\$407,302 66</u>

STATEMENT SHOWING THE JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS
AND DETERMINATIONS OF THE BOARD OF CLAIMS, TOGETHER
WITH INTEREST THEREON, PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1912, FROM CHAPTER 535, LAWS OF
1910, AND CHAPTER 547, LAWS OF 1912:

ERIE CANAL.

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Fletcher Van Wie and Anna M. Van Wie	\$294 75	\$0 98
Herbert Ellsworth and T. Hattie Ellsworth.	10 00	03
Daniel J. Court	145 00	4 43
George Deaner	124 18	41
James Lannan	45 00	5 14
John C. and Harriet McIntyre.	35 00	10 97
John C. and Harriet McIntyre.	35 00	10 97
Cornelius Van De Water.	107 50	12 26
Frank Manley	85 00	9 71
Carl H. Nellis	40 00	4 57
Christopher Bauer	68 00	7 77
Walter T. Pettengill and Jennie B. Pettengill.	107 50	12 26
Helen M. Vail	160 00	18 29
Lilla Alice Emens	100 00	11 43
Lipman Holtz	199 00	22 75
William Pronoth	150 00	17 15
William Pronoth	75 00	8 57
William Pronoth	75 00	8 57
Thomas M. Lynn	350 00	37 57
Thomas M. Lynn	250 00	26 83
Charles J. Chism	193 94	20 81
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. Co.	1,555 77	167 01
George B. Lent	119 68	11 66
Claude D. Allen	110 00	10 68
Minnie E. Nellis	100 00	9 71
Carried forward	\$4,535 32	\$450 53

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Brought forward	\$4,535 32	\$450 53
Jessie M. Josephs	50 00	4 85
John H. Lent	1,200 00	112 40
Peter Pfeifer, Clarence Pfeifer, Alma W. Pfeifer, by Peter Pfeifer, guardian ad litem	250 00	22 29
Louis E. Huston	1,065 00	89 99
Lockport Leather Board Co.....	232 25	19 60
Margaret T. S. Riggs	60 00	4 80
James Sarony	572 00	45 76
Joseph Zanitto	340 00	27 20
Mary Ann Van Ditto	268 00	21 44
Henry H. Covehl	150 00	12 00
John Sipple	50 00	4 00
Henry Brunett	40 00	3 20
Andrew J. Huntley	50 00	4 00
Bertha Skiff	25 00	2 00
Nellie M. Vahue	10 00	80
Annie Brady Cotter	10 00	80
George Burch	25 00	2 00
Anna Maringer Bowler, administratrix..	30 00	10
James J. Curtin	75 00	25
James J. Curtin	75 00	25
Horace N. Cowles	1,440 02	4 80
James S. Burr	280 00	93
Henry Albers	115 00	38
Geremia Donato	750 00	2 50
Susanna Slottka	73 50	24
Richard Williamson, Jr., as survivor of copartnership known as Lockport Ice Co.....	370 07	1 23
	<u>\$12,141 16</u>	<u>\$838 34</u>

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Lizzie Graham	\$91 92	\$0 30
Horace H. Dibble and John H. Davidson.	500 00	1 67
The Sherman Lime Co.....	5,000 00	16 67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,591 92	\$18 64
	<hr/>	<hr/>

OSWEGO CANAL.

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Carrie Keeler	\$646 53	\$2 15
Joseph P. Kennedy	250 00	83
Joseph P. Kennedy	125 00	42
Adelbert Green	350 00	1 17
Valentine Duerr	200 00	67
Lewis Keith	250 00	83
Lewis Keith	100 00	33
Lewis Keith	100 00	33
George Keith	150 00	50
George Keith	90 00	30
James K. Hart	100 00	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,361 53	\$7 86
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Edward Bertholf	\$1,284 40	\$4 28
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Charles Stevens	\$114 50	\$12 26
Matthew Ingersoll	650 00	2 17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$764 50	\$14 43
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CHEMUNG CANAL.

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Margaret Fenaughty	\$400 00	\$45 73
Sarah E. Lembeck	1,400 00	4 67
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,800 00	\$50 40
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF JUDGMENTS AND DETERMINATIONS AND INTEREST
PAID.

(Chapter 535, Laws of 1910, and Chapter 547, Laws of 1912.)

	Amount of judgment.	Amount of interest.
Erie canal	\$12,141 16	\$838 34
Champlain canal	5,591 92	18 64
Oswego canal	2,361 53	7 86
Cayuga and Seneca canal	1,284 40	4 28
Black River canal	764 50	14 43
Chemung canal	1,800 00	50 40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$23,943 51	\$933 95
	<hr/>	<hr/>

STATEMENT of the Operation of the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt, under Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution.

YEAR.	RECEIVED.							Total.
	Loans to supply deficiencies.	Premiums on loans.	Proceeds of taxes.	From tolls.	Interest on deposits and investments and discount on stocks purchased.	Reimbursement of temporary investment in taxes to be levied, and interest thereon.	Sale of stock investments.	
1846.	\$846.			\$433,333 33				\$433,333 33
1847.				1,300,000 00				1,300,000 00
1848.	\$825,000 00	\$16,558 94	\$119,410 30	1,300,000 00	\$1,899 71			2,263,168 95
1849.	1,730,024 76			1,300,000 00	7,774 28			3,047,559 04
1850.				1,300,000 00				1,558,480 69
1851.		215,610 76		1,300,000 00				1,300,000 00
1852.				1,300,000 00				1,303,250 00
1853.				1,300,000 00	3,250 00			1,323,335 79
1854.				1,300,000 00	23,335 79			1,323,335 79
1855.				1,300,000 00	10,000 00	\$657,145 86		1,967,145 86
1856.	4,000,000 00			1,700,000 00	28,000 00			1,328,000 00
1857.		28,427 73		1,700,000 00	14,000 00			5,714,000 00
1858.	1,500,000 00	24,300 00	40,500 00	1,599,015 60	34,714 11			1,654,147 38
1859.			47,000 00	993,323 97	65,674 74			2,745,851 36
1860.				962,000 67	18,705 32			1,027,705 99
1861.				1,696,611 61	36,235 18	835,663 75		2,541,533 54
1862.	1,200,000 00	16,883 50		1,700,000 00	14,650 48			2,931,533 98
1863.				1,700,000 00	22,942 24			1,722,942 24
1864.				1,700,000 00	54,000 00	582,113 76		2,336,113 76
1865.				1,700,000 00	68,227 00			1,768,227 00
1866.				1,650,091 86	99,232 25	9,731 68		1,759,055 79
1867.				1,700,000 00	59,992 32	468,000 00		2,227,992 22
1868.				1,700,000 00	75,471 25	624,000 00		2,399,471 25
1869.				1,700,000 00	73,173 43	520,000 00		2,293,173 43
1870.				1,700,000 00	59,513 00	1,034,500 00		1,094,013 00
1871.					53,803 75	38,040 00		59,843 75
1872.					14,030 99	525,000 00		530,030 99
1873.					13,541 92	290,466 67		304,008 59
1874.			195,000 00		25,473 71	488,130 00		513,603 71
					10,863 40			205,863 40
Total.	\$9,264,024 76	\$302,080 93	\$401,910 30	\$32,597,379 04	\$988,527 77	\$6,070,791 72	\$121,938 00	\$49,692,385 04

Statement of the Operation of the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt, etc.—(Concluded).

PAID.

YEAR.	Principal of debt.	Interest on debt.	Claims prior to January, 1846.	Premium on stocks pur- chased.	Accrued interest on stocks pur- chased.	Temporary investments in stocks to be collected.	Invest- ments in stocks.	Certifi- cates, plates and agency in New York.	Premium on coin purchased to pay interest.	General fund for de- ferred con- tributions under art. 7, sec. 2 of the Constitu- tion and interest thereon.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
1846.	\$433,333 33	\$937,205 64	.....	\$5,131 40	.....	.....	.....	\$2,116 00	.....	.....	.....	\$433,333 33
1847.	205,256 00	911,736 05	.....	3,339 25	\$9 21	.....	.....	2,453 00	.....	.....	.....	1,140,709 04
1848.	1,341,489 00	895,599 05	.....	.....	2,101 25	.....	.....	2,597 00	.....	.....	.....	2,236,315 31
1849.	2,067,329 00	861,211 00	\$84,715 52	.....	1,698 34	.....	.....	2,185 00	.....	.....	.....	3,030,026 43
1850.	432,786 64	822,435 38	34,329 53	.....	177 05	.....	.....	2,257 50	.....	.....	.....	1,432,864 40
1851.	573,609 91	801,161 00	.....	.....	278 53	.....	.....	2,170 75	.....	.....	.....	1,433,209 37
1852.	340,265 45	501,161 00	.....	.....	.....	\$931,467 47	.....	2,067 50	.....	.....	.....	1,433,575 73
1853.	479,025 00	722,911 00	10,936 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,229 66	.....	.....	.....	1,434,715 97
1854.	1,111,911 00	750,669 07	25,177 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,411 05	.....	.....	.....	1,890,109 15
1855.	4,118,286 34	682,193 28	12,115 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,908 13	.....	.....	.....	4,823,451 12
1856.	102,265 00	682,193 28	32,377 93	.....	267 95	.....	.....	2,801 38	.....	.....	.....	902,453 70
1857.	2,929,767 34	672,710 72	217 49	.....	83 22	.....	\$72,938 00	2,858 00	.....	.....	.....	3,663,117 40
1858.	132,170 00	614,263 04	150 00	.....	.....	.....	46,000 00	2,351 25	.....	.....	.....	1,373,127 32
1859.	900,523 00	600,116 50	315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,412 00	.....	.....	.....	1,703,285 75
1860.	2,175,551 23	538,675 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,212 00	.....	.....	.....	2,718,794 90
1861.	920,000 00	517,280 08	220 00	22 49	.....	559,724 77	.....	2,184 00	.....	.....	.....	1,999,409 34
1862.	431,300 00	457,386 48	11 01	36,204 75	3,212 06	.....	.....	2,307 25	\$80,715 93	.....	.....	1,041,501 02
1863.	457,700 00	325,462 61	50 00	8,391 25	2,663 60	9,288 27	.....	2,191 50	31,415 47	.....	.....	1,041,501 02
1864.	2,644,374 76	251,565 00	.....	8,306 50	1,617 42	450,000 00	.....	2,239 00	.....	.....	.....	4,051,964 79
1865.	415,760 00	209,427 50	.....	.....	576 92	600,000 00	.....	2,233 00	.....	.....	.....	2,053,091 90
1867.	1,662,000 00	383,378 75	.....	500 00	7,968 61	510,000 00	.....	2,249 50	.....	.....	.....	2,755,094 11
1868.	1,017,200 00	90,460 25	.....	1,856 45	3,423 35	1,000,000 00	.....	2,108 00	.....	.....	.....	2,163,108 06
1869.	1,111,280 00	55,996 00	.....	6,028 75	529 56	34,000 00	.....	2,163 50	.....	.....	.....	1,244,406 56
1870.	23,000 00	55,321 00	.....	300 00	.....	500,000 00	.....	2,374 19	.....	.....	.....	1,586,546 44
1871.	.....	55,321 00	.....	.....	.....	787,800 00	.....	1,454 18	.....	.....	.....	64,286 55
1872.	.....	55,321 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780 00	.....	.....	.....	800,757 14
1873.	1,068,250 00	13,830 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,707 50	.....	.....	.....	64,100 39
1874.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,898 13	.....	.....	1,231,055 93

STATEMENT of the Operation of the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt, under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.					Total.
	Loans to supply deficiencies.	Premiums on loans.	Proceeds of taxes.	From tolls.	Interest on deposits and investments and discount on stock purchased.	Miscellaneous.
1854.	.....	.....	.....	\$94,861 72	.....	\$94,861 72
1855.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,809 00	3,809 00
1856.	500,000 00	.....	\$222,500 00	.....	8,426 92	740,926 92
1857.	500,000 00	\$10,450 47	.....	.....	4,420 32	515,181 71
1858.	500,000 00	31,025 50	.....	.....	4,408 84	535,434 34
1859.	.....	.....	680,000 00	.....	4,629 29	684,629 29
1860.	1,200,000 00	15,178 50	.....	.....	4,860 75	1,220,039 25
1861.	.....	.....	1,580,742 61	645,842 16	5,103 70	2,708,072 04
1862.	.....	.....	198,534 00	1,146,242 66	.....	2,708,072 04
1863.	.....	.....	.....	1,116,242 66	.....	1,351,955 42
1864.	.....	.....	.....	1,116,242 66	40,998 54	1,157,241 20
1865.	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,443 25	40,443 25
1866.	.....	.....	690,000 00	824,766 39	32,766 75	1,547,533 14
1867.	.....	.....	.....	780,105 14	71,381 28	851,546 42
1868.	.....	.....	.....	1,116,242 66	30,449 84	1,146,692 50
1869.	.....	.....	.....	1,382,772 58	35,805 44	1,418,578 02
1870.	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,550 22	46,550 22
1871.	1,562,900 00	9,789 86	913,866 65	.....	.....	2,486,556 51
1872.	3,145,500 00	.....	.....	123,286 80	.....	3,452,473 41
1873.	2,004,000 00	.....	575,359 69	1,278,506 06	.....	3,913,271 19
1874.	2,000,000 00	60,000 00	.....	458,679 68	22,265 04	2,540,944 72
1875.	473,000 00	27,801 50	*465,538 69	338,138 28	11,818 97	1,506,097 44
1876.	.....	.....	.....	3,031 33	46,761 90	49,793 23
1877.	.....	.....	900,208 50	248,902 38	59,466 83	1,308,310 85
1878.	.....	.....	805,083 31	160,477 69	43,230 00	1,019,891 30
1879.	.....	.....	789,724 90	311,118 70	50,435 00	1,151,278 69
1880.	.....	.....	878,938 03	.....	80,773 66	959,711 69
1881.	.....	.....	758,797 92	.....	78,887 88	837,685 80
1882.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841,381 00

1883	1,115,648 46	.....	.....	78,955 93	12,235 40	1,206,539 79
1884	1,998,598 34	.....	.....	90,144 45	.....	2,078,632 79
1885	960,310 00	.....	.....	127,400 78	55,791 25	1,143,502 01
1886	850,310 00	.....	.....	149,085 78	29,575 00	1,029,170 78
1887	850,310 00	.....	.....	170,260 38	182,157 50	1,311,894 78
1888	784,427 00	.....	.....	131,820 53	132,356 27	1,046,994 40
1889	723,250 00	.....	.....	130,543 07	2,500 00	837,097 07
1890	613,500 00	.....	.....	138,415 01	94,573 40	836,089 41
1891	713,520 00	.....	.....	190,098 62	130,081 30	946,309 92
1892	690,591 40	.....	.....	54,885 44	11,000 00	671,494 84
1893	.....	.....	.....	7,584 38	.....	40,908 33
1894	.....	.....	.....	2,575 25	.....	2,575 25
1895	.....	.....	.....	530 72	.....	530 72
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
Total	\$11,886,000 00	\$154,045 83	\$11,154,509 96	\$1,954,130 22	\$1,117,497 74	\$45,131,896 25

* Transferred from the fund for extraordinary repairs, pursuant to section 7 of chapter 425 of the Laws of 1876. The money was originally appropriated from the proceeds of taxes for extraordinary repairs.

† Transferred from Sinking Fund under article 7, sections 1 and 12 of the Constitution, pursuant to chapter 150 of the Laws of 1878, being the surpluses of those funds.

Statement of the Operation of the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt, etc.—(Concluded).

YEAR.	PAN.					
	Principal of debt.	Interest on debt.	Premiums on stocks purchased.	Accrued interest on stocks purchased.	Interest on temporary advances.	Premium on coin purchased to pay interest.
1854	\$18,000 00	\$18,000 00	\$406 13	\$745 35		
1855	20,000 00	728,000 00	6,063 50	268 75		
1856	20,000 00	710,000 00	21,737 50	158 47	1,038 50	\$117,563 75
1857	10,000 00	704,485 00	8,900 00	3,211 44		10,737 55
1858	10,000 00	690,850 00				
1859	10,000 00	657,975 00	2,254 50			
1860	10,000 00	690,057 50	15,010 50	53 17		
1861	10,000 00	611,715 00	29,551 00			
1862	10,000 00	573,156 08				
1863	10,000 00	557,100 00				
1864	10,000 00	553,666 50				
1865	10,000 00	552,843 50				
1866	10,000 00	557,155 84				
1867	10,000 00	551,290 36				
1868	10,000 00	551,160 00				
1869	10,000 00	546,032 86	25,845 00			
1870	10,000 00	540,822 00				
1871	10,000 00	538,902 00	5,022 50			
1872	10,000 00	538,902 00	10,450 00			
1873	10,000 00	538,902 00	55,551 25			
1874	10,000 00	538,902 00				
1875	10,000 00	539,336 00	278,303 13	71 67		
1876	10,000 00	500,310 00				
1877	10,000 00	500,310 00				
1878	10,000 00	500,310 00	40,556 25			
1879	10,000 00	500,310 00	95,570 35			
1880	10,000 00	495,540 00	30,660 00			
1881	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1882	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1883	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1884	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1885	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1886	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1887	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1888	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1889	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1890	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1891	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1892	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1893	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1894	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1895	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1896	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1897	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1898	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1899	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1900	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1901	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1902	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1903	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1904	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1905	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1906	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1907	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1908	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1909	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1910	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1911	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1912	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1913	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1914	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1915	10,000 00	495,540 00				
1916	10,000 00	495,540 00				

1888.....	501,650 00	372,967 50	107,248 85	9,590 00	.....	2,051 50	993,533 75
1889.....	90,500 00	366,045 00	6,957 50	1,407 12	.....	2,051 50	466,961 12
1890.....	1,710,550 00	325,402 50	80,386 28	22,003 48	.....	2,051 00	2,140,992 26
1891.....	1,028,650 00	243,855 00	9,197 12	7,219 20	.....	2,078 00	2,198,999 22
1892.....	1,941,300 00	76,722 00	51,147 24	19,388 79	.....	2,032 50	2,091,000 63
1893.....	462,500 00	9,000 00	470 58	.....	.....	2,072 25	474,043 83
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250 00	1,250 00
1895.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,250 00	41,250 00
1896.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*60,217 67	60,217 67
Total.....	\$22,385,500 00	\$20,655,705 45	\$893,645 71	\$71,203 09	\$40,614 02	\$598,759 28	\$45,131,398 25
Balance on hand 30th September, 1912.....							500 00
							\$45,131,898 25

* Surplus transferred to Sinking Fund, section 4, as authorized by chapter 700, Laws 1896.

*STATEMENT Showing the Amount of Taxes Paid into the Treasury, for Account of the Canal Fund,
under the Present Constitution.*

Y.R.	For Canal Fund, Debt Sinking Fund and for other purposes.	For Sinking Fund under article 7, section 1.	For Sinking Fund, article 7, section 3.	For Sinking Fund, under article 12, section 12.	For Sinking Fund, under article 7, section 4.	For enlargement and completion of the canals under article 7, section 3, and for extraordinary repairs.	For improvement of the Champlain canal.	For extension of the Chenango canal.	For improvement of the Genesee Valley canal.	For maintenance and ordinary repairs.	Total.
1846	\$56,503 47	\$119,410 30									\$56,503 47
1847	621,467 47										621,467 47
1848	87,500 00										87,500 00
1849	262,500 00										262,500 00
1850		40,500 00									40,500 00
1851		47,000 00									47,000 00
1852			690,000 00								690,000 00
1853				\$330,000 00							\$330,000 00
1854	1,580,742 61		475,205 60								1,580,742 61
1855	198,534 00		535,040 28								198,534 00
1856			535,373 94								535,373 94
1857			367,744 97								367,744 97
1858	690,000 00		379,965 52								690,000 00
1859			187,575 63								187,575 63
1860			203,853 20								203,853 20
1861			184,171 40								184,171 40
1862			227,864 79								227,864 79
1863			240,957 65								240,957 65
1864			251,435 90								251,435 90
1865		913,866 65	230,271 15								1,144,144 80
1866		575,339 69	260,879 28								836,219 97
1867			212,592 17								212,592 17
1868			290,083 06								290,083 06
1869											
1870			910,208 50								910,208 50
1871			805,063 31								805,063 31
1872			789,724 90								789,724 90
1873			578,988 03								578,988 03
1874			758,797 92								758,797 92
1875			1,115,646 46								1,115,646 46
1876											
1877											
1878											
1879											
1880											
1881											
1882											
1883											
1884											
1885											
1886											
1887											
1888											
1889											
1890											
1891											
1892											
1893											
1894											
1895											
1896											
1897											
1898											
1899											
1900											

1884	1,988,508 34	.....	.....	.....	82,360 96	.....	.....	.....	829,675 00	2,900,544 32
1885	980,310 00	.....	.....	.....	115,301 41	.....	.....	.....	632,900 00	1,718,411 41
1886	880,310 00	.....	.....	.....	62,313 17	.....	.....	.....	770,750 00	1,683,373 17
1887	880,310 00	.....	.....	.....	465,700 00	.....	.....	.....	781,450 00	2,067,460 00
1888	754,457 00	.....	.....	.....	802,592 37	.....	.....	.....	791,200 00	2,348,249 37
1889	727,255 00	.....	.....	.....	708,812 00	.....	.....	.....	808,500 00	2,243,567 00
1890	615,000 00	.....	.....	.....	852,000 00	.....	.....	.....	960,500 00	2,127,000 00
1891	718,520 00	.....	.....	.....	470,088 66	.....	.....	.....	983,500 00	2,172,108 66
1892	605,581 40	.....	.....	.....	266,531 80	.....	.....	.....	856,500 00	1,728,613 20
1893	32,540 00	.....	.....	.....	244,694 94	.....	.....	.....	885,500 00	1,162,734 94
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	485,000 00	.....	.....	.....	615,000 00	1,100,000 00
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	524,549 63	.....	.....	.....	466,032 53	2,095,552 16
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	823,382 06	.....	.....	.....	1,273,176 88	2,095,552 16
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	760,199 29	.....	.....	.....	1,254,396 15	2,571,169 47
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	618,358 44	.....	.....	.....	927,637 66	2,120,068 08
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000 00	.....	.....	.....	750,000 00	2,000,000 00
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	846,751 02	.....	.....	.....	1,600,000 00	2,638,489 40
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	709,989 36	.....	.....	.....	1,094,487 52	2,638,577 43
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	983,034 49	.....	.....	.....	1,146,573 58	2,598,114 75
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	853,068 25	.....	.....	.....	966,776 68	745,072 05
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	748,072 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	761,065 02
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	761,065 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	968,041 90
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	968,041 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191,677 51
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191,677 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,089,582 61
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,089,582 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,439,015 92
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,439,015 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,825,214 56
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,825,214 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043,910 82
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043,910 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600,324 15
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600,324 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,257,044 88
Total..	\$1,027,970 94	\$872,777 38	\$18,210,175 81	\$4,752,984 54	\$3,301,383 63	\$29,225,181 88	\$1,867,989 53	\$1,800,104 67	\$333,936 24	\$16,514,425 30	\$103,406,929 92

* Reconstructing Oneida Lake canal. † Enlargement of Champlain canal. ‡ \$25,000 reconstructing Oneida Lake canal. § For damages prior to June 1, 1846, and sundry objects and works.

OSWEGO CANAL—(Concluded).

YEAR.	DIFFERENCES.		PAID.					Total.		
	Paid by the General Fund.	Paid by the Erie and Champlain canal.	Principal of loans.	Surplus to the Erie and Champlain canal.	Interest on loans.	Canal Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works.	Superintendents of repairs.		Expenses of collectors and inspectors.	Miscellaneous.
1836	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,083 81	\$237,015 57	.....	.....	.....	\$242,099 38
1837	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,250 00	175,221 00	.....	.....	.....	186,571 00
1838	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,917 35	83,774 46	\$8,418 00	.....	\$300 00	111,009 81
1839	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,850 00	43,319 99	13,186 40	.....	400 04	70,699 47
1840	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,850 00	3,310 00	12,972 51	.....	364 54	40,334 30
1841*	\$16,062 18	.....	.....	.....	16,146 18	.....	8,890 48	.....	6,057 55	42,583 98
1842	13,863 53	.....	.....	.....	21,967 36	.....	12,507 99	.....	1,866 77	37,507 62
1843	17,802 61	.....	.....	.....	21,367 36	.....	11,236 72	.....	1,974 39	34,619 11
1844	13,738 82	.....	.....	.....	21,216 38	.....	12,622 48	.....	2,015 03	33,898 35
1845	12,649 83	.....	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	12,747 26	.....	2,008 51	36,075 75
1846	9,028 24	.....	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	51,061 14	.....	2,044 97	90,319 78
1847	43,942 07	.....	6,043 00	.....	21,085 21	.....	54,625 00	.....	2,147 44	78,222 10
1848	44,857 31	.....	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	53,997 56	.....	2,616 81	78,222 10
1849	54,480 70	.....	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	24,624 80	.....	2,203 13	48,776 43
1850	11,497 62	.....	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	36,198 40	.....	3,066 62	60,253 04
1851	30,760 33	.....	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	26,241 85	.....	2,968 44	50,000 11
1852	.....	\$15,345 06	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	30,189 57	.....	2,922 96	54,393 41
1853	.....	18,383 59	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	22,741 80	.....	3,136 64	46,573 66
1854	.....	14,059 45	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	27,410 88	.....	2,796 86	57,720 23
1855	.....	7,767 60	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	46,531 82	.....	2,774 31	70,720 23
1856	.....	16,889 06	.....	.....	21,085 21	.....	54,273 11	.....	3,263 75	104,864 56
1857	.....	13,505 25	387,248 45	.....	16,041 54	.....	39,439 41	.....	2,228 30	104,864 56
1858	.....	.....	31,055 55	.....	.....	.....	71,093 10	.....	800 45	104,864 56
1859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,470 43	.....	12 00	77,765 77
1860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,470 43	.....	.....	58,130 66
1861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,631 44	.....	.....	115,737 49
1862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,631 44	.....	.....	104,864 56
1863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,972 84	.....	3,223 98	131,818 62
1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,323 17	.....	2,538 95	422,875 24
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,247 64	.....	230,078 45	383,170 73
1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,535 15	.....	5,718 23	411,164 08
1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,599 15	.....	1,503 54	386,676 24
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,267 61	.....	710 40	396,261 43
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,967 51	.....	66,196 44	340,445 24
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,267 61	.....	42,664 48	248,047 68
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,267 61	.....	18,664 87	282,964 30
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,267 61	.....	14,561 26	278,991 10
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,267 61	.....	33,736 44	223,334 02
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,267 61	.....	43,129 91	194,370 90

1865	194,017 75	200,000 00	186,265 89	209,759 45	0 985 91	26,983 51	401,514 46
1866	19,198 11	9,180 00	175,266 74	9,956 19	7,199 76	44,577 53	446,120 32
1867	10,174 96	.....	116,998 54	6,230 02	7,273 17	40,746 99	171,748 72
1868	.....	.....	142,467 31	125 00	7,159 64	90,969 69	308,223 32
1869	.....	.....	107,408 08	1,857 34	8,758 83	53,447 42	191,265 22
1870	.....	.....	231,594 45	1,904 38	8,758 83	51,247 17	372,228 29
1871	.....	.....	121,035 80	4,289 93	8,114 07	72,404 50	223,756 37
1872	79,957 87	.....	206,450 48	26,704 94	7,906 84	27,062 19	313,468 76
1873	5,230 85	.....	107,267 83	40,268 33	7,631 80	6,745 06	182,960 15
1874	44,397 35	.....	153,460 39	104,198 77	7,718 30	1,462 40	271,122 53
1875	59,372 01	.....	15,653 25	94,234 04	7,494 35	1,462 40	118,943 04
1876	27,175 17	.....	35,327 18	42,645 06	6,807 36	1,235 57	91,941 40
1877	25,075 94	.....	12,459 04	51,200 31	3,574 92	5,327 31	60,994 39
1878	20,757 49	.....	12,410 26	26,756 31	2,581 38	.....	48,041 53
1879	19,741 34	.....	15,963 01	22,885 36	2,581 38	.....	37,877 09
1880	23,468 55	.....	10,431 64	22,845 33	2,865 66	.....	43,013 76
1881	23,968 60	.....	10,431 64	21,209 75	2,135 68	4,399 91	31,872 50
1882	17,174 27	.....	10,431 64	22,904 52	2,397 34	.....	34,249 82
1883	22,531 03	.....	13,264 93	22,753 69	2,285 56	.....	34,868 75
1884	.....	.....	13,264 93	21,365 25	2,019 95	8,000 00	90,223 60
1885	.....	.....	62,100 82	29,535 56	2,445 86	8,518 14	94,031 87
1886	.....	.....	73,579 44	26,162 18	2,401 62	5,094 30	106,881 79
1887	.....	.....	77,649 17	25,347 63	2,227 25	4,598 02	114,194 37
1888	.....	.....	74,914 64	24,572 18	2,282 72	5,925 52	108,415 04
1889	.....	.....	33,884 69	23,064 91	2,244 43	5,532 28	61,271 87
1890	.....	.....	35,509 27	23,559 68	2,255 29	1,459 28	62,308 09
1891	.....	.....	40,266 73	23,761 05	1,157 86	2,300 60	67,392 37
1892	.....	.....	80,793 92	22,825 87	1,065 61	5,038 32	110,751 15
1893	.....	.....	46,105 64	22,705 37	1,855 35	17,754 67	87,711 47
1894	.....	.....	254,330 24	21,051 75	1,983 32	16,824 04	296,045 56
1895	.....	.....	279,266 13	22,200 59	1,702 78	15,043 56	317,363 76
1896	.....	.....	32,042 39	30,994 29	1,702 78	15,043 56	56,113 69
1897	.....	.....	38,129 18	29,725 31	1,702 78	13,090 37	83,976 30
1898	.....	.....	25,402 82	28,561 17	1,127 81	9,176 96	65,432 93
1899	.....	.....	28,153 61	28,710 64	711 35	5,706 69	63,125 15
1900	.....	.....	18,623 83	28,474 07	708 17	7,803 38	57,412 63
1901	.....	.....	30,320 67	28,710 64	694 72	45,761 01	106,495 49
1902	.....	.....	47,407 71	10,716 56	700 62	44,899 37	123,219 85
1903	.....	.....	42,611 90	2,125 00	663 36	90,055 77	144,094 85
1904	.....	.....	31,197 77	1,500 00	635 45	97,315 05	131,301 18
1905	.....	.....	22,375 68	1,500 00	405 00	235,249 08	259,590 31
1906	.....	.....	43,872 23	1,500 00	600 00	354,458 46	402,235 69
1907	.....	.....	18,774 64	1,500 00	500 00	538,526 23	559,405 87
1908	.....	.....	23,376 67	1,500 00	.....	1,418,123 73	1,443,500 09
1909	.....	.....	18,007 17	1,500 00	.....	1,290,106 92	1,309,614 09
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	\$6,373,470 68	\$2,558,361 40	\$389,957 83	\$5,217,723 08	\$16,440,699 98

* Nine months.

Year	\$237,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$246,000 00	\$230,470 05	\$11,932 50	\$1,054,800 15	\$3,455,370 58	4,998,603 28	\$146,497 44	\$394,197 00
1897	29,723 27	4,264 08	33,988 25	.....	.....
1898	31,656 11	13,514 24	45,470 85	.....	.....
1899	36,199 41	11,086 29	47,305 90	.....	.....
1870	28,968 78	102,965 63	131,964 41	.....	27,098 74
1871	22,361 09	24,280 04	46,541 73	.....	20,172 33
1872	17,862 58	28,531 32	44,413 90	.....	4,178 40
1873	22,492 32	6,921 06	29,413 38	.....	4,651 16
1874	19,311 47	34,346 24	53,657 71	.....	11,943 87
1875	13,616 07	25,963 40	39,596 47	.....	16,598 96
1876	11,093 99	675 13	11,759 12	.....	14,312 34
1877	6,980 35	52 45	6,632 80	.....	12,675 17
1878	3,210 20	24,947 60	28,157 80	.....	11,375 61
1879	1,998 21	.....	1,998 21	.....	9,504 90
1880	1,462 57	.....	1,462 57	.....	10,280 88
1881	1,095 37	.....	1,095 37	.....	13,967 99
1882	1,108 59	.....	5,366 96	.....	10,086 31
1883	641 21	4,268 37	659 27	.....	10,736 70
1884	18 06	12,085 70	.....	.....
1885	12,085 70	15,908 50	.....	.....
1886	15,908 50	11,511 29	.....	.....
1887	17,687 92	17,687 92	.....	.....
1888	17,320 23	17,320 23	.....	.....
1889	32,613 11	32,613 11	.....	.....
1890	34,611 37	34,611 37	.....	.....
1891	18,584 43	18,584 43	.....	.....
1892	10,974 06	10,974 06	.....	.....
1893	11,718 16	11,718 16	.....	.....
1894	10,965 92	10,965 92	.....	.....
1895	52,324 85	52,324 85	.....	.....
1896	72,483 95	72,483 95	.....	.....
1897	43,621 12	43,621 12	.....	.....
1898	42,074 77	42,074 77	.....	.....
1899	22,806 99	22,806 99	.....	.....
1900	31,620 68	31,620 68	.....	.....
1901	101,707 46	101,707 46	.....	.....
1902	59,541 92	59,541 92	.....	.....
1903	42,019 24	42,019 24	.....	.....
1904	46,408 64	46,408 64	.....	.....
1905	32,748 23	32,748 23	.....	.....
1906	37,929 89	37,929 89	.....	.....
1907	40,162 47	40,162 47	.....	.....

* Nine months

1866.	17,630 27	25,735 08	1,796 67	16,704 09	63,902 00
1867.	8,310 52	4,931 89	1,769 99	18,503 14	33,948 35
1868.	13,520 13	11,265 22	1,776 91	21,072 43	45,470 35
1869.	9,120 88	11,265 22	1,759 00	20,142 92	47,205 80
1870.	12,717 03	11,486 87	2,418 59	16,500 71	141,162 81
1871.	.....	31,505 88	2,373 29	316 93	73,570 47
1872.	.....	20,653 16	2,326 76	19 89	64,586 23
1873.	.....	14,163 70	2,256 42	19 89	34,064 54
1874.	.....	38,973 19	2,321 26	787 39	65,601 60
1875.	.....	20,027 02	2,227 91	1,209 31	56,137 43
1876.	.....	4,491 70	2,117 59	.....	26,071 46
1877.	.....	2,696 93	1,691 46	.....	19,307 97
1878.	.....	25,189 84	1,424 70	2,503 03	39,533 41
1879.	.....	3,813 25	1,182 81	.....	11,503 11
1880.	.....	3,201 25	1,213 25	.....	11,753 45
1881.	.....	8,033 82	1,077 71	.....	14,963 26
1882.	.....	6,403 00	1,120 32	.....	15,485 27
1883.	.....	2,992 12	1,072 57	248 37	11,395 97
1884.	.....	4,002 59	7,731 28	.....	12,085 70
1885.	.....	7,735 13	7,471 41	100 29	15,908 50
1886.	.....	3,130 98	7,514 18	94 33	11,511 29
1887.	.....	9,364 29	7,878 40	.....	17,687 92
1888.	.....	8,633 99	7,818 97	71 64	18,584 43
1889.	.....	22,064 49	8,125 89	1,636 81	10,974 06
1890.	.....	21,904 40	8,294 14	2,151 40	11,718 16
1891.	.....	8,656 87	9,352 43	126 33	32,613 11
1892.	.....	1,501 27	8,963 64	.....	34,611 37
1893.	.....	2,304 36	8,936 09	69 71	18,584 43
1894.	.....	1,246 40	8,936 19	250 00	10,945 92
1895.	.....	36,555 62	10,796 14	4,611 43	52,324 85
1896.	.....	54,974 61	11,341 18	5,725 94	72,483 95
1897.	.....	31,057 99	11,092 53	7,726 87	43,621 12
1898.	.....	26,886 98	13,075 70	1,326 64	42,074 77
1899.	.....	8,909 34	12,184 23	1,280 00	22,806 99
1900.	.....	10,669 08	15,459 10	5,414 75	31,620 68
1901.	.....	77,844 72	14,510 45	9,277 29	101,707 46
1902.	.....	39,525 68	15,123 84	4,742 40	59,541 92
1903.	.....	25,220 40	14,388 56	2,410 38	42,019 34
1904.	.....	24,839 78	13,463 94	2,298 93	46,409 64
1905.	.....	16,209 32	14,091 76	3,966 56	32,748 33
1906.	.....	29,129 90	4,810 34	5,672 60	37,929 89
1907.	.....	33,059 73	1,500 00	.....	40,162 47
1908.	.....	35,460 30	1,500 00	.....	37,313 35
1909.	.....	31,067 37	1,500 00	.....	9,840 30
1910.	.....	21,351 12	1,500 00	.....	63,682 40
1911.	.....	23,423 01	1,500 00	.....	426,386 87
1912.	.....	16,322 63	1,500 00	.....	470,118 84
Total.	.....	\$2,447,237 03	\$978,020 70	\$1,280,736 89	\$5,479,297 72

* Nine months.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments on Account of the Black River Canal, in Each Year, up to September 30, 1912, inclusive, viz.:

[illegible]

1872.....	10,888 86	31,938 19	42,777 05
1873.....	10,968 89	53,944 72	64,933 61
1874.....	10,589 93	323,722 48	334,322 41
1875.....	7 214 64	55,624 79	62,839 43
1876.....	11,339 28	3,105 55	14,444 83
1877.....	15,711 00	158 99	15,869 99
1878.....	12,906 52	332 08	13,238 60
1879.....	10,306 10		10,306 10
1880.....	11,724 16		11,724 16
1881.....	12,042 47	75 51	12,117 98
1882.....	13,217 55	9 248 35	13,227 79
1883.....	4,528 92	75 24	4,599 16
1884.....		290 32	4,789 24
1885.....		52,533 60	52,533 60
1886.....		68,808 50	68,808 50
1887.....		54,886 20	54,886 20
1888.....		59,030 46	59,030 46
1889.....		67,311 43	67,311 43
1890.....		78,981 46	78,981 46
1891.....		104,527 93	104,527 93
1892.....		26,887 29	26,887 29
1893.....		30,664 86	30,664 86
1894.....		120,501 42	120,501 42
1895.....		99,887 61	99,887 61
1896.....		111,650 36	111,650 36
1897.....		130,689 59	130,689 59
1898.....		223,468 14	223,468 14
1899.....		236,083 69	236,083 69
1900.....		56,184 41	56,184 41
1901.....		147,642 40	147,642 40
1902.....		111,022 06	111,022 06
1903.....		141,082 40	141,082 40
1904.....		165,909 78	165,909 78
1905.....		89,362 41	89,362 41
1906.....		133,795 51	133,795 51
1907.....		96,599 15	96,599 15
1908.....		52,111 45	52,111 45
1909.....		96,957 41	96,957 41
1910.....		76,409 22	76,409 22
1911.....		105,503 74	105,503 74
1912.....		67,269 31	67,269 31
1913.....		97,890 79	97,890 79
Total.....	\$1,564,000 00	\$21,633 19	\$26,706 23
Deficiencies paid by General Fund and Erie and Champlain Canals.....			
		\$305,525 54	\$3,034,525 82
		\$1,774,687 05	\$9,770,601 40
			1,817,427 50
			\$10,538,028 90

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

YEAR.	DEBITMENTS.		PAID.					Collectors.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Paid by the General Fund.	Paid by the Erie and Champlain canals.	Principal of the loans.	Temporary loans.	Interest on loans.	Canal Commissioners and Superintendents of Public Works.	Superintendents.			
1837					\$2,239 44	\$5,255 55			\$125 00	\$7,494 99
1838					26,923 07	97,735 21				127,134 18
1839					28,472 26	51,154 36				542,753 47
1840	\$38,711 80				26,772 87	537,704 74			110 30	577,653 00
1841		\$50,681 18		\$150,000 00	53,186 30	235,073 06			22 88	530,174 33
1842		71,186 24		200,000 00	74,196 34	234,834 24			47 75	509,058 31
1843		71,186 06			81,441 08	14,628 61				108,566 69
1844		83,171 09			83,171 09	14,528 33				117,127 17
1845		85,400 46		18,967 00	85,400 46	20,147 14			490 75	124,200 55
1846		85,240 30			85,240 30	12,859 14			672 05	134,912 50
1847					86,129 84	12,326 24			543 12	88,981 74
1848					86,129 84	104,522 94			9,269 37	293,984 16
1849			\$355,988 65		79,303 03	233,273 07			112 25	224,658 34
1850		8,808 70			81,203 63	151,462 03			216 10	640,753 53
1851		22,330 53	486,514 85		40,428 01	151,560 17		\$317 43	1,706 26	484,093 07
1852		25,425 22	313,435 15		41,478 91	118,364 30		383 11	383 44	484,093 07
1853		19,423 55			21,203 63	31,067 26		383 44	383 44	484,093 07
1854		50,008 39			21,203 63	34,026 36		383 44	383 44	484,093 07
1855		23,013 30			21,203 63	105,559 77		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1856		12,123 32			21,203 63	93,437 29		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1857		8,123 13			21,203 63	61,664 72		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1858		41,123 13	267,806 23		17,744 80	61,664 72		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1859		21,616 04	8,000 00		7,288 31	41,697 38		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1860		17,193 05	60,305 12		6,483 71	16,023 62		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1861		11,932 27			3,750 00	103,563 31		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1862		14,938 27			2,900 00	38,870 86		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1863		10,660 18	51,000 00		1,900 00	10,660 18		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1864		46,912 70	20,000 00			3,491 19		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1865		37,963 39				3,491 19		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1866		30,732 14				3,491 19		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1867		25,712 25				3,491 19		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1868						3,491 19		732 37	383 44	484,093 07
1869						3,491 19		732 37	383 44	484,093 07

	\$463,600 58	\$41,280 26	\$14,262 23	\$690,688 61	\$30,000 00	\$683,962 23	\$536 36	\$625,425 97	\$813,890 00
Total.....									
Deficiencies paid by General Fund and Erie and Champlain canals.....									
1860.....								9,514 37	39,661 95
1861.....								5,084 90	84,323 46
1862.....								6,187 79	94,486 07
1863.....								4,120 81	30,560 15
1864.....								3,729 06	23,810 06
1865.....								2,914 44	6,915 77
1866.....								1,717 32	14,438 49
1867.....								2,104 84	7,976 21
1868.....								3,211 64	8,463 67
1869.....								3,478 55	3,782 70
1870.....								742 01	124 32
1871.....									533 47
1872.....									1,017 10
1873.....									963 43
1874.....									3,660 00
1875.....									4,204 56
1876.....									15,203 03
1877.....									8,407 36
1878.....									15,434 60
1879.....									2,466 90
1880.....									5,770 14
1881.....									14,943 29
1882.....									41,878 36
1883.....									8,047 63
1884.....									2,497 44
1885.....									9,288 28
1886.....									5,063 42
1887.....									381 88
1888.....									110 00
1889.....									2,114 34
1890.....									2,007 59
1891.....									8,006 25
1892.....									2,160 90
1893.....									2,301 33
1894.....									568 45
1895.....									22 40
1896.....									1,860 40
1897.....									
1898.....									
1899.....									
1900.....									
1901.....									
1902.....									
1903.....									
1904.....									
1905.....									
1906.....									
1907.....									
1908.....									
1909.....									
1910.....									
1911.....									
1912.....									
Total.....									
Deficiencies paid by General Fund and Erie and Champlain canals.....									
1860.....								9,514 37	39,661 95
1861.....								5,084 90	84,323 46
1862.....								6,187 79	94,486 07
1863.....								4,120 81	30,560 15
1864.....								3,729 06	23,810 06
1865.....								2,914 44	6,915 77
1866.....								1,717 32	14,438 49
1867.....								2,10	

***Nice mon the**

CHEMUNG CANAL.

YEAR.	DEFICIENCIES.		PAID.						Total.	
	Paid by the General Fund.	Paid by the Erie and Champlain canals.	Principals of loans.	Temporary loans.	Interest on loans.	Canal Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works.	Superintendents of repairs.	Collectors.		Miscellaneous.
830					\$2,125 00	\$69,100 00				\$72,225 00
831					7,375 29	149,301 57			\$2 10	156,676 86
832					14,513 16	75,410 47			16 05	89,923 63
833	\$43,720 38				14,891 29	47,738 38	\$26,448 53		48 00	89,533 20
834	40,723 55				15,800 04	2,258 91	23,773 48	\$986 48	293 03	89,533 20
835	23,941 25				15,800 04		11,175 89	1,036 75		23,021 76
836	21,107 06				15,800 03		9,023 16	1,037 98		23,021 76
837	21,278 06				15,800 00		15,193 62	1,091 93		23,461 74
838	29,833 11				15,800 00		12,106 16	1,927 04		34,311 12
839	26,336 15				15,800 00	1,539 91	14,315 11	1,187 87	3,532 08	34,311 12
840					15,800 00		11,969 24	1,268 53		31,363 07
841	24,004 57	\$35,702 40			15,835 21	100,058 51	23,175 22	1,205 24		29,106 07
842		53,161 15			25,830 21	100,058 51	33,431 69	1,076 23	103 39	143,072 17
843	41,086 27	41,086 27	\$7,000 00		25,830 21	283,867 49	14,456 27	1,109 40	187 35	253,753 99
844	35,965 80		8,000 00	\$30,000 00	35,678 99	3,467 07	12,172 33	1,065 80	61 65	103,753 99
845	34,100 95				35,862 88	8 80	17,230 27	1,229 27	224 00	52,023 35
846	56,225 87				35,944 31	1,846 00	14,699 55	1,465 00	570 00	54,068 35
847					35,934 59	4,800 88	15,455 39	1,561 15	109 00	53,943 86
848					35,934 59	35,934 59	27,080 38	2,080 00	172 55	57,235 00
849					35,934 59	19,576 86	23,897 06	2,138 00	1,254 56	65,565 43
850					23,360 54	53,768 39	28,885 79	1,866 21	74 45	219,512 31
851					10,571 26	11,044 62	22,330 76	2,066 35	90 20	380,730 02
852					10,367 46	12,445 06	32,932 17	2,196 36	70 20	46,543 55
853					10,364 21	12,605 24	23,853 25	2,214 84	673 15	49,830 72
854					10,364 21	3,947 11	23,094 86	2,137 02	265 10	46,993 09
855					10,364 21	6,971 63	23,094 86	2,233 97	84 93	42,706 00
856					10,364 21	3,223 28	4,652 49	2,403 11	12,000 48	42,706 00
857					10,364 21	29,988 16	66,101 33	2,436 06	9,786 70	118,676 35
858					10,364 21	28,363 22	161,702 03	2,604 84	6 35	32,673 57
859					10,364 21	38,026 44	18,796 62	2,604 84	3,083 83	203,083 93
860					10,364 21	99,787 13	6,310 67	2,165 01	75,007 61	146,924 63
861					9,062 04	99,787 13	3,16 67	3,264 81	12,456 77	133,750 01
862					2,068 88	99,787 13	6,310 67	2,028 80	16,798 48	119,066 24
863					2,233 33	81,901 75	2,233 33	2,264 63	2,264 63	119,066 24
864						81,901 75	65,824 89	2,264 63	19,327 94	119,066 24

1864	49,792 94	.....	.....	.....	48,290 86	12,859 91	2,302 74	25,484 14	89,027 03
1865	87,357 58	.....	.....	.....	43,496 76	16,713 24	2,845 55	72,736 08	135,781 65
1866	45,311 60	.....	.....	.....	94,784 94	18,218 19	3,189 21	33,650 90	149,842 64
1867	65,714 08	.....	.....	.....	86,708 70	3,207 04	3,318 19	78,225 01	171,459 03
1868	51,145 31	.....	.....	.....	38,108 40	.....	2,981 94	48,117 06	90,207 40
1869	31,550 41	.....	.....	.....	40,185 18	1,431 17	3,110 28	36,000 00	90,728 63
1870	50,981 03	.....	.....	.....	107,550 46	834 66	3,821 28	30,790 06	143,289 36
1871	91,457 15	.....	.....	.....	97,761 57	2,912 31	3,801 68	37,667 45	192,143 01
1872	70,313 00	.....	.....	.....	47,584 97	30,061 79	3,740 84	37,567 63	118,884 95
1873	35,267 53	.....	.....	.....	37,860 16	31,867 86	3,696 93	3,668 94	69,858 64
1874	53,676 51	.....	.....	.....	37,860 16	34,074 66	3,651 80	.....	45,906 72
1875	27,646 88	.....	.....	.....	14,326 22	20,515 62	2,947 79	2,428 66	19,186 69
1876	7,689 87	.....	.....	.....	10,515 01	3,202 27	1,632 99	400 66	17,770 92
1877	18,494 81	.....	.....	.....	35,235 72	27,057 51	1,049 24	873 82	21,706 45
1878	6,421 41	.....	.....	.....	4,833 51	3,419 51	303 75	94 70	4,062 83
1879	4,146 40	.....	.....	.....	1,933 31	3,413 16	.....	.....	8,675 11
1880	6,119 07	.....	.....	.....	6,103 47	4,309 74	.....	.....	6,243 39
1881	6,103 47	.....	.....	.....	503 45	.....	.....	20 02	6,103 47
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066 82	.....	.....	10 28	1,017 10
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650 00	.....	.....	28 43	3,953 43
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650 00
1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	787 06	4,024 56
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195 11	13,203 03
1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 74	8,407 36
1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,886 62	15,494 60
1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,465 80	2,465 80
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,834 86	5,770 14
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,261 64	14,943 29
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,963 17	41,878 36
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322 43	8,047 63
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151 90	2,457 44
1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 08	9,576 27
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,257 12	9,288 28
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 52	5,063 42
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 88	361 88
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 00	110 00
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 91	2,114 24
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,007 69	2,007 69
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	745 57	8,006 25
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160 90
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,804 33
1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	586 45
1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 40
1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,890 40
1908	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	\$241,144 56	\$683,600 58	\$30,000 00	\$571,349 91	\$1,923,547 25	\$1,023,502 53	\$90,213 79	\$602,301 36	\$4,900,514 42

* Nine months.

*STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments on Account of the Chenango Canal, in Each Year, up to
September 30, 1912, inclusive, viz.:*

YEAR.	RECEIVED.					
	Loans.	Premium on loans.	Discount on loans.	Avails of loans.	Exts and Champlain tolls to redeem stock.	From Sinking Fund.
					Tolls.	Miscellaneous.
						Total.
1833	\$50,000 00	\$7,755 00		\$57,755 00		\$57,755 00
1834	550,000 00	66,255 00		1,016,255 00		1,016,255 00
1835						\$3,438 00
1836	650,000 00	12,000 00		662,000 00		46,229 32
1837	620,000 00	5,979 67		625,979 67		625,979 67
1838	92,535 66			92,535 66		106,141 52
1839	20,000 00	500 00		20,500 00		106,411 73
1840	20,000 00		\$975 00	19,025 00		38,560 23
1841						38,560 23
1842						38,560 23
1843	6,102 34			6,102 34		38,560 23
1844	8,262 00			8,262 00		38,560 23
1845	3,000 00			3,000 00		38,560 23
1846						38,560 23
1847						38,560 23
1848						38,560 23
1849						38,560 23
1850						38,560 23
1851						38,560 23
1852						38,560 23
1853						38,560 23
1854						38,560 23
1855						38,560 23
1856						38,560 23
1857						38,560 23
1858						38,560 23
1859						38,560 23
1860						38,560 23
1861						38,560 23
1862						38,560 23
1863						38,560 23
1864						38,560 23
1865						38,560 23
1866						38,560 23
1867						38,560 23
1868						38,560 23
1869						38,560 23
1870						38,560 23
1871						38,560 23
1872						38,560 23
1873						38,560 23
1874						38,560 23
1875						38,560 23
1876						38,560 23
1877						38,560 23
1878						38,560 23
1879						38,560 23
1880						38,560 23
1881						38,560 23
1882						38,560 23
1883						38,560 23
1884						38,560 23
1885						38,560 23
1886						38,560 23
1887						38,560 23
1888						38,560 23
1889						38,560 23
1890						38,560 23
1891						38,560 23
1892						38,560 23
1893						38,560 23
1894						38,560 23
1895						38,560 23
1896						38,560 23
1897						38,560 23
1898						38,560 23
1899						38,560 23
1900						38,560 23
1901						38,560 23
1902						38,560 23
1903						38,560 23
1904						38,560 23
1905						38,560 23
1906						38,560 23
1907						38,560 23
1908						38,560 23
1909						38,560 23
1910						38,560 23
1911						38,560 23
1912						38,560 23

1870	20,544 55	408,504 29	249,048 84
1871	2,681 38	141,928 97	150,910 85
1872	5,680 67	210,804 64	216,495 31
1873	4,061 22	222,823 34	228,894 48
1874	4,664 29	135,882 26	140,546 55
1875	2,909 63	11,270 20	14,179 83
1876	3,066 32	2,642 82	5,639 14
1877	1,156 18	4,919 23	6,078 41
1878	.....	6,008 80	5,008 80
1879	.....	704 60	704 60
1880	.....	1,341 35	1,341 35
1881	.....	791 15	791 15
1882	.....	188 30	188 30
1883	.....	707 48	707 48
1884	.....	4,284 20	4,284 20
1885	.....	14,918 61	14,918 61
1886	.....	5,005 66	5,005 66
1887	.....	2,111 10	2,111 10
1888	.....	1,436 23	1,436 23
1889	.....	3,222 13	3,222 13
1890	.....	1,383 03	1,383 03
1891	.....	971 43	971 43
1892	.....	4,572 91	4,572 91
1893	.....	23,436 29	23,436 29
1894	.....	8,948 74	8,948 74
1895	.....	12,454 45	12,454 45
1896	.....	3,009 56	3,009 56
1897	.....	13,083 21	13,083 21
1898	.....	26,095 57	26,095 57
1899	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	210 53	210 53
1901	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....	.....
1904	.....	.....	.....
1905	.....	.....	.....
1906	.....	.....	.....
1907	.....	.....	.....
1908	.....	.....	.....
1909	.....	.....	.....
1910	.....	.....	.....
1911	.....	.....	.....
1912	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$2,420,000 00	\$93,489 67	\$975 00
Deficiencies paid by General Fund and Erie and Champlain Canals.			
	\$740,717 06	\$80,637 08	\$2,363,535 66
	\$2,551,465 84		\$3,247,870 91
			2,447,527 76
			\$10,695,398 67

CHENANGO CANAL.

[illegible]

*STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments on Account of the Genesee Valley Canal, in Each Year, up to
September 30, 1912, inclusive, viz.:*

YEAR.	LOANS.	Premium on loans.	Discount on loans.	RECEIVED.						Tolls.	Interest on deposits.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
				Avails of loans.	Temporary loans.	From Sink- ing Fund.	From other funds.						
1837	\$11,764 71	\$1,315 20		\$13,080 00							\$80,130 52		\$13,080 00
1838	1,988,235 20	791 26		1,989,026 55							2,079,147 07		2,079,147 07
1839	250 000 00		\$25,000 00	225 000 00							64,580 14		64,580 14
1840	306,379 82		31,379 82	275 000 00	\$100,000 00						25,926 30		350,926 30
1841	810,376 82			810,376 82	455,000 00						4,092 70		746,368 14
1842	186,243 66	10,000 00		196,243 66						\$12,275 44			823,453 59
1843	186,000 00	3,000 00		189 000 00						13,794 53			209,978 08
1844	55 000 00			55 000 00						18,696 32			297,596 53
1845	91,000 00			91,000 00						20,494 17			75,494 17
1846						\$213,139 97	\$128,000 00			24,182 60			115,182 60
1847						213,129 97	176,900 88			25,065 20			366,185 17
1848						999,500 00	177,575 34			26,234 04	1,032 60		457,195 95
1849						157,103 61	132,702 65			28,821 98	637 35		1,203,949 73
1850						157,103 61	130,245 62			25,451 86			340,864 85
1851						157,103 61	209,077 29			25,064 30			391,245 29
1852						157,103 61	269,756 98			30,183 72			447,074 33
1853						158,726 27	64,435 10			30,693 08			255,813 45
1854						172,148 64	119,437 80			28,360 12			321,476 85
1855						157,295 61	23,365 41			23,365 64			277,216 02
1856						189,296 88	23,000 00			23,946 70			258,987 14
1857						693,199 08	110,945 64			23,651 07			899,805 79
1858						142,631 61	10,033 80			28,183 53			1,011,834 35
1859						322,514 52	75,348 03			30,801 74			438,973 37
1860						1,992,510 00	24,868 24			29,190 60			2,047,105 65
1861						277,493 33	66,062 80			28,897 37			373,343 65
1862						22,480 00	10,924 68			23,717 98			66,139 66
1863						95,085 00	14,878 95			27,562 65			137,804 53
1864							53,833 19			17,724 01			71,263 60
1865							73,638 57			17,724 01			91,411 39
1866							64,980 16			24,594 53			90,574 70
1867							25,132 91			23,770 88			48,903 79
1868							164,024 57			22,416 89			186,471 57
1869						10,000 00	236,474 45			17,736 69			255,133 65
1870							131,600 83			18,606 17			140,496 00
1871							19,860 68			18,336 36			38,363 51
1872													

[illegible]

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

YEAR.	DEFICENCIES.		PAID.					Superintendents of repairs.	Collectors.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Paid by the General Fund.	Paid by the Erie and Champlain canals.	Principal of loan.	Temporary loan.	Interest on loan.	Surplus left to Champlain canal.	Canal Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Works.				
1837	\$147 06	.....	\$28,371 86	.....	.....	.....	\$22,518 92
1838	100,000 00	.....	224,181 20	.....	.....	.....	220,181 20
1839	\$43,339 85	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....	764,182 81	.....	.....	.....	845,522 61
1840	78,852 44	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....	1,151,653 97	.....	.....	.....	1,853,827 45
1841	120,000 00	.....	520,400 56	.....	.....	.....	1,167,171 27
1842	170,478 22	.....	170,478 22	.....	.....	.....	1,276,758 40
1843	188,982 85	.....	202,106 67	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1844	188,982 85	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1845	208,301 27	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1846	208,301 27	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1847	213,120 07	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1848	213,120 07	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1849	197,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1850	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1851	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1852	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1853	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1854	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1855	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1856	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1857	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1858	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1859	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1860	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1861	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1862	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1863	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1864	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1865	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1866	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1867	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1868	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1869	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1870	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54
1871	157,103 61	.....	35,311 55	.....	.....	.....	1,418,685 54

1872	100,347 70				23,532 95	176,173 17	3,565 76	26,291 43	229,613 20
1873	84,001 40				68,967 54	106,887 12	3,613 44	6,836 91	186,295 31
1874	90,927 30				50,384 04	102,694 12	3,242 75	5,072 89	161,394 40
1875	87,785 00				27,767 97	93,539 33	2,349 93	1,594 17	125,231 40
1876	8,595 60				11,612 03	17,647 20	1,341 76	625 04	31,226 03
1877	50,515 13				4,004 79	68,370 49	1,126 97	1,171 26	74,673 50
1878	21,144 70				1,124 37	28,974 65	1,000 01		31,099 03
1879	4,332 32				4,408 62	2,178 00	180 54		6,797 94
1880	17,347 88				9,328 83	8,994 44	138 90		18,463 17
1881	3,342 56					3,342 56			3,342 56
1882	556 47				449 30	333 32			767 27
1883					345 00			4 15	362 75
1884					100 00			17 75	103 03
1885					435 00			3 03	497 89
1886								12 89	
1887					665 00				665 00
1888					2,250 00				2,250 00
1889									
1890					550 00				550 00
1891									
1892									
1893									
1894									
1895					5,688 39				5,688 39
1896					3,645 80			59 02	3,704 82
1897									
1898									
1899									
1900									
1901									
1902									
1903									
1904									
1905									
1906									
1907									
1908									
1909									
1910									
1911									
1912									
Total	\$3,074,537 61	\$3,885,000 00	\$24,294 48	\$6,742,136 23	\$1,696,115 19	\$100,724 70	\$1,044,328 50	\$17,802,866 30	

1864	.....	.....	.....	.....	555 88	3 367 62	3 953 50	.....	33 426 08
1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 65	6 171 94	6 463 59	.....	36 798 20
1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	534 96	4 835 00	5 369 96	.....	7 369 16
1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	672 93	.....	672 93	.....	7 624 62
1868	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 91	21 991 97	22 351 88	.....	7 830 72
1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	338 81	42 667 85	43 006 66	.....	8 262 96
1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	401 74	950 80	1 353 54	.....	7 109 29
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 47	4 800 00	5 101 47	.....	73 532 07
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 24	.....	270 24	.....	13 435 01
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 61	3 735 31	3 963 92	.....	7 096 97
1874	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 53	.....	248 53	.....	12 519 84
1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 09	1 70	127 79	.....	7 582 36
1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 48	.....	30 48	.....	1 562 41
1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00	36 00	.....	.....
1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	616 36
1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 070 00	2 070 00	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 81
1882 to 1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$120,000 00	\$20,402 26	\$140,402 26	\$143,000 01	\$45,352 71	\$106,253 17	\$435,008 15	\$69,817 75	\$550,232 88
Deficiencies paid by General Fund and Erie and Champlain canals.									
							630,050 66		
							\$1,065,058 81		

* Nine months.

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

YEAR.	PAID.					
	Principal of loan.	Interest on loan.	Canal Commissioners and Superintendents of Public Works.	Superintendents of repairs.	Collections.	Miscellaneous.
1831*		\$1,537 67	\$11,350 00			
1832		5,000 00	62,004 46			\$12,867 67
1833		5,250 00	52,461 30			67,976 46
1834		5,000 00	13,293 82			27,721 40
1835		5,000 00	255 90	\$2,437 67		10,747 11
1836		5,000 00	402 31	2,083 92	\$350 75	11,746 18
1837		5,000 00		2,743 71	735 13	12,671 41
1838		5,000 00		2,080 07	543 54	11,943 41
1839		5,000 00		2,775 31	885 11	9,493 42
1840		5,000 00		2,448 07	879 45	11,452 83
1841		5,000 00	2 00	8,013 66	818 15	16,452 82
1842		5,000 00		3,471 10	818 15	14,824 04
1843		5,000 00		2,905 64	849 06	10,574 00
1844		5,000 00		2,845 64	857 23	11,710 85
1845		5,000 00	9 00	5,384 00	875 73	38,416 15
1846		5,000 00	26,335 60	5,084 99	871 00	68,571 48
1847		5,000 00	45,630 76	8,558 88	891 50	72,594 13
1848		5,000 00	57,493 75	10,208 40	893 42	13,324 43
1849		5,000 00	2,143 51	10,683 72	727 04	14,895 02
1850	\$120,000 00	5,000 01	10,131 32	4,113 04	954 90	13,503 02
1851			6,120 82	7,373 13	954 90	10,641 46
1852			1,750 92	5,360 08	953 50	9,394 50
1853				5,122 08	953 04	7,753 77
1854			1,710 05	5,320 36	953 45	8,774 06
1855			2,435 90	5,320 36	953 02	5,002 26
1856			7,360 70	199 96	703 80	12,091 91
1857			351 20		542 25	9,803 46
1858			147 73		440 09	5,062 08
1859			467 24		670 84	6,037 04
1860			573 10	125 00	494 98	7,064 21
1861			284 80	2,468 94	630 69	8,061 91
1862			2,203 65		555 56	5,141 76
1863			13,446 59		579 27	23,883 40
1864			6,433 66		627 53	36,200 56
1865						43,260 79

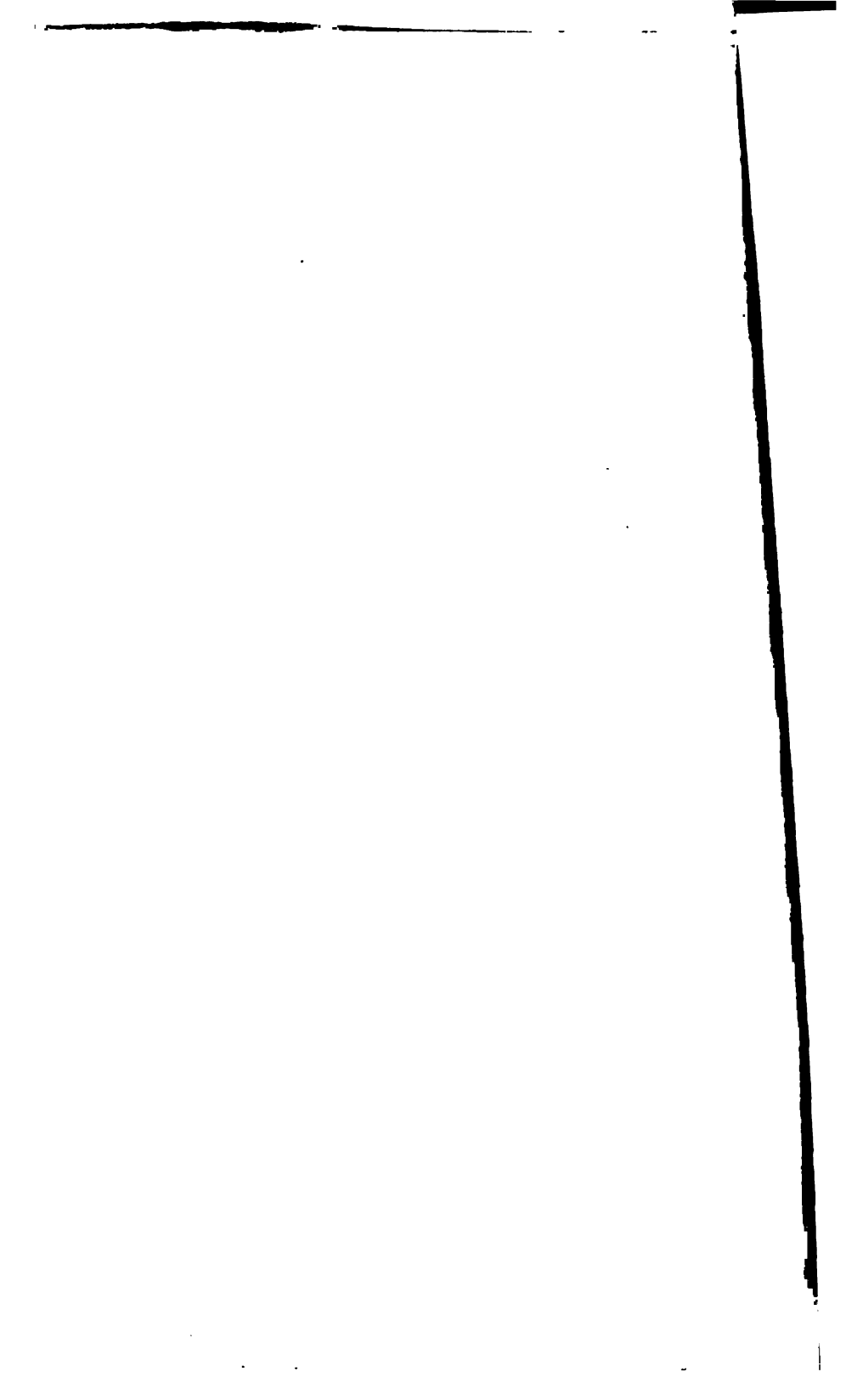
	\$120,000 00	\$112,787 68	\$410,426 26	\$213,865 62	\$29,098 05	\$108,281 20	\$1,055,058 81
Total.....							
188' to 1912.....			150 00	.....	.....	6 81	.....
1890.....		
1876.....		
1877.....		
1878.....			716 36	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879.....		
1870.....		
1869.....		
1871.....		
1872.....		
1873.....		
1874.....		
1875.....		
1876.....			243 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877.....		
1878.....		
1879.....		
1880.....		
1881.....		
1882.....		
1883.....		
1884.....		
1885.....		
1886.....		
1887.....		
1888.....		
1889.....		
1890.....		
1891.....		
1892.....		
1893.....		
1894.....		
1895.....		
1896.....		
1897.....		
1898.....		
1899.....		
1900.....		
1901.....		
1902.....		
1903.....		
1904.....		
1905.....		
1906.....		
1907.....		
1908.....		
1909.....		
1910.....		
1911.....		
1912.....		
1913.....		
1914.....		
1915.....		
1916.....		
1917.....		
1918.....		
1919.....		
1920.....		
1921.....		
1922.....		
1923.....		
1924.....		
1925.....		
1926.....		
1927.....		
1928.....		
1929.....		
1930.....		
1931.....		
1932.....		
1933.....		
1934.....		
1935.....							

*** Nine months.**

† Surplus to Erie and Champlain canals.

† Surplus to Erie and Champlain canals.









INDEX TO ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS, 1913

	Doc. No.
A.	
Agricultural education, report of State Advisory Board.....	36
Agriculture, Commissioner, annual report.....	29
Albion, Western House of Refuge for Women, annual report.....	14
Alfred University, New York State School of Agriculture, annual report.....	19
American Life Saving Society, annual report.....	58
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, annual report.....	59
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, annual report	57
Architect, State, annual report.....	42
Assembly, bills, supplemental index.....	63
committees, list	3
members, list	1
Attorney-General, annual report	7
B.	
Bath, New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, annual report.....	8
Berkshire Industrial Farm, annual report.....	30
Bills, Assembly, supplemental index.....	63
Boards, commissions and departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
Buildings, <i>see</i> Public Buildings.	
C.	
Canals, report of Comptroller relating to expenditures on.....	28
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome, annual report....	50
Charities, Fiscal Supervisor, annual report.....	54
Civil Service Commission, annual report.....	53
Cohalan, Daniel F., proceedings of Joint Judiciary Committee relative to charges against	extra session 1
Commissions and departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
Committees of the Assembly, list.....	3
Comptroller, State, annual report.....	10
canals, report on expenditures on.....	28
municipal accounts, special report.....	62
Conrad Poppenhusen Association, annual report.....	13
Conservation Commission, annual report.....	12
Lake George, report on high and low water in.....	56
Top lopping law, special report on efficiency of.....	46
Conservation of Water, minority report of Joint Committee on.....	24
Crime, statistics of, annual report of Secretary of State.....	40
D.	
Deaf mutes, Institutions for the instruction of.....	37, 50, 51, 43, 49
Departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
Diseases, malignant, <i>see</i> Malignant diseases.	
E.	
Education, agricultural	19, 36
Education Department, annual report.....	28
Elections, State Superintendent, annual report.....	9

	Doc. No.
F.	
Fiscal Supervisor of Charities, annual report.....	54
Forestry, special report of Conservation Commission on efficiency of Top lopping law	46
G.	
G. A. R., 47th Annual Encampment, abstract of general orders and pro- ceedings	32
Governor, message	2
H.	
Health Department, annual report.....	33
Health officer, Port of New York, annual report.....	6
Highways, State Commission, annual report.....	11
Hospital Commission, annual report.....	27
I.	
Index to Assembly bills of 1913, supplemental.....	63
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York, annual report	49
Insurance Superintendent, annual report.....	25
Investigating Committee, report.....extra session	2
J.	
Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, annual report.....	55
Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, report.....extra session	2
L.	
Labor Commissioner, annual report.....	48
Lake George, high and low water in, report of Conservation Commission.	56
Land Office, report of Commissioners in relation to escheated lands.....	23
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, annual report.....	43
Legislative Investigating Committee, report.....extra session	2
Library, State, annual report.....	47
Lumbering, special report of Conservation Commission on efficiency of Top lopping law	46
M.	
Malignant Diseases, Institute for the Study of, annual report of Trustees.	45
Members of the Assembly, list.....	1
Municipal accounts, special report by Comptroller.....	62
Museum, State, annual report.....	34
N.	
New York Hospital, Society of, annual report.....	41
New York Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, annual report	38
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, annual report.....	5
New York Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, annual report	49
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, annual report	51
New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, annual report	61

	Doc. No.
New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, annual report.....	60
New York State Library, annual report.....	47
New York State Museum, annual report.....	34
New York State School for the Blind, annual report.....	16
New York State School of Agriculture, Alfred University, annual report.....	19
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, annual report.....	8
Niagara State Reservation, annual report of Commissioners.....	44
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, annual report.....	37
O.	
Oxford, Woman's Relief Corps Home, annual report.....	18
P.	
Palisades Interstate Park, annual report.....	4
Port of New York, Health officer, annual report.....	6
Probation Commission, annual report.....	52
Public Buildings, report of the Trustees.....	22
R.	
Roads, <i>see</i> Highways.	
Rome, Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, annual report....	50
Rome State Custodial Asylum, annual report.....	20
S.	
Secretary of State, annual report on statistics of crime.....	40
Society of the New York Hospital, annual report.....	41
Spanish War Veterans, annual report.....	31
Standing Committees, <i>see</i> Committees.	
State boards, commissions and departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
Statistics of crime, annual report of Secretary of State.....	40
Sulzer, William, proceedings of Court for Trial of Impeachments.....	3
	extra session
Supplemental index	63
Surrogates, New York State Association of, report of Revision Committee.	35
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, annual report....	39
T.	
Top lopping law, special report of Conservation Commission on efficiency of	46
Treasurer, State, annual report.....	17
Trees, special report of Conservation Commission on efficiency of Top lopping law	46
U.	
United Spanish War Veterans, annual report.....	31
V.	
Veterinary College, State, annual report.....	21
W.	
Water conservation, minority report of Joint Committee on.....	24
Watkins Glen Reservation, annual report.....	15
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion, annual report.....	14
Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, annual report.....	18

